

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION  
FOR IRELAND.

---

SIXTH ANNUAL  
GENERAL REPORT  
OF THE DEPARTMENT,  
1905-06.

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*Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.*

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

*27th May, 1907.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Sixth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1905-6.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary

to the Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

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# SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

## Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR  
OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, to submit their Sixth Annual General Report.

Since the last Annual Report was issued the Department have been required to prepare and furnish information in the form of returns, memoranda, and the giving of evidence, for the purposes of a number of Commissions of Inquiry, viz., the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways, the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways, the Royal Commission on the University of Dublin, the Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland, the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Royal Hibernian Academy and the Metropolitan School of Art, and the Committee of Inquiry into the working and organisation of the Department. The information supplied to the latter Inquiry comprised a detailed report of the work of the Department for the seven years since its foundation, including the period covered by the present Annual Report, and involved the giving of evidence by all the chief officers of the Department on repeated occasions throughout the period.

Following the procedure adopted in previous years, the Annual Report of the Department includes operations up to the close of the agricultural year. It has been found more convenient to adopt this arrangement rather than to limit the Report to the period of the financial year.

The Report has been divided as follows :—

Part 1. ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. Council of Agriculture and Boards.
2. Funds of the Department.
3. Administration of the Endowment Fund.
4. Central Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

Part II. DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.
2. Technical Instruction.
3. Fisheries.
4. Statistics and Intelligence.
5. Veterinary.
6. Transit and Markets.

## PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

## 1. COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS.

The Council of Agriculture, which is constituted under Section 7 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, consists of 104 members, of whom 68 are appointed by the County Councils and 34 are nominated by the Department, the President and Vice-President of the Department being *ex-officio* members.

By Section 27 of the Act of 1899 the members of the Council of Agriculture and of each Board established by the Act, hold office for terms of three years. The first term dated from the commencement of the Act, viz., 1st April, 1900, and the second Council of Agriculture was accordingly constituted in May, 1903. The term of office of the second Council expired on 31st March, 1906.

Early in January, 1906, the Department, as empowered by Section 24 of the Act, made and issued to the County Councils and County Borough Councils regulations for the appointment of members of the new Council and Boards. The elections were all completed by the end of April, and the new Council was fully constituted early in May. Of the 102 elected or nominated members who formed the second Council, 92 were re-appointed. A list of the members of the new Council will be found in the Appendices (see page 144).

The first meeting of the new Council was held on the 15th and 16th May, in the buildings of the Royal University, where, through the courtesy of the Senate of the University, the necessary accommodation was placed at the disposal of the Department. The principal business transacted on the first day was the election of eight members on the Agricultural Board and four on the Board of Technical Instruction. For the purpose of electing representatives to the Boards the Council resolved itself into four provincial committees, which sat separately for the purpose of the election. Each provincial committee appointed two persons as members of the Agricultural Board, and one person as a member of the Board of Technical Instruction. The names of the persons to serve on the Boards will be found below. Each provincial committee also appointed two persons to give evidence before the Committee appointed to enquire into the working and organisation of the Department, to which reference will be made later.

Among the more important subjects discussed at the first meeting of the new Council were the following:—Whether the Department should promote agricultural organisation generally or through the agency of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society; the question of giving assistance to the Dublin International Exhibition, 1907; the question of further measures for the eradication of sheep scab; the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill; the registration of sires; Flax experiments; Tuberculosis in cattle; the Irish Draught Horse; Afforestation.

The second meeting of the new Council was held in the buildings of the Royal University on the 27th and 28th November, 1906. The following subjects were under discussion:—The question as to the methods by which the Department should promote agricultural organisation; the extension of tillage; the Irish Draught Horse; the improvement of the Sea Fisheries; Afforestation; Irish Railways; Arterial Drainage; the Dipping of Sheep.

A summary of the proceedings of each meeting of the Council, together with the Vice-President's address, was published in the Department's *Journal*.\*

Like the Council of Agriculture, the term of office of the Agricultural Board which was elected in April, 1903, terminated on the 31st March, 1906. The appointment of representatives on the Board by the provincial committees of the Council of Agriculture was made, as has been stated, at the meeting held on 15th May, and the new Agricultural Board consists of the following:—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castle- dawson, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Daly, Very Rev. James, D.D.	Diocesan College, Ballag- hadereen.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar.	Leinster Provincial Com- mittee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., H.M.L.	Randelstown, Navan, Co. Menth.	The Department.
Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart., D.L.	Lissadell, Sligo.	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam.	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bosa.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Com- mittee.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P.,	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.	Ulster Provincial Com- mittee.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blessingbourne, Fivemile- town, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Com- mittee.
Mullally, Patrick F., J.P.,	Glenwood Cottage, Mulli- nahona, Co. Tipperary.	Munster Provincial Com- mittee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsely House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Com- mittee.

The Agricultural Board meets at the offices of the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The funds controlled by the Agricultural Board are set forth on page 9. The

\* *Journal*, Vol. VI., No. 4, p. 601, and Vol. VII., No. 2, p. 213.

schemes and operations of the Department that are explained in detail in the section of this report which deals with agriculture, have all been undertaken with their advice and concurrence.

The appointment of members to act on the new Board of Technical Instruction was also completed on the 15th May, and the Board then constituted consists of the following :—

**The Board of  
Technical Instruction.**

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barhour, Frank, . . .	Wellbourne, Warwick.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary's, Sligo, . . .	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Crosier, James, J.P., V.S.,	26 Montpelier Hill, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Dunne, Christopher J., J.P.	1 Mount Verdon-terrace, Wellington-road, Cork.	The Department.
Edmondson, Thomas J. P.,	Creevagh, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Joint Committee of Councils of the Co. Dublin Urban Districts.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Goff, Sir William G. Davis, Bart., J.P., D.L.	Glenville, Waterford, . .	Waterford County Borough Council.
Harrington, Timothy C., M.P.	70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L.	Oakley House, Windsor Park, Belfast.	The Department.
Joly, John, B.A.L., Sc.D., F.R.S.	Somerset, Temple-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.	The Department.
Joyce, Alderman Michael, M.P., Mayor of Limerick.	Limerick.	Limerick County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., F.P.	St. Joseph's, Galway, . .	The Department.
Lyon, Abraham, . . .	Altona House, Howth-road, Glentarf, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Macartney, William, . .	Thornview, Clifton Park, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
M'Learn, Sir William, J.P.	Carrickmore House, Londonderry.	Londonderry County Borough Council.
Magee, Patrick Joseph, .	42, Victoria-street, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Power, Thomas, . . .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Sink, Richard, . . .	126, Evergreen-road, Cork.	Cork County Borough Council.
Starkie, William J. M., M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
Taylor, Alexander, . .	99, Donegall-street, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.

The first meeting of the new Board was held on the 23rd May. At this meeting the Board proceeded to consider the question of the third triennial division of the annual sum of £55,000 as provided by Section 16 (1) *c.* of the Act of 1899. The Board unanimously concurred in the Department's proposal that the arrangement made in respect of the second triennial period should be renewed for the third triennial period. Accordingly, the allocation of the funds for the three years ending 31st March, 1909, is as follows : —

For Technical Instruction in the County				
Boroughs	...	...	...	£26,000
For Technical Instruction elsewhere than in				
the County Boroughs, and for central purposes				£29,000

The Board therefore continue to control the expenditure of an annual sum of £29,000, which is applicable for technical instruction elsewhere than in County Boroughs, and for certain central purposes. The balance of the £55,000, viz., £26,000, allocated, with the concurrence of the Board, for technical instruction in the six county boroughs, is applied in aid of schemes in these boroughs subject to the approval of the Department alone. Out of the sum of £29,000 referred to, the Department, with the concurrence of the Board, set aside an annual sum of £4,000 for central purposes, *e.g.*, for Senior Scholarship schemes, provision for training teachers, &c. The remaining £25,000 is distributed in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction in urban and county districts in the manner explained in the Department's Third Annual Report. Details of these schemes will be found in Part II. of the present report, under the head of "Technical Instruction."

As the funds available for the ordinary subjects of technical instruction are all needed for the urban schemes, the Department found it necessary to ask the Agricultural Board to allocate a sum of £5,000 in 1902-3, and of £5,500 in 1903-4, of £7,500 in 1904-5, and of £7,500 in 1905-6, out of the funds administered with the concurrence of that Board, for Manual Instruction classes and Domestic Economy classes in rural districts. Such classes are regarded as part of the general scheme of agricultural education, but, for administrative reasons, the Department have hitherto found it convenient to administer this sum with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction. Classes in lace and crochet-making, basket-making, and other rural industries, are also financed from the Agricultural surplus, the amount voted in 1905-6 for this special purpose being £3,000.

The Consultative Committee for co-ordinating educational administration, as constituted by Section 23 of the Act of 1899, consists of the Vice-President of the Department as Chairman, and one person appointed by each of the following bodies :—The Commissioners of National Education; the Intermediate Education Board; the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction. The Committee, as at present constituted, consists of the following members :—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
The Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, P.C., K.Q.V.O., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Department.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
William J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William R. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical Instruction.
T. P. Gill,	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.

## 2. FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

### (a.) *Parliamentary Vote.*

In the Parliamentary Vote for the Department for 1905-6 provision was made for the salaries and other expenses in connection with the institutions and officers transferred from other Departments under Section 2 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899, as well as for the salaries and expenses of officers appointed since 1st April, 1900. The Vote also contained the following grants-in-aid :—Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account, including the grant for Swine Fever and Rabies work, £17,200; Congested Districts Board, £25,000; provision for agricultural purposes under Section 15 of the Act, £18,000 (this sum forms part of the Endowment Fund); provision for the purchase of specimens for the Museum, £2,300; books for the National Library, £1,300; and apparatus for the College of Science, £1,500.

The Parliamentary Vote also contains the grants for Science and Art Instruction in Ireland, payable to Schools which adopt the Department's programme for Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy. The



provision made for these purposes was £21,350. A further sum of £5,000 was provided towards the cost of school accessories, models, books, and apparatus for the teaching of elementary science.

The expenditure in respect of the institutions maintained from the Parliamentary Vote during the year 1905-6 was as follows :—

	£
Royal College of Science, . . . . .	15,828
Museum of Science and Art, . . . . .	12,520
National Library, . . . . .	4,868
Metropolitan School of Art, . . . . .	3,961
Royal Botanic Gardens, . . . . .	4,293
	<hr/>
	£41,370

The Geological Survey of Ireland was transferred as from 1st April, 1905, from the Board of Education, England, to the Department, and the provision made in the Department's Vote to meet the estimated expenditure on the survey was £2,342. The actual expenditure amounted to £2,333.

(b.) *Endowment Fund.*

During the year ended 31st March, 1906, the whole of the Department's Annual Endowment Fund of £166,000 provided under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, was duly received, together with a further annual sum of £5,000 under the terms of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, No. 2, 1902. The latter sum was formerly payable to the Royal Dublin Society under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, for the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle.

There was also received a contribution of £7,000 from the Ireland Development Grant, earmarked for the purposes of Technical Instruction, and a sum of £2,000 from the Congested Districts Board in respect of agricultural schemes, the work in connection with which has been transferred to the Department since December, 1903. The amount received as interest arising out of securities held by the Department, and from moneys on deposit in the Bank of Ireland was £11,162, and the interest received from loans for bulls, stallions, agricultural banks, etc., was £569.

(c.) *The General Cattle Diseases Fund.*

The General Cattle Diseases Fund was formed under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878 by assessment on the several Poor Law Unions in Ireland, mainly for the purpose of recouping to local authorities one half of the expenditure incurred by them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, thus lessening the burthen which might otherwise press unduly on

particular localities, owing to the prevalence therein of contagious diseases of animals. It may also, however, be drawn upon to supplement the Annual Grant-in-Aid of the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account in any year in which that grant proves insufficient to meet the expenditure of the Central Authority in dealing with pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, rabies, and swine fever.

The Fund is replenished by assessments on the several counties and county boroughs in proportion to the net annual value of property therein. The total amount which may be levied on the several contributing bodies for the purposes of the fund is limited by the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894 to a sum, which, added to a balance of £5,287 15s. 8d., transferred from the Cattle Plague Account on 30th September, 1878, is equivalent to a poundage of 8d. in the pound; and no larger sum may be levied at any one time than the equivalent of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound. Since the inception of the Fund, a sum equivalent to a poundage rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, has been levied in seventeen assessments, the last of which was dated 8th November, 1904. An assessment at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound now yields approximately £16,100, and this sum covers the normal expenditure for a period of about two years.

A proportion of the fines recovered in prosecutions for offences under the Diseases of Animals Acts is also carried to the credit of the General Cattle Diseases Fund, and the amount thus realized covers certain miscellaneous expenses of the Central Authority, such as the expenses incurred in the examination of carcases washed ashore, etc., with which the fund is also chargeable under Sec. 73 (4) of the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894.

### 3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Department's Endowment Fund consists, as has been shown above under (b.), of an annual income of £171,000, supplemented by £7,000 from the Ireland Development Grant, and £2,000 from the Congested Districts Board.

#### The Endowment Fund.

From this sum, £62,000 has to be set aside as shown on page 10, for the purposes of technical instruction, and £10,000 for sea fisheries. A provision of about £1,000 a year has also to be made for the payment of the Superannuation allowances of certain persons formerly employed under the Commissioners of National Education, and for the travelling expenses of members of the Council of Agriculture, and of the two Boards established by the Act of 1899.

When the amounts mentioned have been set aside for these purposes, the balance, approximately £107,000, which constitutes the annual sum to be administered with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, is applicable for "the purposes of agriculture and other rural

#### Funds for Agricultural Purposes.

industries, and sea fisheries." In addition to this annual income, certain capital sums, amounting in all to £204,906, were placed at the disposal of the Department under Section 15 (e) and (g) of the Act of 1899. These sums and the un-

expended balances of the annual income of the Endowment Fund during the initial years of the Department's existence were invested in Government securities. The nominal or face value of the securities held on 31st March, 1906, including £20,000 Consols transferred from the Board of Works to the Department in April, 1904, in respect of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, was £379,431, and their present cash value (in July, 1906) is £360,230. These investments yield a little over 3 per cent. interest. A further sum of £35,000 was on temporary deposit in the Bank of Ireland on 31st March, 1906.

#### Securities Held.

The liabilities on these sums, amounting to £395,230 in respect of sums specifically ear-marked under Section 16 of the Act of 1899, were as follows:—For technical instruction in the six county boroughs, £51,242; for technical instruction in urban and rural districts, £24,335; for extension of special schemes of technical instruction, £10,500; for sea fisheries, including the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, £31,340; for the buildings and equipment of the Royal Veterinary College, £1,077, being the unexpended balance of £20,000 set aside for this purpose; and for the buildings and equipment of the Munster Institute, an unexpended balance of £4,046 out of £10,000 provided under the Act of 1899. The total amount of these liabilities was therefore £122,540 on 31st March, 1906.

#### Liabilities on the Amount Invested.

Deducting the liabilities of £122,540 from the total sum of £395,230, there remained a sum of £272,690 available for the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries and sea and inland fisheries. Of the latter sum more than one-half has already been allocated with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board for various undertakings, such as the purchase of additional land in connection with the Agricultural Colleges and Stations of the Department, the building and equipment of agricultural schools, forestry operations, the purchase of stock animals, loans for the erection of fencing, special investigations in fruit culture, peat making, etc., and the protection and development of inland fisheries.

The net expenditure on the agricultural side of the Department's work in 1905-6, including the grant of £7,500 for the purpose of providing instruction in manual work and domestic economy in rural districts, was £128,292. Special items of a non-recurring character, which may be regarded as Capital expenditure, were the erection of new school buildings at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, £7,707; farm buildings and water supply at Athenry Agricultural Station, £1,535; repairs, equipment, and lighting of Ballyhaise Agricultural

Station, £2,527; and new buildings and equipment of Clonakilty Agricultural Station, £3,133. A contribution of £409 was made towards the cost of repairing a pier at Foynes, which is largely availed of for the loading of agricultural produce. The balance of the expenditure on this pier was defrayed from moneys available for the purposes of Sea Fisheries.

Under Section 16 (c.) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 an annual sum of £55,000, allocated for the purposes of technical instruction, is to be divided into two parts, one part of which (£26,000 for the three years ended 1905-6) must be distributed, in proportion to their respective populations, among the County boroughs, in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction, and the other part (£29,000) for schemes of technical instruction elsewhere than in County boroughs, and for certain other purposes mentioned in the Act, such as the collection of information for the purposes of technical instruction.

The grant in aid of technical instruction for 1905-6, commonly known as the "Equivalent Grant," was duly received from the Ireland Development Grant and amounted to £7,000.

A grant of £7,500 for the purposes of instruction in manual work and domestic economy in rural districts was made from the funds administered by the Agricultural Board.

The total of these sums available in 1905-6 for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects was £69,500, exclusive of the balance of £87,160 brought forward from the year 1904-5. The expenditure was £70,584, of which £21,876 was paid to the county boroughs. The amount of the balance carried forward to the year 1906-7 was £86,076, and comprised £51,242, accrued in respect of technical instruction schemes in county boroughs, and £34,835 earmarked, as stated above, for schemes in urban districts, and the extension of special schemes such as the establishment of trade preparatory schools, special courses of instruction for masters and foremen in trades, and summer courses for teachers of elementary science, drawing, manual instruction, and domestic economy.

Under Section 16 (d.) of the Act a provision of £10,000 is to be made each year for the purposes of sea fisheries.

The total sum available for these purposes in 1905-6, including the balance of £14,890 carried forward from 1904-5, was £24,890. The expenditure in 1905-6 was £19,519, of which £11,972 was spent on marine works carried out at Arklow, Ardmore, Liscannor, Foynes, Kilmore, Minard, Tramore, and Salterstown. Full information regarding these and other marine work, such as the patrol of the fishing grounds, the investigations carried

on at the marine laboratory and oyster beds at Ardfry, the cost of which is defrayed from this fund, is given in the Department's reports on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

The portion of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund reserved by the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, for expenditure elsewhere than in Congested Districts counties, which remained vested in the Commissioners of Public Works, was transferred to the Department under an Order in Council dated 24th March, 1904, in accordance with the terms of Section 15 (c) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

The Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund was the residue of a sum collected by public subscription for the relief of distress in Ireland in the year 1822. This sum was vested in trustees known as the "Trustees to aid Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland." By the Act 47 and 48 Vic., c. 21, the fund was transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works, who were authorised to make fishery loans therefrom to such persons, and upon such security, as the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries should recommend. By the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vic., c. 48) the fund was transferred to the Congested Districts Board, save £20,000, which was reserved for the purpose of loans in non-congested districts under the same terms as obtained before the passing of that Act.

By the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, this sum of £20,000—or what it was then represented by in cash, investments and outstanding loans—was placed at the disposal of the Department. It was not, however, actually transferred until 1st April, 1904, when the Department received from the Commissioners of Public Works £1,521 19s. 6d. in cash, £20,000 in Consols, and promissory notes to the amount of £7,700, inclusive of arrears and irrecoverable balances.

In the year 1905 one hundred and twelve applications for loans to the amount of £3,007 were favourably considered by the Department, and a sum of £2,641 was issued out of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund for the purchase and repair of fishing boats and gear. The manner in which these loans are repaid continues satisfactory. The details of the transactions are published in the annual Reports of the Fisheries Branch.

#### 4. CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Dean and Council of the Royal College of Science will be found in the Appendices. The teaching staff of the College at present consists of eight Professors, five Lecturers, and ten Assistants, and the subjects of instruction are—Chemistry, Physics, Mechanical Engineering, Agriculture, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and Geology. The Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, is

**Royal College of  
Science.**

used in connection with the instruction in Agriculture in the Royal College of Science. The College is maintained by an annual Parliamentary vote, the students' fees being appropriated in aid of the vote. Special provision is made at the College by means of Scholarships, short summer courses and otherwise, for the training of teachers in Science and Technological subjects and in Agriculture. During the Session 1905-6 twenty-three students qualified for the Diploma of Associate. The average number of students who attended the College during the five years from 1901-2 to 1905-6 was 123.

The Short Summer Courses of instruction for teachers are held at the College, amongst other centres, during the summer vacation, and are designed to enable teachers of Experimental Science under the Department's regulations to gain additional knowledge and skill, and to improve their general efficiency. The Summer Courses held at the College during the year 1906 were attended by 162 teachers. The new buildings for the College have for some time been in progress under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the selected site adjoining Upper Merrion-street. These buildings will, it is hoped, afford sufficient satisfactory accommodation for the work of the College. They will be fully equipped for the work of the several Faculties. A Mechanical Engineering Laboratory will form an adjunct to the main structure.

At the request of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, which was appointed on the 2nd of June, 1906, the Department furnished a memorandum respecting the Royal College of Science. In this memorandum the Department expressed their strong desire that the College should be connected with the University system, and they added that "whether the system to be ultimately established is to take the form of a single federal University for all Ireland, with constituent Colleges, or whether there is to be more than one University in the country, they feel that it would be practicable to arrange for an effective connection of the kind in either case, and that such arrangement will be of great advantage to the University system in Ireland as well as to the higher technical instruction which it is a special function of the Royal College of Science to provide."

The principal recommendations of the Committee appointed

**The National  
Library.**

by the Treasury to inquire into the question of increasing the accommodation for readers in the National Library, and for the storage of books, have been carried out, and have had the effect of providing a much-needed increase of accommodation.

The Museum staff was considerably strengthened during the year. In the Natural History Section an Assistant Keeper and two Assistants—one of the latter being in lieu of a Technical Assistant—were appointed. In the Art Section an Assistant Keeper was appointed in place of an Assistant, and the Keeper of the Antiquities Section was given the services of an Assistant. These extra officials will, it is hoped, materially assist in dealing with the arrears of work which have accumulated in the sections referred to.

Six additional popular Guide-books to various portions of the collections have been added. These are sold at one penny per part, and greatly enhance the value of the Museum to the general public as well as to serious students.

A valuable and interesting loan was received from the Earl of Massereene and Ferrard, viz., the Mace and Speaker's Chair of the Irish House of Commons. These are displayed in a prominent position in the Central Court.

The splendid casts of the north Doorway and Arcades in King Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel, and the Shrine at Holy Cross, which were made last year, have been erected in the temporary Annexe, together with casts of the two fine Irish crosses at Kells. These are most interesting, both from the archaeological and artistic points of view.

Fifteen demonstrations or lectures were given in the Museum by officers of the Science and Art Institutions and other gentlemen who were specially competent to give information on various subjects illustrated in the Collections, and were largely availed of by the public.

Two Irish Harps and a very good specimen of an Irish Bagpipes have been acquired, and are an interesting addition to the collection of Irish Musical Instruments. The Lace Collection, which, from an Irish industrial point of view, is one of the most important in the Museum, has been moved into the Central Court Gallery, where it is better lighted and more accessible to students.

The new Circulation Branch, through which collections of specimens illustrating the process of manufacture of various articles and materials, as well as examples of artistic workmanship, Irish Antiquities, samples of Barley, good Pasture Plants, Plants injurious to Cattle, and Forest Trees and their Diseases, Insects injurious to Agriculture, Birds useful in Agriculture, etc., are lent for periods of seven weeks, free of charge and carriage paid both ways, to schools, classes and local exhibitions throughout Ireland, has been rendered more useful by the addition of thirty cases of exhibits. A large number of schools have taken advantage of this new departure.

In July, 1905, a Committee was appointed by His Majesty's Treasury to "inquire into the work carried on by the Royal Hibernian Academy and the Metropolitan School of Art in Dublin, and to report whether any

**The Metropolitan  
School of Art.**

—and if so, what—measures should be taken in order to enable these institutions to serve more effectually the purposes for which they are maintained." The Report of the Committee has recently been issued. Pending the issue of the Report, the Department thought it well to defer the appointment of a Head Master in room of the late Mr. R. H. A. Willis, to whose lamented death reference was made in the last Annual Report. The work of reorganising and developing the School had accordingly to be held in suspension during the past year. In the interim the duties of the Head Master have been carried on by Mr. Frederick Luke, Second Master of the School. One of the chief functions of the School is to promote the relations of art to industry. With that object in view, much attention has been paid to the training of Lace and Crochet teachers, and classes in artistic handicrafts have been introduced. The success obtained by the Stained Glass class and the class for Artistic Enamel Work has been specially striking. The Annual Summer Course for Art teachers in Secondary Schools, which was held in July, 1906, was largely attended. Special arrangements were made to enable the teachers attending this course to appreciate, under helpful guidance, the works of Art in the National Gallery and in the Museum.

The Royal Botanic Gardens have been well maintained during the year. The Keeper has given the Department material assistance in their schemes for encouraging the fruit growing industry, which will be referred to more particularly in a later section of this Report.

**Royal Botanic  
Gardens.**

Particulars regarding the year's work in the National Library, Science and Art Museum, Metropolitan School of Art, and Royal Botanic Gardens are given in the Appendices. The Report of the Board of Visitors of the Science and Art Museum and the Royal Botanic Gardens is printed at page 517, and the Report of the Council of Trustees of the National Library at page 538.

As explained in the Department's Fifth Annual Report, the powers and duties of the English Board of Education in respect of the Geological Survey of Ireland were transferred to the Department on the 1st of April, 1905.

**Geological Survey  
of Ireland.**

The Survey now forms part of the work of the Department, and is under the charge of the Professor of Geology at the Royal College of Science. During the past year the Survey has been engaged on the completion of the map and memoir of the country round Limerick, showing superficial deposits.



and on the commencement of a similar map of the Londonderry district. A revision of the boundaries of coal-bearing strata near Castlecomer was also carried out. Assistance has been given in a number of economic and scientific enquiries, and the investigation of soils has now been greatly facilitated by the appointment, in April, 1906, of a temporary assistant specially for this purpose. (See Appendices, page 484.)

## 5. MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 31st of March, 1906, the Irish Government appointed the following to be a Committee to inquire into and report upon certain matters connected with the Department: — Sir Kenelm Edward Digby, K.C., K.C.B., late Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, chairman; the Hon. John Dryden, late Minister of Agriculture in Ontario; William Lawson Micks, Esq., Member of the Local Government Board for Ireland; Francis Grant Ogilvie, Esq., Principal Assistant Secretary for Technology in the Board of Education; and Stephen J. Brown, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the County Kildare County Council.

The following are the terms of reference to the Committee:—

"To inquire and report whether the provisions of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, constituting the Department, and the methods which the Department has followed in carrying out those provisions, have been shown by experience to be well suited to the conditions of Ireland; whether any, and, if so, what changes are desirable in those provisions and methods; and to report also upon the relations of the Department to the Council of Agriculture, to the Agricultural Board, and to the Board of Technical Instruction; upon its relations to local statutory bodies; upon the funds at its disposal, and the modes of employing them; and upon its position in regard to other Departments, especially those charged with educational functions."

The sittings of the Committee for the taking of oral evidence commenced on the 30th of April, and terminated on the 23rd of November last. The Report of the Committee has not yet been published.

The Department have continued to act as a bureau of information with regard to the mineral and raw material resources of the country, and to make inquiries and give advice, through the agency of their Economic Geologist, on very varied matters relating to these resources. They have been able to advise persons interested in the development of specific mineral deposits, or supposed deposits, as to whether the deposits were worthy of prospecting with a view to their being worked on commercial lines. As a result of this advice,

**Irish Minerals and  
Raw Materials.**

a considerable number of deposits are now being prospected, and in some cases being worked. The Department's collection of minerals and building stones was exhibited at the Munster-Connacht Exhibition.

The Department's village libraries scheme continues in operation. Small grants of books (not ex-

**Grants of Books to Village Libraries.** ceeding, except in special cases, £3 in value) on agricultural and technical subjects, have been given to approved libra-

ries in districts where the Department have had reason to believe that the libraries would prove useful auxiliaries to their schemes of agriculture and technical instruction.

In the year 1905 the Department were approached by the Committee of the Dublin International Exhibition with reference to the question of financial assistance. The Department discussed the matter with the Agricultural Board on several occasions, and the question was further considered at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture in May, 1906, when the following resolution was adopted :—

"That while we do not wish in any way to discourage any such undertaking as an International or as a National Exhibition, we do not consider that the various imperative calls on the limited funds of the Department will leave them sufficient resources to justify the Department in making any substantial contribution to the funds of any industrial exhibition in the immediate future."

The Department accordingly decided not to make a grant for the general purposes of the Exhibition nor to erect a pavilion, and to limit their assistance to the work of aiding small industries, especially those working in connection with the Department, to exhibit their products. A sum of £2,000 was allocated, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, for this purpose. A Committee has been formed by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen to further the exhibition of these rural industries, and the Department are co-operating with this Committee.

In August, 1905, an influential Committee was formed in

**Munster-Connacht Exhibition.**

Limerick for the promotion of an Industrial Exhibition in that city. The Exhibition was open from July to October, 1906. The Department, being asked by the Committee to assist in the promotion of this Exhibition, decided to organise a "Home Life" Section, with a view to drawing attention to the improvement that might be effected in the standard of comfort in the homes of the people. The Department believed that such a section would provide a useful object lesson as to the advantages which could be derived from the teaching available under the various schemes of domestic economy which were working throughout the

country. The main feature of the section was a Model Cottage, in which demonstrations were given regularly in household management and cookery. A Village Shop, with a suitable stock of Irish goods, was also erected, and in the Village Hall lectures and demonstrations were given in various domestic subjects. The grounds surrounding these buildings were laid out as a school garden, with fruit and vegetable plots.

The Department were also able to assist the Exhibition generally by the loan of a number of exhibits from the Science and Art Museum, illustrating various industries, casts of an Irish Cross at Kells, and some specimens of sculpture by Foley and Hogan, as well as an exhibit of 18th Century Furniture, and a small Historical Loan Collection. The Department further provided free space in the Exhibition for over twenty small industries, which were thus enabled to exhibit their products. The Department also arranged for a working exhibit of Glove-making. The Collection of Building Stones, Marbles and Minerals, which had previously been shown in Glasgow, Cork, London and St. Louis, was also placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee.

## **PART II—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1905-06.**

### **I.—AGRICULTURE.**

The period reviewed in this section of the report covers the agricultural year which ended in the autumn of 1906.

An examination of the tables below will show that there has been a steady increase in every section of the work, notwithstanding the fact that the time of the officers of the Department has been largely occupied in connection with the preparation of returns and evidence for the Committee of Enquiry into the work of the Department.

The Department's contribution to the expenditure on the County schemes has been the same as in previous years, viz., three-fifths in the congested counties and five-ninths in the non-congested counties.

The work of the branch is again dealt with under three heads, viz. :—

- (a.) Agricultural Instruction.
- (b.) Improvement of Live Stock.
- (c.) Special Investigations.

In the first the Department have, as in previous years, not alone contributed towards the cost of the County schemes, but have in addition carried on special schemes supplementary to those of the County Committees. These schemes have been carried out in the poorer districts which require special treatment.

#### **(a) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.**

The Department's policy with regard to the provision of instruction in agriculture was fully stated in the first Annual

Report, wherein were set forth the reasons that led to the immediate adoption of a system of itinerant instruction and the postponement of the provision of permanent educational institutions. While recognising that itinerant instruction could not prove a substitute for schools and colleges, the Department believed that this system afforded the most effective means for bringing the knowledge of the latest applications of science to agricultural practice within the reach of farmers who could not be included within the scope of methods of teaching intended primarily for the younger generation. Itinerant instruction has, besides, the advantage of preparing the way for more extensive courses of teaching and of creating that genuine demand for agricultural education which is so essential to its success. The County Committees of Agriculture in the several counties have been practically unanimous in adopting the programme of itinerant instruction, so that in the year under review out of thirty-three administrative counties thirty-one adopted the scheme of instruction in agriculture; twenty-seven counties made provision for instruction in horticulture; twenty-five adopted the scheme of instruction in butter-making. The scheme of instruction in poultry-keeping was adopted by every County Committee with one exception.

Although one of the first acts of the Department was to make provision for the training of instructors, it has not been found possible to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand, and some counties, consequently, were unable to obtain instructors during the year 1905-6.

The training of instructors and teachers at the Royal College of Science, the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, and the Munster Institute was continued as in former years, and twenty-seven students who completed during the year their courses at these institutions were passed as qualified for appointments.

The number of itinerant instructors at work in the year 1905-6 would have been somewhat larger were it not that several students who completed their training in 1905 had to be retained for the new educational institutions which the Department put into operation during the year. The agricultural stations at Athenry, Co. Galway; Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan; and Clonakilty, Co. Cork—the establishment of which was referred to in previous Reports—were open to farm apprentices. An additional school of rural domestic economy was inaugurated at Westport, and arrangements were concluded for the opening of further schools of this nature at Ramsgrange, Co. Wexford, and Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

A special course of instruction in forestry and bee-keeping was given at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, to county instructors in horticulture and to the students of this subject in attendance at the College. Some county instructors in poultry-keeping who had not previously received special training in the fattening of poultry were allowed short courses in this subject at Avondale poultry station.

The course in the agricultural faculty extends over a period of three years, and is intended to enable the students to qualify for employment as itinerant instructors in agriculture, or as teachers of agriculture in the Department's schools, or at the classes established at rural centres under the scheme of winter agricultural classes. In all, twenty-nine students who took out this course are at present so employed. Thirty students are in attendance at the current, 1906-7, session.

The Department offer annually for competition among the sons of farmers valuable scholarships, tenable at the College, which enable students to take out, free of expense, the full course in the agricultural faculty. Ten new scholarships were awarded for the session 1905-6 in addition to twenty-five scholarships gained in previous years, which were renewed for that session. The programme of the examination for these scholarships, which will be found at page 236 of the appendices, is particularly suitable for farmers' sons who have received a good secondary education and have, since leaving school, engaged actively in the work of the farm. If in addition they have gone through a preliminary course in technical agriculture, such as is provided at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, their prospects of securing scholarships are much improved. Special emphasis is laid on the actual experience of farm work required to qualify a candidate for the award of a scholarship, proficiency in practical agriculture being taken into account in the case of those who may be deficient in some of the other subjects of the examination. This practice ensures that the successful candidates possess, in their practical experience, an adequate foundation for the instruction in agricultural science which they will receive at the College. Full particulars with regard to these scholarships will be found on page 235 of the appendices.

In addition to the scholarships that will be offered to students in agriculture, the Department propose to award, in 1907, one or more scholarships of similar value to students who desire to specialise in forestry, horticulture, or creamery management. Candidates for these scholarships will be subjected to the same test as candidates for scholarships in agriculture, with the exception that an examination in horticulture, forestry, or creamery management will be substituted for that in practical agriculture.

The number of students in the agricultural faculty at the close of the session in June, 1906, was :—

First year,	. . . . .	10
Second year,	. . . . .	13
Third year,	. . . . .	11
Total,		34

The Department's seed-testing station which is maintained at the College was fully occupied throughout the year. Particulars of its operations will be found at page 60 of this Report.

The course for agricultural students at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, has been extended to cover a period of eleven months, and the practice of holding two distinct sessions in each year has been discontinued. The twenty-five scholarships of £15 each, formerly awarded in connection with the examination for entrance to the Summer Session were replaced by an equal number of scholarships of the value of £25 each, covering the extended session of eleven months. The scholarships were formally divided in fixed proportions between the candidates from the several provinces. This rule was also altered, and all the scholarships offered in connection with the 1905-6 and 1906-7 sessions were open to candidates from any part of Ireland. The scale of fees was also revised in view of the extension of the session. Particulars of the entrance examination, fees, &c., will be found in the appendices, page 237. In this connection it may be pointed out that the system of awarding scholarships at this College is at present under revision.

The increased duration of the session allows of a more thorough course being given. More time can be devoted to improving the general education of the students, while their presence at the College during almost the entire year enables the programme of instruction in technical agriculture to be arranged so as to deal in proper season with the several classes of farm operations.

The additions to, and the alterations in, the College buildings mentioned in the last Report, were not completed in sufficient time to allow of the session for agricultural students commencing before January, 1906. Thirty-four students, including holders of scholarships, who had passed the entrance examination, were then admitted, and the session closed on the 7th September, 1906.

Instruction in horticulture was provided as in former years for students who, having had a sound practical experience of general gardening, were likely, with suitable training, to become qualified for instructorships in horticulture. Thirteen such students attended at the College during the year, and of these six obtained appointments at the conclusion of the course, either as itinerant instructors in counties, or as instructors in charge of the experiments in the cultivation of fruit as a farm crop which are being conducted by the Department.

Particulars of the terms of admission to the course in horticulture will be found at page 243 of the appendices.

The number of students in attendance at the College during the year was as follows :—

Agricultural course,	34
Horticultural course,	13
Royal College of Science students,	10
Special Creamery students,	2
Special Course in forestry and bee-keeping.	36

The Munster Institute fulfils for female students the same function as that discharged by the Royal College of Science and Albert Agricultural College in respect of male students. The course of instruction embraces the subjects in which a girl of the farming class needs to be proficient, either for the performance of the work of her own home or for the discharge of the duties which may be allotted to her if she obtains employment in a dairy or a creamery. The course covered in two sessions, of about twelve weeks each, is sufficient to give such students the dexterity in their work and the understanding of its principles which go to make a useful and intelligent worker. The training of such workers is the chief aim of the instruction given at the Institute, but in addition it provides for the training of those who possess the skill in practical work and the ability to impart instruction which fit them to act as itinerant instructors in poultry-keeping or butter-making, or as teachers in the schools of rural domestic economy which are being established with the aid of the Department. For those who are likely to prove suitable for such employment, an additional course extending over three or four sessions is provided according to the student's proficiency.

Four sessions were held at the Institute during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1906. The total attendance thereat amounted to 190.

Eleven students who had passed the June examinations at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, and obtained certificates of qualification to teach domestic economy under the schemes administered by the technical instruction branch of the Department, were admitted to a special course at the summer session at the Institute. As these students intended to seek appointments in rural districts, the knowledge derived by attendance at a course of instruction in the work peculiar to such districts should prove of great assistance to them in their future career as teachers.

The demand for admission to the Institute continues unabated. The number of names enrolled on the register of applicants on the 30th September, 1906, was almost 250, the figure recorded in the last Annual Report.

The prospectus of the Institute will be found on page 245 of the appendices.

The Agricultural stations are situated at Athenry, County Galway; Ballyhaise, County Cavan; and Clonakilty, County Cork, where suitable farms have been acquired by the Department. The last Annual Report men-

tioned that accommodation was being provided at these stations for the reception, as farm apprentices, of young men intending to become farmers, who would be provided with a course of practical training calculated to fit them for their future career. Athenry and Clonakilty stations were opened

to apprentices in the autumn of 1905, and Ballyhaise in January, 1906. Ten apprentices were admitted at Athenry, twenty-two at Ballyhaise, and ten at Clonakilty. The applicants for admission had to pass an examination in the elements of English and arithmetic. At Ballyhaise and Clonakilty stations, those who qualified for admission were required to pay fees charged in accordance with a scale based on the valuation of the holdings of their parents or guardians. The buildings at Athenry station are of a temporary nature, accommodating only ten students, and until new buildings are erected it is not proposed to charge any fees to the apprentices admitted to this station.

The apprentices at Ballyhaise station reside in Ballyhaise House, which has been altered to suit the requirements of a training institution. It contains accommodation, including class-rooms, dining-room, dormitories, &c., sufficient for forty apprentices. At Clonakilty a building to accommodate thirty apprentices was erected by the Department.

The sessions at the stations ended on 7th September, 1906. In future the sessions will extend over about eleven months, commencing in October and ending in the following September. In addition to their training in all branches of farming, the apprentices receive instruction in arithmetic, composition, mensuration, book-keeping, woodwork and veterinary hygiene.

As a centre for the selection and distribution of live stock, the Athenry station has greatly facilitated the administration in Connaught of the Department's schemes for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, swine, &c.

The prospectuses of these stations will be found on pages 238 to 242 of the appendices.

The number of centres at which courses of instruction in agricultural subjects (other than those provided for under the scheme of itinerant instruction in agriculture or at the Institutions already mentioned) were given

**Agricultural Schools  
and Classes.**

during the year 1905-6 was twenty-three, as compared with sixteen in the previous year. These centres were situated in eleven counties, and the courses had an average duration of about twenty weeks. In four counties where the scheme of itinerant instruction in agriculture had been in operation for several years, the courses were given by the itinerant instructors, whose ordinary lecture work was correspondingly reduced. Elsewhere special teachers of agriculture were provided by the Department. The arrangements in connection with the courses varied somewhat from county to county according to the circumstances of each county, but they were in the main on lines similar to those indicated in the Report for the year 1904-5. As in the previous year, instruction in veterinary hygiene was provided wherever the services of a veterinary surgeon could be obtained.

The agricultural classes were held on two or three days in each week at the several centres. Instruction on five days in



each week was given at Monaghan and at Downpatrick, where the winter schools alluded to in former reports were re-opened for sessions of twenty weeks. The school at Monaghan is provided with a laboratory which gives facilities for experiments in chemistry and physics explanatory of the agricultural course.

The several winter schools and classes above mentioned were administered in conjunction with the County Committees of Agriculture. Agricultural education was also provided for at the college of the Franciscan Brothers at Mount Bellew, County Galway, where two courses of twenty weeks and twenty-one weeks respectively were held. This college does not receive any assistance from the funds administered by the County Committees, but the Department make direct grants towards the payment of teachers and the provision of equipment for the agricultural course.

The following table shows the centres at which the classes were held and the number of students admitted at each centre:—

County.	Centre.	Duration of Course in Weeks.	No. of Students.
Antrim, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	8	20
	Do., . . .	8	22
Armagh, . . .	Portadown, . . .	16	18
	Markethill, . . .	16	16
Carlow, . . .	Bagnalstown, . . .	14	12
	Tullow, . . .	14	13
Cork . . .	Macroon, . . .	18	24
	Mallow, . . .	18	24
	Cork, . . .	18	24
Down. . .	Downpatrick, . . .	20	19
Galway, . . .	Mount Bellew, . . .	20	24
	Do., . . .	21	19
Kildare, . . .	Athy, . . .	16	10
	Nass, . . .	16	13
Monaghan, . . .	Monaghan School, . . .	20	16
	Ballybay, . . .	17	18
	Tedavnet, . . .	19	16
Sligo, . . .	Sligo, . . .	17	19
	Grange, . . .	17	13
	Ballymote, . . .	17	9
Tyrone, . . .	Omagh, . . .	20	19
	Castlederg, . . .	20	16
	Dungannon, . . .	20	13
Wexford, . . .	Ferna, . . .	19	20
	Tagost, . . .	19	8
	28 Centres.	—	422

It is interesting to note in connection with these classes that in some instances the students have, on leaving the class, formed themselves into associations for the discussion of agricultural topics and for the dissemination of information among the members. These associations are open also to farmers who had not attended the classes. The associations keep in touch with the itinerant instructors in agriculture and with the teachers of agricultural classes in their counties, and the members are often able to render valuable aid in the carrying out of the agricultural experiments in which they take a keen interest. In one county the association has provided a collection of books on agricultural subjects for circulation among the members, and it is probable that this example will be followed in other counties.

Schools for the instruction of girls of the farming class in subjects appertaining to rural life were in operation during the year at Portumna, Co. Galway; Westport, Co. Mayo; and Loughglynn, Co. Roscommon. The course

**Schools of Rural Domestic Economy.**

included dairying, poultry-keeping, gardening, household management, cookery, laundry work, and needle work. At Portumna and Westport two distinct sessions, each of about five and a-half months' duration, were held, and the schools were open to day pupils, who are admitted without fee, and also to resident pupils, who pay a fee of £3 3s. per session. At Loughglynn only day pupils are received, and arrangements are made whereby the instruction given can be availed of by housewives of the district as well as by the girls and young women. No fees are charged; but those attending the lessons are expected to bring with them to the school the materials required for practical instruction. The total attendance during the year was:—Portumna, 30 resident and 56 day pupils; Westport, 10 resident and 75 day pupils; Loughglynn, 97 day pupils. The prospectuses of these schools will be found in the appendices at pages 246-248.

Arrangements were completed during the year for the opening of additional schools of this nature at Ramsgrange, Co. Wexford, and at Claremorris, Co. Mayo. They were not, however, at work during the period covered by this Report.

In the year 1905-6, thirty-one County Committees of Agriculture adopted the Department's scheme of itinerant instruction in agriculture, but, owing to the lack of qualified candidates, only twenty-three instructors were appointed. This number shows an increase of three over the

**Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture.**

previous year. The counties which secured the service of an instructor for the first time were Queen's County, Tipperary, S. R., and Fermanagh.

The main branches of the work of the itinerant instructor in agriculture are the delivery of lectures to farmers at rural centres during the winter months, the carrying out of agricultural experiments and demonstrations, and the visiting of farms for the purpose of giving advice to farmers. During the year under review the instructors delivered 1,169 lectures, which were attended by 66,114 persons, the average attendance being about 56. The instructors also superintended the laying down of 2,082 demonstration plots, and instituted 439 experiments on the principal crops. The visits paid to farms reached the total of 8,394, representing an average of 365 for each instructor. As the visits are undertaken only at the request of the farmers concerned, their number affords an index to the place which the instructor fills with reference to the agricultural industry of the county where he is employed. A considerable portion of the instructor's time is occupied in affording advice to farmers by letter, a course which is adopted when a personal inspection of the farm is unnecessary or not feasible at the moment.

Three of the instructors referred to above were appointed subsequent to the conclusion of the lecture season, which extends from the end of October to the end of February, and four instructors who were employed in teaching at agricultural classes delivered only occasional lectures on evenings when not engaged in class work.

The instructors were also employed during the summer months as judges under the scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms, referred to on page 47 of this Report.

The value of the work done by these instructors can be estimated in some degree by the increasing desire of County Committees to appoint and retain the services of these officers.

The scheme of itinerant instruction in agriculture for the year 1905-6 will be found at page 178 of the appendices.

Details of the horticulture and bee-keeping scheme will be found on page 186 of the appendices.

**Horticulture and  
Bee-keeping.**

Twenty-six itinerant instructors were employed by County Committees during the season 1905-6.

In each of ten counties the instructor was qualified in horticulture as well as in bee-keeping; in eleven counties the instructors were not qualified in bee-keeping, and gave instruction in horticulture only; in each of four counties two instructors were employed, one being qualified in horticulture only, and one in bee-keeping only; and in one county an instructor in bee-keeping only was available.

The following summary indicates by provinces the Counties in which instruction was provided, and also the Counties in which the scheme was inoperative :—

Province.	Instruction in Horticulture and Bee-keeping available.	Instruction in Horticulture only available.	Instruction in Bee-keeping only available.	Counties in which the Scheme was not in operation.
Ulster,	Antrim Cavan Down Fermanagh Monaghan Tyrone	Nil.	Nil.	Armagh Donegal Londonderry
Munster,	Cork Limerick	Kerry Tipperary (N.E.) Tipperary (S.E.) Waterford	Nil.	Clare
Leinster,	Kildare Kilkenny Westmeath Wexford	King's Queen's	Nil.	Carlow Dublin Longford Louth Meath Wicklow
Connaught,	Galway Roscommon	Mayo	Leitrim	Sligo

The lectures, as in the case of other schemes of itinerant instruction, are usually arranged for the evening, when such subjects as soils, manures, vegetable, fruit and flower cultivation, plant diseases and insect pests, are dealt with. The demonstrations are held either at the established plots, or in the gardens and orchards, in the districts visited by the instructors, and on these occasions practical lessons are given in pruning, spraying, planting and grafting of fruit trees, vegetable culture, modern bee-keeping, &c.

The duties performed by the instructors in this respect during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1906, are summarised as follows :—Number of lectures delivered, 624; average attendance, 57; visits and demonstrations, 14,994.

The establishment of several horticultural demonstration plots throughout a county as examples of proper methods of selection and cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, is regarded as a feature of great educational value in the schemes. At each plot (which it is recommended should not exceed a quarter of an acre in extent) it is usual to plant apple, pear and plum trees, as well as gooseberry and currant bushes. Raspberries and strawberries are also planted, and the remainder of the plot is utilised for growing vegetables, herbs and flowers. The planting is done under the supervision of the instructor, who periodically visits the plot for the purpose of directing its cultivation and conducting demonstrations. In all 108 plots of this kind were established.

The section of the scheme which is most generally appreciated is that regulating the purchase by County Committees of trees in bulk, and the re-selling of same at cost price to residents in the counties. Every care is taken to ensure that the trees so distributed are of good quality and free from disease. The Department's horticultural overseer in the first instance inspects the nurseries from which the Committees decide to obtain the supplies, and the advice of the county instructor is afterwards available for the purchasers.

From weekly returns furnished by the Instructors, it appears that during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1906, the following varieties and quantities of trees were planted as a direct result of the operation of the scheme :—

Apples, . . . . .	33,172
Pears, . . . . .	1,519
Plums, . . . . .	2,476
Damsons, . . . . .	143
Cherries, . . . . .	122
Gooseberries, . . . . .	12,457
Currants, . . . . .	5,233
Raspberries, . . . . .	5,447
Other fruits, . . . . .	7,091
Other trees, . . . . .	158,907

Under the provisions of clause 6, a County Committee may make provision for the payment of compensation to persons whose stocks of bees were found to be infected with foul brood and were destroyed by the Instructor. Provision of this nature was made by the Committees in four counties.

In consequence of a report of the presence of American gooseberry mildew in Ireland, the Department issued a leaflet (No. 76) recommending a course of treatment for infected bushes. This leaflet has been extensively circulated throughout the country, and the horticultural instructors report that the treatment prescribed in the leaflet has been found generally effective. In many cases, however, the disease was found so well established that the bushes were burned on the advice of the instructors.

From the number of letters on the subject received at the Department's offices, it is evident that a keen interest in horticulture has arisen, and that many farmers are anxious either to renovate their old orchards or to plant new ones. Residents in a county in which an instructor is employed very often write to the Department for advice, probably in ignorance of the fact that the County Committee has made suitable provision in the matter. Such correspondents are referred to the county instructor for guidance in their difficulties, but in counties in which an instructor is not available, the Department answer all queries addressed to them.

The Department's scheme for encouraging improvement in the poultry-keeping industry, 1905-6, was put into operation in all counties with the exception of Donegal, Dublin, and Limerick. Thus, of the thirty-three administrative counties in Ireland, the Committees of three only

#### Poultry-keeping.

did not make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the details of the scheme, which is printed in the appendices, page 179.

Twenty-nine itinerant instructors were employed in giving effect to the scheme, and their duties, as in previous years, included the delivery of lectures on poultry-keeping, visiting poultry runs and giving practical advice to poultry keepers, conducting classes on the fattening, killing, plucking, trussing and preparation of fowl for market, and on the grading, testing and packing of eggs. These classes were conducted on a more extensive scale than previously, and were of a practical nature.

The following is a summary of the work of the instructors in connection with the above-mentioned duties, the period covered being the twelve months ended 30th September, 1906 :—Number of lectures, 2,024; average attendance, 67; number of classes, 629; average attendance, 14; visits (fowl runs), 10,656.

The egg stations, from which settings of eggs of pure-bred hens and ducks were distributed at a nominal charge to residents in the counties in which the scheme operated, were largely availed of during the season extending from the 1st December to the 31st May. A premium value £5 was payable to the keeper of each station in consideration of at least seventy settings of eggs being distributed, but the average number of eggs sent out from each station largely exceeded the minimum prescribed.

In addition to the provision made for hens and ducks, a number of premiums, value £2 each, were offered by County Committees to persons who were prepared to keep one or more pure-bred American bronze stock turkey cocks for service purposes.

The following is a summary of the number of egg distribution and turkey stations established in each county during the year 1905-6, and the number of settings of eggs distributed :—Number of egg-distributing stations, 495. Settings of eggs distributed—hen, 45,726; duck, 6,683. Turkey stations, 404.

It may be interesting to mention the extent to which a demand existed for the various breeds kept at the stations, and, accordingly, the following table has been prepared, showing the number of settings of eggs from each breed sold under the scheme :—

Minorcas, . . . . .	5,584
White Leghorn, . . . . .	9,937
Brown Leghorn, . . . . .	4,095
Orpington, . . . . .	8,894
Plymouth Rock, . . . . .	6,136
White Wyandotte, . . . . .	4,091
Faverolle, . . . . .	5,983
Houdan, . . . . .	1,053
<hr/>	
Indian Runner Ducks, . . . . .	5,443
Aylesbury Ducks, . . . . .	1,176

The following table shows the progress of this scheme since 1900 :—

Year.	Counties.	No. of Meetings held.	No. of Egg-Distributing Stations.		Eggs Distributed.	No. of Turkey Stations.
			Hens only.	Hens and Ducks.	Dozens.	
1900-1, .	4	223	—	—	—	—
1901-2, .	12	1,134	36	—	4,108	—
1902-3, .	22	2,231	220	—	18,040	—
1903-4, .	32	3,185	346	46	40,857	181
1904-5, .	80	2,662	838	129	49,191	328
1905-6, .	30	2,024	315	180	52,409	404

Twenty-eight instructors were employed in twenty-four counties during the year 1905-6 in connection with the operations of the scheme of instruction in butter-making.

The practical instruction given at the classes held at local centres has been greatly appreciated, and the demand for instruction of this nature continues to increase.

The following is a summary of the operations of the scheme during the year :—Number of lectures, 328; number of daily classes of from two to four weeks' duration at each centre, 3,232 (the average attendance being nine pupils). In addition, 3,477 visits of inspection were made to private dairies.

The following statement shows the number of counties in which instructors have been employed each year since the inception of the scheme :—

Year.	Counties at work			
1900-1, .	.	.	.	1
1901-2, .	.	.	.	4
1902-3, .	.	.	.	11
1903-4, .	.	.	.	18
1904-5, .	.	.	.	22
1905-6, .	.	.	.	24

As the County Committees have gradually provided themselves with instructors, it has been possible to reduce the time and money spent on pioneer lectures supplied directly by the Department. Lectures on veterinary hygiene have, however, been continued. Of these about 200 were given during the year.

It is essential to the success of the Department's operations for the improvement of agriculture in the country generally that the farming classes, especially in the poorer districts, should take full advantage of the benefits to be derived from co-operation. The Department have accordingly continued during the period under review to provide for instruction to farmers in the methods of agricultural organisation. Early in 1906 a scheme of work was formulated by the Department for the employment of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society as the medium of imparting this instruction, and a grant was made to the Society of a sum not exceeding £3,700 for the year com-

mencing February 28th, 1906. The conditions under which the allocation of this sum was approved by the Agricultural Board required that the Department should be represented on the Executive Committee of the Society, and that the accounts of the Society should be subject to examination by the Department's representatives.

The Agricultural Board in consenting to employ the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society in this manner as a provisional measure for the period named, desired, before considering any further contribution for this purpose, to have the opinion of the Council of Agriculture on the subject. At its meeting on May 16th, 1906, it was declared to be the opinion of the Council of Agriculture that it was desirable for the Department to promote agricultural organisation; but the question whether this work should be done by the Department directly or by the employment of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society was postponed for a further meeting. At its meeting on November 27th, 1906, the Council resolved, by a majority of 52 to 25, to recommend the employment of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for this purpose. The Department accordingly, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, have continued the employment of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for another year, with the same contribution, £3,700, for the period.

A number of new co-operative agricultural credit societies have been organised, and there are at present about 240 of these societies in existence. On the whole, the banks are fairly well managed, and have proved of great benefit to their members. In a few instances the committees of management have been careless and somewhat indifferent in looking after the affairs of the banks, but in not more than a dozen cases has the management been thoroughly unsatisfactory, and no instance has occurred in which depositors or members have suffered loss. An excellent feature in these societies is the decided increase in their reserve funds, which in the case of several of the older societies now amount to £100.

The Department have continued to advance loans of sums not exceeding £100 to newly-organised banks, charging interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum. In many districts such loans have materially assisted newly-formed banks by imparting a feeling of confidence to members and depositors. These loans are being gradually withdrawn from banks which appear to be fairly well established and which are in a position to obtain such funds as are required from depositors or by means of an overdraft from a local joint stock bank; the amounts thus liberated are usually required for immediate loan to newly-organised societies.

About £80,000 has been issued in loans by agricultural banks during the year under consideration for the purpose of enabling the borrowers to purchase live stock, seeds and manures, or to hold over their stock until they can be sold at a greater profit. It is satisfactory to note that these credit societies are generally treated favourably by the joint stock banks, from which a

#### **Agricultural Credit Societies.**



considerable share of their local capital is derived; thus they provide a satisfactory medium by means of which the very poor can utilise the capital of the large banks at a moderate cost.

### (b.) IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The horse-breeding scheme, which provides for the registration of sound and suitable thoroughbred and agricultural stallions and the selection of the best brood mares in each county to be served by these sires, was adopted and put into operation by all the County Committees during the year 1906. Details of the scheme for 1906 will be found on page 158 of the appendices.

The following table shows the operations of this scheme since 1901:—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
No. of Stallions registered:—						
Thoroughbred, . . .	97	111	123	140	154	183
Clydesdale, . . .	23	35	48	48	49	50
Shire, . . .	8	18	21	23	26	26
Total, . . .	128	162	192	211	229	239
No. of local Mare Exhibitions held.	143	170	180	210	217	227
No. of nominations of Mares:—						
To Thoroughbred Stallions.	1,102	1,580	1,651	2,010	2,438	3,652
„ Clydesdale Stallions.	338	528	656	781	758	760
„ Shire Stallions.	114	235	285	273	281	228
Total, . . .	1,544*	2,343*	2,594*	3,044*	3,475*	3,638†
Amount allocated for nominations.	£ 5,481 0 0	£ 6,756 0 0	£ 6,938 10 0	£ 8,371 0 0	£ 8,687 0 0	£ 8,838 0 0
Amount expended for nominations.	£ 4,632 0 0	£ 5,881 10 0	£ 6,234 0 0	£ 7,158 0 0	£ 8,122 0 0	£ 8,400 0 0
No. of Premiums to Stallions:—						
Thoroughbred, . . .	2	5	6	12	7	8
Clydesdale, . . .	—	8	1	1	1	1
Shire, . . .	1	1	—	—	1	—
Total, . . .	3	9	7	13	9	9
No. of Loans granted for the purchase of Stallions:—						
Thoroughbred, . . .	1	1	8	11	9	7
Clydesdale, . . .	6	4	2	1	1	1
Shire, . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total, . . .	7	5	9	12	11	8

\* No. actually paid for.

† Estimated No. to be paid for.

‡ Estimated amount to be paid.

The register of stallions, which was compiled by the Department, contained full particulars as to the name, age, pedigree, and location of the 239 stallions accepted for the season 1906.

During the period under review the Department granted eight loans for the purchase of stallions, seven of the animals having been bought in the first instance by the Department and re-sold to residents in localities inadequately supplied with suitable sires.

The selection of the mares for service by the accepted stallions is made by judges and veterinary surgeons appointed by the Department, and is carried out in the spring at local centres arranged by the County Committees. Nominations are restricted to mares the *bona fide* property of farmers the valuations of whose holdings are not in excess of the limits fixed by the County Committees. The following table shows the regulations made by the County Committees in this respect:—

Province.	County.	Limits of Valuation.			
		Higher Valuation.		Lower Valuation.	
		Proportion of Nominations allocated.	Valuation £	Proportion of Nominations allocated.	Valuation £
Ulster,	Antrim,	—	150	—	75
	Armagh,	—	Unlimited	No Regulations	50
	Cavan,	—	75	—	50
	Donegal,	—	150	—	40*
	Down,	—	150	—	50
	Fermanagh,	—	200	—	50
	Londonderry,	—	Unlimited	—	40
	Monaghan,	—	100	—	30
	Tyrone,	—	150	—	60
	Clare,	—	200	—	50
Munster,	Cork W.R.,	—	150	—	30
	Cork E.R.,	—	200	—	50
	Kerry,	—	100	No Regulations	50
	Limerick,	—	200	—	60
	Tipperary N.R.,	—	150	—	75
	Tipperary S.R.,	—	Unlimited	—	80
	Waterford,	—	120	—	50
	Carlow,	—	150	—	50
	Dublin,	—	800	—	100
	Kildare,	—	Unlimited	—	100
Leinster,	Kilkenny,	—	Unlimited	—	50
	King's,	—	100	—	50
	Longford,	—	200	—	50
	Louth,	—	Unlimited	—	50
	Meath,	—	200	—	50
	Queen's,	—	150	—	50
	Westmeath,	—	200	—	50
	Wexford,	—	Unlimited	—	51
	Wicklow,	—	150	—	50
	Galway,	—	300	—	30
Connaught,	Leitrim,	—	Unlimited	—	20
	Mayo,	—	30	—	15
	Roscommon,	—	60	—	25
	Sligo,	—	100	—	50

\* Not to exceed £12 in Congested Districts.

The following table shows the extent to which the scheme was availed of by farmers in each county :—

Province.	County.	Number of Local Exhibitions arranged by County Committee.	Number of Mares competing for free nominations.	Number of Mares declared suitable by Judge and Veterinary Surgeon for free nominations.		
				"Selected."	"Reserved"	TOTAL.
ULSTER.	Antrim, .	6	297	147	39	186
	Armagh, .	4	93	47	9	56
	Cavan, .	8	335	90	30	120
	Donegal, .	13	316	133	32	165
	Down, .	9	398	160	55	206
	Fermanagh, .	5	136	55	18	73
	Londonderry, .	4	195	75	26	101
	Monaghan, .	5	236	79	9	88
	Tyrone, .	6	232	70	47	117
Totals for Ulster, .		60	2,233	846	285	1,111
MUNSTER.	Clare, .	6	400	150	66	216
	Cork, .	15	971	208	143	351
	Kerry, .	8	444	150	32	182
	Limerick, .	8	686	190	22	212
	Tipperary, N.R.,	5	432	126	34	159
	Tipperary, S.R.,	9	675	213	57	270
	Waterford, .	6	298	115	52	167
Totals for Munster, .		57	3,656	1,146	411	1,557
LEINSTER.	Carlow, .	4	124	33	20	53
	Dublin, .	12	298	144	48	192
	Kildare, .	5	192	70	15	85
	Kilkenny, .	8	379	150	25	175
	King's, .	6	227	70	24	94
	Longford, .	3	246	75	33	108
	Louth, .	3	206	62	17	69
	Meath, .	8	195	96	22	118
	Queen's, .	5	342	100	29	129
	Westmeath, .	6	361	120	26	146
	Wexford, .	4	470	160	36	186
	Wicklow, .	8	296	138	38	176
Totals for Leinster, .		72	3,335	1,198	388	1,531
CONNAUGHT.	Galway, .	12	401	180	79	253
	Leitrim, .	7	193	60	29	89
	Mayo, .	9	312	130	35	165
	Roscommon, .	6	300	92	30	122
	Sligo, .	4	298	100	15	115
Totals for Connaught, .		38	1,504	562	182	744
Totals for Ireland, .		227	10,733	3,752	1,191	4,943

Of the 10,733 mares presented, 5,930, or 55 per cent., were passed by the judges as possessing sufficient merit for nominations, but of these the veterinary surgeons rejected 987 as unsound.

The judges employed, while permitted to exercise discretion as to the ages of the mares which they may select from amongst those exhibited, are specially instructed to give preference to the best young mares, the result being that out of the 3,752 nominations available, 2,533, or nearly 68 per cent., were given to mares of six years of age and under.

The owner of a nominated mare having selected a registered stallion for the service of his animal, is supplied, through the County Committee, with a ticket which is at the time of service presented to and retained by the stallion owner. The latter, at the end of the season, provided he satisfies the County Committee and the Department that all the regulations of the scheme have been complied with, is paid the value of the service fee as fixed by the County Committee. The following table shows the fee fixed by each County Committee and payable for the service of a nominated mare by each class of registered stallion :—

Province.	County.	Fee fixed by County Committee.	
		Thoroughbred Stallion.	Agricultural Stallion.
ULSTER, ...	Antrim, ...	£ 2	£ 2
	Armagh, ...	2	2
	Cavan, ...	2	2
	Donegal, ...	2	2
	Down, ...	2	2
	Fermanagh, ...	3	2
	Londonderry, ...	2	2
	Monaghan, ...	2	2
	Tyrone, ...	3	2
MUNSTER, ...	Clare, ...	2	—
	Cork, ...	3	2
	Kerry, ...	3	—
	Limerick, ...	3	—
	Tipperary, N.R., ...	2	2
	Tipperary, S.R., ...	3	—
	Waterford, ...	3	—
LEINSTER, ...	Carlow, ...	2	—
	Dublin, ...	3	3
	Kildare, ...	3	2
	Kilkenny, ...	2	—
	King's, ...	2	2
	Lengford, ...	2	—
	Louth, ...	2	2
	Meath, ...	3	2
	Queen's, ...	2	2
	Westmeath, ...	2	2
	Wexford, ...	2	2
	Wicklow, ...	2	2
CONNUGHT, ...	Galway, ...	2	—
	Leitrim, ...	2	—
	Maye, ...	2	—
	Roscommon, ...	2	—
	Sligo, ...	2	—

The steps taken by the Department to ascertain the class of half-bred stallion located in Ireland were referred to in the last Annual Report, and the following extract therefrom may be quoted :—

In 1903 it became obvious from representations made by County Committees that the districts from which agricultural horses had been excluded from registration required sires other than thoroughbred. With a view to overcoming this difficulty the Department in October, 1903, issued a notice inviting owners of all stallions, standing for service in Ireland not eligible for entry in any stud-book, to offer their animals for inspection. The total number of stallions standing in Ireland was about 2,400, of which 30 per cent. were thoroughbred, leaving about 1,700 of the class referred to. The owners of these animals were invited to submit them to inspection, but of this number 494 only were offered. The number of animals actually inspected was 367, of which 353 were rejected as wanting in merit, and 14 were considered to reach the required standard. The 367 sires offered for inspection were also examined for soundness. Of these 251 were passed as free from hereditary disease, 86 being rejected and 30 not being examined owing to frosty weather and other causes. (Apart from soundness, however, these animals possessed but little merit.) The net result of the inspection was that 12 animals only were passed as sound and suitable. In 1905 the Department offered to owners of stallions of the old Irish Draught type and of half-bred stallions of the Hunter type a premium of £50 for selected stallions on condition that each served 50 mares, the property of farmers under £30 valuation, at a fee of £1 each. The result of the extension of this scheme in 1905 was that the number of suitable sires was increased from 12 to 16.

In 1906 nineteen stallions were accepted for the purpose of the "Scheme of Subsidies to Irish Draught, Hunter, and Half-bred Sires," a copy of which will be found on page 174 of the appendices. 476 mares were selected at local exhibitions arranged by the Department, and of this number 397 were actually served by these stallions, the owners of which were subsidised by the Department to the extent of £1 for each selected mare served. This scheme will not be continued on similar lines in 1907, as, in accordance with the desire expressed by a number of County Committees, provision has been made for the service of mares nominated under the general horse-breeding scheme by approved stallions of the Irish Draught and Half-bred type.

The Department, as in previous years, found it necessary to make special provision for congested areas by locating stallions in outlying districts, a merely nominal service fee being charged in each case. Particulars are entered in the following table :—

[TABLE.

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County.	Breed of Stallion.	Place of Location.
Donegal, ...	Hackney, ...	Dungloe.
" ...	" ...	Kilraine, Glenties.
" ...	Half-Bred, ...	Arranmore Island.
" ...	" ...	Ards, Dunfanaghy.
Mayo, ...	Norwegian, ...	Clare Island.
" ...	Hackney, ...	Loughshurgh.
" ...	Welsh Cob, ...	Achill Sound.
" ...	Thoroughbred, ...	"
" ...	Half-Bred, ...	Belmullet.
" ...	Thoroughbred, ...	"
Galway, ...	Welsh Cob, ...	Gort.
" ...	Hackney, ...	Carraroe, Spiddal.
" ...	Welsh Cob, ...	Leemane.
" ...	" ...	Shennroe, Spiddal.
" ...	" ...	Chifden.
" ...	Half-Bred, ...	Roosmuck.
Cork, ...	" ...	Ardnagasha, Bantry.
Kerry, ...	Thoroughbred, ...	Kenmare.
" ...	" ...	Caherciveen.

In addition to the stallion asses placed out for service last year, the Department have imported and placed out a further number of these animals.

**Asses.**

The asses are located in districts in which donkeys are largely used, and in which a demand exists for the service of suitable sires. The stallions are placed with caretakers, who are directly responsible to the Department for the proper treatment of the animals.

The following statement shows the distribution of fifty-one stallion asses in 1906 :—

County.	District in which Located.	County.	District in which Located.
Cavan ...	Corduff	Lairim ...	Clones
Do. ...	Cootahill	Do. ...	Ballinamore
Do. ...	Loughduff	Do. ...	Drumcrag
Do. ...	Ballyhaise	Do. ...	Cattin Lake
Cork ...	Adrigole	Do. ...	Mohill
Do. ...	Liscarroll	Do. ...	Dromod
Do. ...	Clonsilla	Mayo ...	Ballaghaderreen
Do. ...	Castletownbere	Do. ...	Glenhest
Do. ...	Leap	Do. ...	Foxford
Donegal ...	Lettermacward	Do. ...	Claremorris
Fermanagh ...	Derrygonnelly	Do. ...	Ballinrobe
Galway ...	Peterwell	Do. ...	Ballina
Do. ...	Ballymacanward	Rosecommon ...	Ballinlough
Do. ...	Kiuvora	Do. ...	Fairy Mount
Do. ...	Moyode	Do. ...	Kilrocoky
Do. ...	Spiddal	Do. ...	Fuerty
Do. ...	Gort	Do. ...	Elphin
Kerry ...	Castlecove	Do. ...	Athlone
Do. ...	Gleencar	Do. ...	Drumsna
Do. ...	Causoway	Do. ...	Ballydangan
Do. ...	Brosna	Do. ...	Ballaghaderreen
Do. ...	Castlegregory	Sligo ...	Castlegall
Do. ...	Caharciveen	Do. ...	Gleencar
Do. ...	Kenmare	Wexford ...	Tagoat
Do. ...	Knocknagoshel		
Do. ...	Saem		
Do. ...	Dingle		

The cattle-breeding scheme, as formulated for 1905, was continued in 1906 without any material alterations, the main features being the award of premiums for high-class pedigree bulls. Details of this scheme will be found in the appendices, page 164. The operations of the scheme during the past six years are summarised in the following table :—

## Cattle Breeding.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Value of Premiums to Bulls :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yearlings, .	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Two-year-olds, .	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Three-year-olds, .	—	—	—	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Four-year-olds, .	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	15 0 0
No. of Premium Bulls :—						
Yearlings, .	200	292	402	334	276	304
Two-year-olds, .	150	132	216	315	299	251
Three-year-olds, .	—	—	—	85	136	200
Four-year-olds, .	—	—	—	—	34	74
Total, .	350*	424*	618*	734*	795*	829†
Shorthorn, .	247	337	473	557	599	625
Aberdeen Angus, .	57	52	78	99	104	117
Hercford, .	43	26	53	63	63	67
Other Breeds, .	3	9	9	15	24	20
Total, .	350*	424*	618*	734*	795*	829†
Money allocated for Premiums to Bulls.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	8,902 0 0	11,235 0 0	11,505 0 0	14,125 0 0	13,665 0 0	13,635 0 0
Money expended in Premiums to Bulls.	4,039 6 0	5,656 18 0	9,186 18 0	10,517 12 6	11,777 10 0	12,380 0 0‡
No. of loans granted for the purchase of Bulls.	54	85	105	122	147	135
No. of special premiums for Congested Districts.	—	—	—	8	23	51
No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices to residents in Congested Districts.	—	—	—	—	—	25

\* No. of premiums paid. † No. of premiums provisionally awarded. ‡ Estimated expenditure.

It will be observed from this table that the facilities afforded by the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls have been taken advantage of by small farmers in increasing number from year to year. Full particulars of this scheme will be found on page 170 of the appendices.



Provision was made by County Committees for the award in 1906 of a total number of 909 premiums, and for this purpose the several committees allocated sums from the joint fund amounting in the aggregate to £13,635. Of the 795 bulls which held premiums in 1905, 752 were eligible to compete for premiums in 1906. Arrangements were made for the attendance of the Department's Inspectors at 281 centres throughout the country for the purpose of examining such of these 752 animals as might be put forward, and altogether 543 bulls were actually exhibited. Of this number, 521 were considered suitable for the requirements of the scheme, and County Committees were advised accordingly. Twenty-five of these bulls were, however, for various reasons, withdrawn, thus reducing the number available to 496. The County Committees then proceeded to select applicants to take up the remaining premiums, each applicant undertaking to secure an approved bull at one of the principal shows or sales at which the Department's Inspectors attend for the purpose of assisting the persons nominated by the Committees.

The following statement shows by provinces and counties the distribution of premium bulls, from which it will be observed that it was found possible to procure 91 per cent. of the number of bulls required by the several County Committees in 1906. This is the highest figure yet reached in the operation of this scheme. The provinces of Ulster and of Leinster each procured over 94 per cent., Connaught 90 per cent., and Munster 83 per cent. of the number of bulls, for which provision had been made in the county schemes.

County.	Number of Premiums provided by County Committee for 1906.	Number of Bulls submitted from 1905.	Number of Bulls awarded Premiums for first time in 1906.	Total Number of Bulls provisionally approved for Premiums in 1906.
<b>ULSTER :</b>				
Antrim, ...	50	25	17	42
Armagh, ...	36	11	21	32
Cavan, ...	31	21	8	29
Donegal, ...	34	21	11	32
Down, ...	60	33	27	60
Fermanagh, ...	26	14	12	26
Londonderry, ...	26	14	10	24
Monaghan, ...	25	6	18	24
Tyross, ...	50	22	28	50
<b>Totals for Ulster, ...</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>				
Clare, ...	24	11	11	22
Cork, ...	72	46	21	67
Kerry, ...	29	15	7	22
Limerick, ...	40	18	7	26
Tipperary (N.R.), ...	19	11	5	16
Tipperary (S.R.), ...	14	7	7	14
Waterford, ...	12	7	1	8
<b>Totals for Munster, ...</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>				
Carlow, ...	18	11	4	15
Dublin, ...	15	8	7	15
Kildare, ...	21	12	7	19
Kilkenny, ...	23	8	9	17
King's, ...	17	11	6	17
Longford, ...	14	10	4	14
Louth, ...	14	10	4	14
Meath, ...	33	18	10	28
Queen's, ...	20	9	11	20
Westmeath, ...	32	19	12	31
Wexford, ...	27	19	8	27
Wicklow, ...	16	10	6	16
<b>Totals for Leinster, ...</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>				
Galway, ...	30	20	6	26
Leitrim, ...	20	12	4	16
Mayo, ...	24	16	6	22
Roscommon, ...	20	8	12	20
Sligo, ...	20	13	6	19
<b>Totals for Connaught, ...</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Totals for Ireland, ...</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>829</b>

County Committees are empowered, if they think fit, to restrict premiums to one or more pure breeds of bulls to stand for premiums in the county, and the following table will show how the premiums have accordingly been distributed in 1906 among the pure breeds:—

County.	Short-horn.	Aberdeen Angus.	Hartford.	Red Lincoln.	Galloway.	Totals.
<b>ULSTER.</b>						
Antrim, ...	39	—	—	—	3	42
Armagh, ...	23	4	—	—	—	32
Cavan, ...	25	3	1	—	—	29
Donegal, ...	20	6	—	3	3	32
Down, ...	51	8	—	1	—	60
Fermanagh, ...	21	4	—	1	—	26
Londonderry, ...	21	3	—	—	—	24
Monaghan, ...	24	—	—	—	—	24
Tyrosne, ...	45	5	—	—	—	50
Totals for Ulster, ...	274	33	1	5	6	319
<b>MUNSTER.</b>						
Clare, ...	19	3	—	—	—	22
Cork, ...	64	2	—	1	—	67
Kerry, ...	15	7	—	—	—	22
Limerick, ...	25	—	—	—	—	25
Tipperary, N.E., ...	10	2	4	—	—	16
Tipperary, S.E., ...	9	1	2	2	—	14
Waterford, ...	7	1	—	—	—	8
Totals for Munster, ...	149	16	6	3	—	174
<b>LEINSTER.</b>						
Carlow, ...	12	3	—	—	—	15
Dublin, ...	7	3	5	—	—	15
Kildare, ...	13	2	4	—	—	19
Kilkenny, ...	15	2	—	—	—	17
King's, ...	12	2	3	—	—	17
Longford, ...	5	5	4	—	—	14
Louth, ...	10	2	2	—	—	14
Meath, ...	16	4	3	—	—	23
Queen's, ...	17	3	—	—	—	20
Westmeath, ...	7	2	22	—	—	31
Wexford, ...	22	2	3	—	—	27
Wicklow, ...	13	3	—	—	—	16
Total for Leinster, ...	149	33	51	—	—	233
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>						
Galway, ...	17	—	3	—	6	26
Leitrim, ...	6	9	1	—	—	16
Mayo, ...	10	11	1	—	—	22
Roscommon, ...	10	6	4	—	—	20
Sligo, ...	10	9	—	—	—	19
Totals for Connaught, ...	53	35	9	—	6	103
Totals for Ireland, ...	625	117	67	3	12	829

The value of the premium was £15 for all bulls except Galloways, for which a premium of £10 only was payable. To earn the premium each yearling bull was required to serve thirty cows, and each bull of any other age forty cows at a fee of 1s. per service.

While herds, artisans, and *bona fide* agricultural labourers were entitled to the benefits of the scheme, the majority of the cows served were the property of farmers, the valuations of whose holdings did not exceed the limits fixed by the County Committee.

The following is a summary of the regulations made by each County Committee in this respect:—

Province.	County.	Qualification of Cow Owners as to Valuation.
ULSTER.	Antrim, ...	Not to exceed £100.
	Armagh, ...	No limit.
	Cavan, ...	Not to exceed £50.
	Donegal, ...	£150 in non-congested districts; £20 in congested districts.
	Down, ...	£100.
	Fermanagh, ...	£100.
	Londonderry, ...	No limit.
	Monaghan, ...	£100.
	Tyrone, ...	£100.
MUNSTER.	Clare, ...	Not to exceed £75.
	Cork, ...	{ £150 in West Riding; $\frac{2}{3}$ not to exceed £30
	Kerry, ...	{ £200 in East Riding; $\frac{2}{3}$ not to exceed £50.
	Limerick, ...	£100. If possible $\frac{2}{3}$ of cows to be owned by farmers under £30.
		No limit, but as far as possible 50 per cent. of cows to be confined to farmers under £50.
	Tipperary (N.R.),	£100.
	Tipperary (S.R.),	£80.
LEINSTER.	Waterford, ...	£150.
	Carlow, ...	Not to exceed £150.
	Dublin, ...	No limit.
	Kildare, ...	£75.
	Kilkeany, ...	No limit.
	King's, ...	£100.
	Longford, ...	£100.
	Louth, ...	No limit.
	Meath, ...	£100.
	Queen's, ...	£100.
	Westmeath, ...	£50.
	Wexford, ...	£100.
	Wicklow, ...	£150.
CONNAUGHT.	Galway, ...	Not to exceed £20.
	Leitrim, ...	No limit.
	Mayo, ...	£15.
	Roscommon, ...	£25.
	Sligo, ...	£50.

In 1906 the Department decided, as in previous years, to supplement the cattle-breeding scheme, as administered through some of the County Committees, by the placing of bulls for service in congested districts under special arrangements. Additional premiums were, accordingly, given by the Department for bulls located with suitable persons in the poorer localities. The bulls were in the first instance purchased by the Department and re-sold under the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls. In addition to these premium bulls the Department placed bulls of the Galloway, Kerry, and Red Polled breeds in congested areas on condition that the animals were kept for service in the districts for three years. These bulls were sold by the Department at reduced prices, payment being accepted by three instalments, the last of which will fall due at the end of the third season.

The following figures show the extent of the supplemental aid given by the Department in this manner:—

County.	No. of Special Premiums.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced price.	Total.
Cork, ... ..	1	1	2
Donegal, ... ..	13	5	18
Galway, ... ..	14	5	19
Kerry, ... ..	9	11	20
Leitrim, ... ..	2	—	2
Mayo, ... ..	12	3	15
Totals, ... ..	51	25	76

In consequence of a desire expressed by several County Committees of Agriculture that steps should be taken to improve dairy cattle by the selection and registration of dairy cows, a scheme, with this object in view, was put into operation early in 1906. Details of this scheme will be found in the appendices, page 176.

Entries were received from 213 owners in respect of 621 cows. The first inspection of these cows, which was for appearance and general merit, was made by the Inspectors during the months of May and June. Out of the total number of cows entered 595 were submitted for inspection, and of these 401 were passed provisionally for general merit. The owners of these 401 cows were then supplied with forms for recording the milk yield, and on the whole these records have been well kept. During the autumn each herd was visited by an official of the Department, who took samples of the milk for analysis. In the cases of 67 of the cows, however, it was not possible to obtain samples of the milk as the cows

were dry or, in a few instances, sick on the date of the official's visit. No records of milk yield were kept in the cases of 46 cows. As it was not possible to put the scheme into operation until comparatively late in the year, a full period of lactation has not yet been covered by the records in the case of any of the cows entered, and there is, accordingly, not sufficient data at present available to make any decision with regard to the suitability of the animals for registration. The owners have, therefore, been asked to continue for another season to weigh and record the milk yield, and a further opportunity to keep records has been given to such owners as have not already done so.

The swine scheme operating in 1905 was continued in 1906 with a few slight modifications. The

#### Swine Breeding.

values of the premiums, viz., £5 for the first year, and £3 for the second, remained unaltered.

Advantage was taken of the local arrangements made for the inspection of bulls for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of boars which held first year premiums in 1905 for continuance in 1906, with the result that 102 of the 105 presented were passed by the Department's Inspectors, and were awarded second year premiums.

Difficulties were again experienced in obtaining suitable boars to fill the vacant premiums, but the Department facilitated the work of the County Committees by purchasing all available boars from Irish breeders as well as importing a number from Great Britain. Boars so obtained were supplied to applicants who lodged sums of £2 each with the Committees, the balance of the price of the boar being afterwards deducted from the premium. The number of boars supplied under this arrangement was 114.

The details of this scheme will be found at page 168 of the appendices.

The following is a summary of the operations of the scheme since its inception :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
No. of Premiums to Boars.	151*	154*	181*	129*	205*	27†
Money allocated for Premiums to Boars.	£ s. d. 2,395 0 0	£ s. d. 2,685 0 0	£ s. d. 2,530 0 0	£ s. d. 2,070 0 0	£ s. d. 1,740 0 0	£ 1,588
Money expended in Premiums to Boars.	752 6 8	726 0 0	878 13 4	624 0 0	840 3 8	1,171‡
No. of Special Premiums for Congested Districts.	—	—	—	—	10	23

\* No. of premiums paid. † No. of premiums provisionally awarded.  
‡ Estimated expenditure.

The next table shows the number of premiums awarded by each County Committee :—

Province.	County.	No. of First year Premiums.	No. of Second year Premiums.	Total.
ULSTER.	*Antrim.	—	—	—
	Armagh.	1	—	1
	Cavan.	4	2	6
	Donegal.	4	1	5
	Down.	2	3	5
	Fermanagh.	6	2	8
	Londonderry.	4	1	5
	Monaghan.	—	2	2
MUNSTER.	Tyrone.	6	4	10
	*Clare.	—	—	—
	Cork.	13	2	15
	Kerry.	11	4	15
	Limerick.	2	—	2
	Tipperary (N.R.).	5	—	5
	*Tipperary (S.R.).	—	—	—
LEINSTER.	Waterford.	2	2	4
	Carlow.	3	2	5
	Dublin.	1	2	3
	Kildare.	4	5	9
	Kilkenny.	7	—	7
	King's.	11	4	15
	Longford.	2	1	3
	Louth.	3	4	7
	Meath.	3	—	3
	Queen's.	5	5	10
	Westmeath.	5	3	8
	Wexford.	14	5	19
CONNAUGHT.	Wicklow.	3	1	4
	Galway.	13	15	28
	Leitrim.	2	5	7
	Mayo.	16	7	23
	Roscommon.	10	14	24
	Sligo.	12	4	16
		174	100	274

\*No Scheme.

As in the case of the cattle scheme, the Department decided to award a number of premiums entirely out of their own funds for boars to stand in congested districts, the animals being supplied on a system of deferred payment similar to that adopted by the County Committees.

Premiums awarded in 1906 entirely from the Department's own funds.

County.	No. of First year Premiums.	No. of Second year Premiums.	Total.
Donegal, ... ..	2	1	3
Galway, ... ..	3	3	6
Leitrim, ... ..	2	2	4
Mayo, ... ..	8	—	8
<b>Total.</b> ...	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>

Efforts at the improvement of sheep-breeding, apart from prizes at shows, have been mainly confined to congested districts, where ninety-four rams of suitable breeds were sold at reduced rates.

#### Sheep Breeding.

In addition to the provision made in former schemes for subsidising agricultural, poultry, horticultural and farm produce shows, the scheme as revised for 1906 (see page 192 of the appendices) enabled the County Committees to make grants in aid of industrial shows or exhibitions, as well as of ploughing matches, skilled labour competitions, and implement trials.

The schedules of prizes prepared by the agricultural societies and submitted for the approval of the County Committees and the Department were, as a rule, drawn up with regard to the suggestions made in previous years as to the desirability of offering prizes in all respects suitable for the requirements of the districts served by the shows.

Attention must again be directed to the fact that in a very large number of cases the expenses incurred by the show societies are out of all proportion to the value of the prizes actually awarded, but it is hoped that the majority of the societies now recognise the importance of endeavouring to organise the shows with more regard to economy than has hitherto been the case.

The Department have recommended that each agricultural or other show society receiving a subsidy should invite the County Committee to nominate one or more representatives to act on the show committee. This recommendation, if generally acted on, would bring the show societies into closer touch with the work of the County Committees, and would be of material assistance to the latter bodies in securing the success of the various schemes adopted.



The following table shows the number of subsidies granted out of the joint fund during each of the six years ending with 1906 :—

	Subsidies granted to Shows.		Skilled Labour Competitions (Ploughing Matches, etc.)		Local Competitions. (Poultry Training, Basket-making, etc.)	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£		£ s. d.
1901	61	4,384 4 9	—	—	—	—
1902	81	4,472 8 6	—	—	—	—
1903	121	6,239 11 1	—	—	—	—
1904	123	6,354 14 0	—	—	10	49 2 6
1905	126	6,295 16 6	—	—	56	106 10 10
1906*	147	6,768 0 3	16	122	55	112 14 8

\* Figures estimated for 1906.

In the Annual Report for 1905 a reference was made to the increasing popularity of the scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms. Its success is again marked by the fact that it was put into operation during 1906 in all counties with the exception of Kerry and Londonderry. The following figures show the number of administrative counties in which the scheme was in operation, the number of holdings entered for competition each year, and the number and the total value of the prizes awarded :—

Year.	No. of Counties.	No. of Entries.	No. of Prizes Awarded.	Amount Expended in Prizes.
				£
1901, ...	2	—	168	309
1902, ...	8	—	588	1,046
1903, ...	10	—	1,066	1,972
1904, ...	25	3,063	1,334	2,837
1905, ...	27	3,146	2,008	3,476
1906, ...	31	3,975	2,551	4,085

The adjudications were carried out by the itinerant instructors in agriculture during the summer months, each instructor acting in a county other than that in which he was employed under the scheme of instruction in agriculture.

*Cottage Section.*

As a result of previous competitions, a healthy rivalry has sprung up amongst the cottagers in their ambition to gain the prizes offered, and many improvements have been effected in the general condition of the holdings. In the majority of cases the cottages were clean and neat, being limewashed and often newly painted, but many references were made in the judges' reports to badly-kept cottages and ill-ventilated, untidy interiors.

Many of the gardens attached to the cottages were suitably cultivated, but the presence of weeds was very generally reported, and comment was frequently made by the judges on the ill-kept fences and walks. While there is a noticeable tendency to grow a variety of vegetables the occupants, as a rule, appear to have confined their attention to the production of potatoes, cabbages, and onions, while in some instances oats and barley occupied portion or the whole of the available land. The cultivation of fruit in these small holdings, though not general, is increasing, and recent plantings have been carried out. In almost every case a successful effort has been made at growing flowers. It is satisfactory to note that the greatest improvements in these directions occur in counties in which the services of instructors in horticulture have been available.

The arrangement of the manure heap, for which marks are prescribed under the scheme, has not received the attention it deserves, although the necessity from a sanitary point of view of placing the heap at a distance from the dwelling appears to be generally recognised. The absence of bees was one of the most remarkable features of the competitions, as only in a few instances were the judges enabled to award marks under this head.

Of the live stock kept by the cottagers, the pigs appear to receive the best attention, and are generally of good quality. A cow is often kept, and sometimes goats and an ass. The cleanliness of the housing provided for these animals has occasioned adverse criticism, and the neglect of some cottagers in this direction is often attributed to the scarcity of suitable bedding material.

Poultry are invariably kept, and a gradual introduction of good class fowls through the instrumentality of the egg distribution stations is observable. The fowls, however, are mostly of a nondescript type, and there is room for great improvement in the manner in which they are cared.

*Small Farm Section.*

The judges, while they have been able to report many improvements in the general condition of the holdings entered for competition under this section of the scheme, have found it necessary to point out defects both in regard to the state of the dwellings and out-offices as well as the

management of the farms. Very creditable efforts have been made by the competitors to keep their houses clean and orderly, but in the case of old buildings, often badly constructed, the ventilation and lighting were faulty.

As a rule the exterior of the out-offices had received attention, but the interior required whitewashing and cleaning. Several of the judges suggested improvements, which might easily be effected, namely, the provision of concrete flooring and proper means of ventilation.

While in some cases suitable dairies had been constructed, the accommodation generally is of a primitive nature.

The character of the cropping varied in accordance with the local conditions, and was generally reported as judicious, and the cultivation of the crops on the farms inspected had, as a rule, received careful attention.

Improvement all round in the arrangement of the manure heaps is desirable. The heaps are often scattered or placed too near the dwellings and out-offices. The drainage of the yards frequently passes through the heaps and the liquid is entirely lost.

The gardens were badly cultivated, and even when well attended to vegetables in variety were absent. The cultivation of fruit has not received general attention, and on the whole the small farmer appears to attach little value to his garden.

The land under grass was, in many districts, naturally good, but when found unsatisfactory the judges referred to the use of impure seed and the absence of manuring as the main causes of the inferiority.

Marks were awarded by the judges in the majority of cases for freedom of the farms from weeds, especially grass land, stockyards and headlands; and the practice of cultivating the headlands was fairly general.

Varied reports have been received from the judges as to the management and care of live stock. While the influence of the Department's live stock schemes has been observable, there is room for considerable improvement as regards the actual feeding and housing of the animals. A better class of poultry is being kept by the small farmers, especially in counties in which egg distribution stations have been established.

The competitors—with few exceptions—had made no attempt at keeping farm accounts; but in cases in which efforts had been made in this direction it was evident that the farmers had little idea of the nature of the records which would be most useful to them.

Although the general standard of merit is still too low, several of the holdings, particularly those awarded first prizes, have been extremely well managed, and have been brought to a high state of cultivation. Earnest attempts have been made to effect improvements, and keener interest in farming operations is traceable to the operations of the scheme.

See page 194 of the appendices for the details of this scheme.

## (c.).—SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The experimental results published by the Department in the period dealt with by this Report were

**Field Experiments.** those connected with the experiments conducted by the itinerant instructors in agriculture during the year 1905. The tests were carried out in accordance with the scheme adopted in 1902, and the following twenty counties took part in the work:—Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Down, Kildare, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Meath, Monaghan, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary N.R., Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

The following table shows the number of experiments instituted in respect of the principal crops in the year 1905:—

Crop.	Manual Experiments.	Experiments on varieties of seeds.	Other Experiments	Total.
Potatoes, . . .	49	59	66	167
Turnips, . . .	38	28	—	86
Mangels, . . .	19	12	—	31
Oats, . . .	42	12	—	54
Hay, . . .	41	—	—	41
Others, . . .	7	25	2	84
Total, . . .	216	129	68	413

In some instances where the results obtained were of a uniform character throughout the period of four years during which the scheme of 1902 was in operation further trials were considered unnecessary, and a revised scheme of experiments was issued for 1906. (See page 195 of the appendices.) The lines previously followed were not, however, altered materially. Four hundred and thirty-nine experiments were undertaken in 1906 by the instructors in twenty-three counties. Reports on the results of these experiments will be published as hitherto in the Department's *Journal* and in pamphlet form for circulation among farmers.

**Experiments in the growing of malting barley** carried out under arrangements made in 1901 with Messrs. A. Guinness, Son, and Co., Ltd.,

**Barley Growing.** have in the past five years shown the superiority of the Archer variety of barley to those usually cultivated in the principal barley-growing districts of Ireland. In 1906 experiments were carried out in counties Cork, Wexford,

Louth, Tipperary, King's, Queen's, and Carlow with the object of still further testing the suitability of this variety for general cultivation. A selected strain of the same barley, obtained from Denmark, was included in the scheme of experiments in order to ascertain whether a selected strain of seed when imported from a different climate and soil would prove beneficial.

With the object of raising quantities of pure seed, a nursery was commenced in 1905, in which single-ear cultivations of several different varieties were undertaken. The produce of these ears was sown in small plots in the open in 1906, and it is intended to continue the cultivation of these parcels until bulks sufficient to sow larger areas are obtained. In order to obtain a continued supply of pure selected seed of the most suitable varieties, as indicated by the field experiments, single-ear cultivations were continued in the nursery in 1906, and it is intended to raise bulks of seed from the produce of these ears in a manner similar to that adopted for the produce of the nursery in 1905.

The Department's experiments with early potatoes were continued in 1906, and a complete report on the results obtained was published in the Department's *Journal* for October, 1906.

As in the previous year, operations were confined to the most promising districts, viz., Youghal and Clonakilty in County Cork, South Wexford, and Sligo.

The growers experienced somewhat varied results, but the prices obtained were on the whole satisfactory. A much larger area will be planted with this crop in the Youghal district in 1907.

One of the most promising features in the cultivation of early potatoes is the excellent second crop which can be obtained after the potatoes have been lifted. Such crops as rape, Italian ryegrass, vetches, cabbages, broccoli, can be grown with great advantage, and the land can be cleared and prepared in proper time for the succeeding crop.

Glasgow has so far proved the best market for early potatoes, notwithstanding the heavy cost for marketing. It is, however, becoming more apparent each season that to obtain the best results the growers must have their potatoes placed on the market before the crops in Ayrshire are ready for lifting. When digging begins in Ayrshire, Irish potatoes cannot be sold at remunerative prices in Glasgow, and other markets must be found.

Arrangements have already been made for continuing these experiments in 1907.

Experiments on the boxing or sprouting of potatoes were again repeated with equally good results to those obtained in previous years.

A first trial of seed potatoes in Great Britain was also carried out during the year with excellent results.

Full particulars of all this work will be found in the Department's *Journal*.

In the summer of 1905 field experiments on flax-growing were conducted at nine centres in counties  
**Flax Growing.** Antrim, Down, and Londonderry. The manurial tests carried out in the four previous years had demonstrated most clearly that for this crop only potash manures were to be relied upon to produce profitable returns, and the object of the tests instituted in 1905 is to decide in what form, and at what season, potash is best applied. Seed variety trials were again conducted in the season of 1905 at ten centres in the above-mentioned counties, and the results of these tests, and those of the manurial trials, was published in the Department's *Journal* for January, 1907, and was also issued in leaflet form. Early in 1906 a leaflet regarding the supplies of Dutch and Riga seed for 1906 sowing was issued for the guidance of flax-growers.

An experiment on the rippling of green flax straw bore out in every respect the results of the 1904 test, and the net returns were in favour of the rippling of green straw.

A further deputation of Irish farmers, selected by the Department and the Ulster County Committees of Agriculture was sent to the flax-growing districts of Holland and Belgium in July, 1905. Their report was published in the Department's *Journal* and also in pamphlet form.

A series of scutching tests was again carried out on the Department's modified Belgian mill at Carthall, Coleraine, and in local mills in the Coleraine district. The results of these trials were published in the Department's *Journal*.

In order to further encourage the handling of the flax crop, the Department have assisted growers to establish co-operative flax societies by paying part of the salaries of approved managers. Assistance of this nature was rendered to eight co-operative flax societies during the scutching season 1905-6. At the close of that season the managers were withdrawn from two societies which had been supported by the Department. These two societies are now continuing their operations independent of any grant from the Department, as higher returns have been received for the better-handled flax. The acreage of land devoted to the flax crop, particularly in districts served by the co-operative flax societies, has been largely increased.

The Flax Supply Association continued their experiments on the artificial retting of dried flax straw at Milhale by the Loppens and Deswarte system. A quantity of dried straw was sent to Courtrai and retted and scutched there. The

returns from an equal quantity of the same straw retted and scutched at Millisle were slightly better than those from the straw worked at Courtrai. The produce of one quarter of a statute acre of flax grown near Coleraine in 1905 was retted green and scutched in the Department's mill. The produce of an adjoining plot of equal area was dried on the field and retted and scutched at Millisle in the following year. In this test, i.e., the comparison of the Irish system of retting and the Loppens and Deswarte system as practised at Millisle, the returns were somewhat in favour of the Millisle treatment. From estimates, based on the experience gained with the 1903-4-5 crops, and supplied by the Flax Supply Association, the Department are of opinion that if the cost of the upkeep of tanks and other apparatus, and the interest on the capital required for the purchase of flax on foot, and the equipment of the rettery were taken into consideration, the returns in the above experiments would not be in the favour of the Loppens and Deswarte system, which cannot therefore be recommended for general adoption to the exclusion of the usual Irish system of retting.

As in the previous year, the Department's scheme for improvement in the flax-growing industry embraced three sections:—section A, prizes for scutched flax, section B, prizes for flax on foot, and section C, prizes awarded to scutch mill-owners and employes as a result of surprise inspection of scutch mills. Under section A of this scheme shows of scutched flax were held in counties Donegal, Fermanagh, and Mayo at centres selected by the County Committees, and prizes were paid in flax seed, a total of seventy-four bags of seed being distributed under this head. Prizes for flax on foot (section B) were offered in each of the counties Antrim, Armagh, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, and entries were received from 1,291 flax-growers. It was left to the discretion of the County Committees to pay the prizes in flax seed or in money, and in two counties, i.e., Monaghan and Tyrone, seed was furnished to the successful competitors. In the case of the other counties, cash prizes were given. The total value of the prizes awarded in seed and money under this section amount to £616. No County Committee undertook the award of prizes on the results of surprise inspection of scutch mills in 1905-6. A copy of the scheme for encouraging improvement in the flax-growing industry is printed at page 188 in the appendices to this Report.

The work done by the Department to assist in establishing the fruit-preserving industry as an outlet for second-class fruit has been described in previous reports. During the period under review, the Department continued their assistance to several firms who have taken up this and allied industries by

supplying the services of experts for limited periods in cases where the work may still be considered to be in the experimental stage. A special effort has been made to revive cider-making in districts where this industry previously flourished, such as Ardfinnan, County Tipperary, and Rathkeale, County Limerick.

The cheese-making experiments were continued at Glenfield, Liscarrol, during 1905. The following is a statement of the results for that year:—

**Cheese Making Experiments.**

Milk made into cheese, . . .	8,444 gallons.
Curd produced, . . .	8,571 lbs.
Ripe cheese sold, . . .	7,761 lbs.
Shrinkage in ripening, . . .	9.5 per cent.
Amount realised, . . .	£212 3s. 7d.
Net value of cheese per lb., . .	6.56d.
Net value of milk per gallon, . .	6d.

As in previous years, the whey, which is a bye product, was fed to pigs, which were fattened and sold. Higher prices were realised for fat pigs than in 1904, and consequently the whey was more valuable. For 1905 it is estimated as worth 15s. per cow as compared with 10s. per cow in 1904. During the season 120 pigs were fattened.

All the cheese was sold in Ireland, and the greater part was disposed of in Dublin. The prices realised were considerably higher than during the previous year; they varied from 60s. per cwt. early in the season to 65s. per cwt. at the end of the season.

The investigations concerning the cause and method of treatment for scour and wasting disease

**Mortality in Young Cattle.**

in young cattle have been continued. An article by Professor Mettam, Royal Veterinary College for Ireland, appears in the Department's *Journal* for 1906, and a second report by Mr. J. H. Norris, M.B.C.V.S., setting forth the results of further investigations at Belmont, Wexford, was published in a later number of the *Journal*.

As the result of an extended study of the disease, together with tests made in the field, Mr. Norris is confirmed in his view that the disease is due to the presence of a thread-worm in the stomach of affected animals.

Medicinal treatment has proved entirely unsatisfactory; the main efforts must, therefore, be directed towards prevention. The Department have issued a leaflet—No. 77—setting forth the preventive measures which are recommended. The adop-



tion of the suggestions contained in the leaflet has been attended with satisfactory results on several farms in County Wexford.

A further set of experiments to test preventive means will be carried out in 1907.

The experiments in the growing and curing of the tobacco crop were continued in 1906. These ex-

**Tobacco Growing.** periments are conducted under the special sanction of the Board of Inland Revenue with the object of determining the commercial possibilities of tobacco cultivation in Ireland. In order to facilitate the experiments, which involve a somewhat large expenditure, a rebate of one-third the duty levied on tobacco is allowed to the approved growers. The Department retained the services of the expert whom they engaged to superintend the curing of the 1905 crop, and the growers had for the first time during 1906 the advantage of expert advice and supervision throughout the various operations. As in the previous year, the experiment at Taggart, County Wexford, was worked on co-operative lines, eleven farmers cropping about one acre each, and all the tobacco being cured in one barn.

As mentioned in previous reports, curing barns were provided by the Department at three centres, viz., Navan, Tullamore, and Taggart. The experiments were continued at these centres, the area under the crop being about forty-four acres. In addition to these centres the sanction of the Board of Inland Revenue was also granted, on the recommendation of the Department, in five cases where the growers undertook to provide, at their own expense, suitable accommodation for the curing of the leaf. The area cropped by these growers was thirty-three acres. The additional centres were situated at Ardee, County Louth, Dardistown and Athlumney, County Meath, Sheestown, County Kilkenny, and Rosslare, County Wexford. The large scale experiments, therefore, up to the present have been confined to one province, but it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for additional experiments in the other provinces during 1907.

The season was, on the whole, favourable to the growth of tobacco, and the crop was successfully harvested at all the centres. The cured leaf will not, however, be marketed for some time, so that the financial results of the experiments cannot yet be stated.

In order to allow of the experiments being carried to a conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to extend to ten years the period of five years originally granted, during which the rebate of duty will be allowed on tobacco grown for experimental purposes.

As in previous years, the Department continued in 1906 to examine and report on samples of materials used by farmers for the spraying of the potato crop as a preventive of potato blight. A nominal fee of 3d. is charged for the examination of each sample. The following table shows the number of samples forwarded for analysis during the past seven years.

**Analysis of Spraying Materials.**

YEAR.	Number of Samples Examined.	
	Copper Sulphate.	Carbonate of Soda.
1900, ... ..	21	NIL.
1901, ... ..	145	NIL.
1902, .. ...	85	NIL.
1903, ... ..	129	3
1904, ... ..	112	24
1905, ... ..	49	11
1906, ... ..	53	15

Two additional centres, consisting of twenty acres each, planted with fruit trees, were established during 1905-6 for the carrying out of experiments to test the commercial possibilities of the cultivation of fruit for market

**Fruit as a Farm Crop. Experiments.**

on strictly commercial lines, and as a field crop. The fruit trees required were provided, and the cost of same defrayed by the Department. Twenty farmers and residents in each locality were selected to conduct the experiments on the understanding that they would each furnish an acre of suitable land for the purpose, and would do everything necessary for the proper cultivation of the fruit and the success of the experiments. In this they are assisted by a resident horticultural expert who is appointed and paid by the Department; the expert is responsible to the Department for the supervision of the centre.

A considerable quantity of fruit was sold during the year from the eight centres established in 1904-5 in the counties of Clare, Cork, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

Particulars of the scheme for improvement in the management of creameries will be found at page

**Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries.**

205 of the appendices. The number of creameries taking advantage of the Department's scheme has increased considerably, and now amounts, roughly, to 350. The increase is due principally to the extended facilities for obtaining technical advice and instruction in creamery management which the Department were able to provide during 1905-6.

(1.)—*Visits to Creameries from Instructors in Dairying.*

Two instructors were appointed in 1905, their duties being mainly to visit periodically creameries (co-operative, joint stock, and proprietary) applying to the Department for practical advice and assistance in dairying matters. The large number of applications received by the Department necessitated the appointment of two additional instructors in 1906, and this number will probably have to be supplemented in 1907. The number of separate visits made to creameries in 1905-6 was 732, the number of creameries visited 359. In addition to the advice and instruction imparted during the course of the visit, written reports were in each case sent to the manager, and to the chairman or other higher official of the society or company owning the creamery.

(2.)—*Registration of Creameries.*

Of the 359 creameries visited by the Department's Instructors in Dairying in 1905-6, 151 were entered for registration under the Department's scheme, and of this number eighty-two were adjudged on the results of inspections carried out during 1905 to have attained a sufficiently high standard of general efficiency in that year to merit registration. The Department's register of well-managed creameries for 1905-6 was published in March, 1906. The entries for registration in 1906 have increased to 168.

(3.)—*Courses of Instruction for Creamery Managers.*

A short course of lectures in subjects relating to creamery management was provided in Dublin by the Department during February and March, 1906. The course was attended by thirty managers, the full number that it was possible to accommodate.

(4.)—*Creamery Managers' Certificates.*

Eleven candidates presented themselves for the examination for creamery managers' certificates held in March, 1906. Of these, five candidates, managers of registered creameries, were awarded certificates. Six managers of registered creameries who were awarded creamery managers' certificates at a previous year's examination, qualified for a renewal of their certificates in 1906. Two managers, who were awarded provisional certificates in 1904 and 1905 respectively, having subsequently managed for a whole season a registered creamery to the satisfaction of the Department, received the creamery managers' certificates in 1906.

(5.)—*Surprise Butter Competitions.*

Seven competitions were held in 1906, particulars of which are set forth in the following table :—

Telegrams Issued.	Butter Judged.	Number of Entries.	Number of First Prizes awarded.	Number of Second Prizes awarded.
6th June, 1906, . . .	13th June, 1906, . . .	119	5	0
5th July, 1906, . . .	11th July, 1906, . . .	117	5	11
31st July, 1906, . . .	8th August, 1906, . . .	112	4	14
16th August, 1906, . . .	16th August, 1906, . . .	114	4	14
14th September, 1906, . . .	20th September, 1906, . . .	116	7	16
4th October, 1906, . . .	11th October, 1906, . . .	99	5	11
5th October, 1906, . . .	17th October, 1906, . . .	109	4	13

Four butter merchants, representing four of the principal butter markets in this country and Great Britain, acted as judges at each competition. The marks awarded, as well as the observations of the judges on the exhibits, were communicated by the Department in due course to the exhibitors. In addition, sixty-two competitors, whose expenses to Dublin were defrayed by the Department, were given an opportunity of examining the exhibits after the adjudication had been completed, and of having the good qualities and defects in their exhibits pointed out to them by the judges and by one of the Department's Inspectors.

(6.)—*Experiments and Investigations.*

The Department, during 1905-6, conducted tests in the packing of butter for the purpose of determining the most suitable dimensions for 56 lb. butter boxes, and 112 lb. kials, and, in conference with some of the principal firms who manufacture or supply these classes of package, drew up standard specifications. "Standard" boxes and kials conforming with these specifications will be placed on the market in 1907, and the use of these packages will be required by the Department in the case of all creameries entering for the 1907 surprise butter competitions. The arrangements now made will enable the Department to furnish creamery proprietors and managers not only with specifications, but also with a list of firms who have agreed to supply the packages in 1907.

The Department also conducted in 1905-6 some experiments in the use of "pure cultures" for the manufacture of butter

in creameries. Only a limited number of experiments could be conducted during the season. It is proposed to supplement these in 1907.

The forestry operations mentioned in the last Report as having been begun at Avondale forestry

**Forestry.**

station, Rathdrum, were continued during 1906. About sixty acres were planted. The various operations required for the formation of the new plantations, and the care of the existing woods, offered facilities for the training of the young woodmen who have been admitted to the station as apprentices in forestry. At the close of the year 1905-6 there were twelve apprentices at the station, and six additional applicants for training were admitted in October, 1906. The conditions under which these apprentices are admitted are set forth at page 242 of the appendices. Hitherto it has been necessary that the apprentices should reside in the town of Rathdrum, which is some distance from the forestry station, but arrangements are now being made for their reception at Avondale House. Classroom accommodation has already been provided there. The practical work in which the apprentices engage in the day-time is supplemented by such instruction in arithmetic, botany, estate management, surveying, and kindred subjects as is necessary for a working forester. It is considered that the period of training should extend to at least three years, and the course of instruction has been framed accordingly.

The Department have engaged an additional expert in forestry whose services will be as far as possible placed at the disposal of persons who may require technical advice as to the care and treatment of their woodlands. This expert will visit such lands as well as sites for proposed plantations, and it is hoped that a strong stimulus will thereby be given to the work of preserving and extending the woods of the country.

In order to provide for the needs of farmers and others who may wish to make small plantations for shelter or ornament, a special course of instruction in forestry was given at the Albert Agricultural College in the summer of 1906 to the instructors in horticulture employed under the County Committees throughout Ireland. A special short course of instruction in this subject was given in the previous summer to the itinerant instructors in agriculture. A set of leaflets on various matters connected with the planting of forest trees was also issued and widely circulated. The applications made to the Department for advice on forestry subjects steadily increased. Provision by which persons desirous of obtaining small supplies of forest trees can do so at reduced rates is made in the Department's scheme of instruction in horticulture. Particulars as to the number of trees supplied for planting and of other operations under this scheme will be found at page 27 of this Report.

In order to provide for the higher training of students who may desire to specialise in forestry, one or more scholarships in that subject, tenable at the Royal College of Science, will be offered for competition in 1907.

Reference has been made in previous Reports to the desirability of developing the poultry fattening industry in districts where the conditions are suitable. A chief obstacle to the progress of this industry lies in the difficulty found in obtaining skilled men to conduct the fattening operations, and in order to overcome this difficulty the Department established the poultry station at Avondale, Rathdrum, with a view to the training of young men in the several branches of the work. Candidates for admission to the station were required to pass an entrance examination in English, arithmetic, and general knowledge, and preference was given to those who have experience in poultry keeping. Full particulars of the terms of admission will be found at page 244 of the appendices. Some difficulty has been found in obtaining candidates suitable for training, but it is expected that as the importance of this branch of the poultry industry is better understood, a larger number of persons who are already familiar with the work of general poultry management will present themselves. The chief seat of the industry in the United Kingdom is the county of Sussex, where it has been established for a long period, and is very highly organised, so that persons who may desire to establish fattening stations in Ireland must be prepared to provide efficient and energetic management for the undertaking, in addition to the requisite technical skill, if Irish produce is to compete successfully in the markets of Great Britain.

During this season 1,478 samples of seeds have been received for testing. Although this is a decrease of some fifty compared with the number received last year, the farmers' samples this year show an increase of fifty-five.

Acknowledgment of the help derived by flax-growers from the station in securing a supply of good flax seed has appeared from time to time in the public press.

The following table shows the use which has been made of the Seed-testing Station since its establishment:—

Year.	No. of Samples Tested.
1901-2, . . . . .	488
1903, . . . . .	712
1904, . . . . .	1,041
1905, . . . . .	1,536
1906, . . . . .	1,478

In 1906 no samples were received for testing from counties Leitrim, Longford, or Mayo. Of the samples received:—

182	were sent in from County Antrim.
37	" " " " Armagh.
88	" " " " Carlow.
5	" " " " Cavan.
15	" " " " Clare.
256	" " " " Cork.
14	" " " " Donegal.
53	" " " " Down.
48	" " " " Dublin.
19	" " " " Fermanagh.
4	" " " " Galway.
11	" " " " Kerry.
21	" " " " Kildare.
39	" " " " Kilkenny.
4	" " " " King's.
10	" " " " Limerick.
80	" " " " Londonderry.
63	" " " " Louth.
42	" " " " Meath.
25	" " " " Monaghan.
12	" " " " Queen's County.
8	" " " " Roscommon.
9	" " " " Sligo.
20	" " " " Tipperary.
117	" " " " Tyrone.
60	" " " " Waterford.
9	" " " " Westmeath.
160	" " " " Wexford.
67	" " " " Wicklow.

The average purity and germination of the grasses was slightly lower than in the previous year.

Perennial rye was satisfactory as to purity. Out of the 192 samples tested only twenty were unsatisfactory, the majority having 95 per cent. of pure seeds. The germination was frequently 90 per cent. and over, but some samples gave 3 per cent., 15 per cent., 31 per cent., 41 per cent., showing that old and inferior seed is still purchased.

The Italian rye was not so good as last year with regard to purity. The germination was too frequently 70 per cent. and under; the highest germination was 97 per cent., and the lowest 38 per cent.

Cocksfoot had frequently a large percentage of perennial rye and fescue. One sample contained only 2 per cent. of seed true to name. The germination of many samples was 50 per cent. and under, the lowest being 11 per cent., and the highest 85 per cent.

The clovers were in many cases very pure, but 100 samples contained dodder, and fourteen of these, called English red clover, contained Chilian dodder, while two samples contained paspalum, a foreign weed seed.

A few grass mixtures were tested, and showed that many worthless weed seeds are purchased, 50 per cent. of these

mixtures being rubbish. A sample called white hay seed was really Yorkshire fog, a worthless fodder grass, the germination being 3 per cent.

Flax was very satisfactory, usually giving 95 per cent. germination.

The cereals, with the exception of one sample of rye, showed an excellent quality of seed.

The following table shows the average percentage of germination and purity of the seeds submitted in 1905 and 1906 :—

Name.	Number of Samples.		Average percentage of Purity.		Average percentage of Germination.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
Perennial Rye, . . .	192	172	95	97	82	82
Italian Rye, . . .	162	151	90	94	77	82
Timothy, . . .	96	71	98	99	89	93
Cocksfoot, . . .	82	80	91	94	53	59
Meadow Fescue, . . .	37	42	99	99	75	83
Sheep's " . . .	3	3	98	100	47	36
Hard " . . .	8	15	93	99	49	58
Tall " . . .	—	6	—	99	—	84
Meadow Foxtail, . . .	18	40	91	94	35	42
Rough - stalked Meadow Grass, . . .	—	1	—	100	—	94
Smooth - stalked Meadow Grass, . . .	—	2	—	100	—	65
Crested Dog-tail, . . .	5	18	99	97	89	67
Wheat, . . .	10	19	100	100	85	87
Oats, . . .	50	45	99	100	90	88
Barley, . . .	28	46	100	100	88	88
Rye, . . .	1	6	100	99	47	87
Red Clover and Cowgrass, . . .	230	243	95	98	87 and 3 hard	87 and 3 hard
Alfalfa, . . .	96	108	94	92	78 and 6 hard	78 and 6 hard
White Clover, . . .	67	103	94	91	79 and 12 hard	72 and 10 hard
Trifoli, . . .	13	17	95	97	77 and 1 hard	90 and 1 hard
Swede, Turnip, Rape, . . .	81	97	100	100	86	87
Mangel, . . .	48	65	100	100	136	123
Flax, . . .	250	179	98	99	94	91
Grass Mixtures, . . .	15	13	74	72	—	—
Miscellaneous, . . .	12	33	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	1,478	1,536	—	—	—	—



## 2. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

This Report covers the period of the academic year 1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906.

The work of the Technical Instruction Branch may, for convenience, be grouped under the following heads:—

- (1.) The organisation of a system of instruction in Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools.
- (2.) The organisation of Technical Instruction under Local Authorities.
- (3.) The training of Teachers.
- (4.) Central Institutions.
- (5.) Scholarships.
- (6.) Drawing and Manual Instruction in Primary Schools.

### (1.)—THE ORGANISATION OF A SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, DRAWING, MANUAL INSTRUCTION AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The aims of the Department and the means adopted in organising this portion of their work have been set forth in preceding Annual Reports. The progress made has been recorded year by year.

The work still continues to grow; twenty-one new schools have been added during the past year to the list of those which have already adopted the Department's Programme for Science and Drawing, while many schools have added additional special courses to their curricula.

The standard reached in previous years in the preliminary courses has been maintained, while that attained in the special courses in Physics and Chemistry is somewhat higher than that of the previous year. As might be expected, some of the weakest classes in these subjects were to be found in the smaller schools, many of which found some difficulty in providing a special course.

The selection of a special course in some of the smaller Girls' Schools has not been altogether happy. Botany or Drawing might, with advantage, in several instances, have replaced Chemistry, a subject in which it is most difficult to interest girls, and in which a special course is of comparatively little importance to girls unless they are going on to a University career.

Mechanical Science has as yet been taken up by few schools, but it is satisfactory to report that where it has been taken up it has been very well taught.

Drawing continues to show improvement; one of the greatest hindrances to more rapid progress being the absence of special rooms for advanced work.

While Physiology and Hygiene has, on the whole, been well taught, the Department would like to see the facts taught brought into closer relation with the needs of every-day life, and explained in simpler language.

Laboratories are now, as a rule, well maintained, and in several instances reflect much credit on the school and teachers.

There has been no increase in the number of schools taking Manual Instruction. Where it has been taken up, however, it has been taken up with enthusiasm and with very satisfactory results.

The principals and teachers have ever welcomed the visits of the Inspectors and their suggestions as to improvements either in details or in the general work under their supervision, and it is gratifying to report that the work of the teachers trained by the Department compares very favourably with that of teachers trained elsewhere.

The following table shows the growth and present position of the Department's Programme in Irish Secondary Schools:—

PROVINCE.	Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils who worked through the Courses, and upon account of whose attendance grants were payable.					Amount of Grants Earned.
			Preliminary Course, 1st year.	Preliminary Course, 2nd year.	Special Courses, 3rd year.	Special Courses, 4th year.	Totals.	
Leinster, ...	1901-2	60	1,732	-	-	-	2,732	3,932 3 11
	1902-3	81	1,544	1,354	-	-	2,898	5,056 8 3
	1903-4	97	2,037	954	461	-	3,452	6,247 14 7
	1904-5	108	2,128	1,363	468	119	4,078	7,530 19 0
	1905-6	110	2,107	1,448	709	145	3,409	8,430 17 11
Munster, ...	1901-2	39	2,098	-	-	-	2,098	2,943 9 4
	1902-3	62	1,273	984	-	-	2,257	3,962 12 9
	1903-4	64	1,266	735	370	-	2,371	4,235 5 6
	1904-5	70	1,307	367	384	52	2,810	5,380 7 1
	1905-6	74	1,514	1,085	506	116	3,221	6,076 3 9
Ulster, ...	1901-2	42	1,596	-	-	-	1,596	2,431 7 0
	1902-3	50	912	829	-	-	1,741	3,237 10 6
	1903-4	64	1,271	602	348	-	2,221	4,718 2 3
	1904-5	68	1,184	735	315	51	2,315	5,316 8 8
	1905-6	60	1,194	800	416	136	2,546	6,165 16 2
Connaught, ...	1901-2	7	189	-	-	-	189	268 10 5
	1902-3	13	243	100	-	-	343	591 9 9
	1903-4	14	280	155	40	-	475	933 6 7
	1904-5	15	272	261	100	15	648	1,219 3 11
	1905-6	14	280	203	125	13	621	1,319 13 2
Totals, ...	1901-2	154	6,615	-	-	-	6,615	9,575 10 8
	1902-3	196	3,982	3,297	-	-	7,279	12,808 1 3
	1903-4	239	4,854	2,506	1,169	-	8,529	16,144 5 11
	1904-5	256	5,091	3,166	1,267	287	9,791	19,417 5 8
	1905-6	267	5,114	3,536	1,806	410	10,866	21,961 11 0

Mr. O'Sullivan, the Department's Art Inspector, in dealing with Drawing in Secondary Schools, says :—

"During the Session 1905-6 excellent work was done in a few schools, and in general, satisfactory progress was made.

"Freehand Drawing was soundly taught in most schools; in several, however, pupils were allowed to begin exercises without preliminary explanation or demonstration by the teacher.

"Memory Drawing has been successfully taught in the first year's course, but this valuable subject is neglected in many schools in the second year's and Special Courses.

"Very satisfactory progress has been made in Design, especially in those schools taking Special Courses. In the schools where this subject was not quite satisfactorily taught, the chief defects were, that definite problems were not set, and suggestive sketches and explanations were not given by the teachers.

"In Model or Object Drawing little improvement was noticeable. In this subject the progress of the work suffered in many schools from the use of unsuitable desks, and unsystematic grading of the exercises.

"Geometrical Drawing and Solid Geometry showed improvement in accuracy and neatness of execution. In many schools, however, there is room for much improvement in this respect, and in the application to practical purposes of the principles of Geometry.

"Modelling in Clay was successfully taught in a few schools."

### (2.)—THE ORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The progress of schemes of technical instruction under local authorities, recorded in previous Reports, has continued satisfactory. There are now few places large enough to maintain a technical school in which one has not yet been established, and in the case of urban centres development must now consist in the provision of suitable permanent buildings, in rendering the instruction increasingly efficient, in bringing it more completely into relation with industrial needs, in interesting, as far as may be, employers of labour with the work of the schools, and in prolonging the period during which students remain at the schools. These aims will be considerably facilitated by the Revised Scheme for Science and Art Grants in schools other than Day Secondary Schools, which is now in operation.

In county areas the schemes have continued to work satisfactorily, and it has not been found necessary to revise them in any notable manner. The itinerant courses of instruction in Domestic Economy, Manual Work, etc., have been the means of carrying a much-needed form of instruction into many rural districts. Great difficulty is experienced in finding suitable premises in which to give these courses, and it seems highly desirable that permanent centres should be established in suitable districts, and that the courses of instruction should be extended. This, however, involves an increase in the number of teachers, which is not at present possible owing to lack of funds.

It is encouraging to note that many of the Industries Classes working under County Schemes

**Home Industries.** have improved their position during the year 1905-6. This is evident from an examination of their work and from a comparison of their receipts with those of the previous year.

Exceptions to this rule are found in districts where classes have been started without sufficient consideration of local conditions, where instruction has been weak, and management defective. Such classes have either died out after a brief existence or remain in a stagnant state, not sharing in the general progress.

*Crochet.*—The depression in the crochet trade during the early part of 1906 affected the industry throughout the country in a greater or less degree. It is noteworthy that those centres where the industry was well organised, and instruction sound, have suffered much less than those districts where the management was slack and instruction feeble.

In some cases the check proved beneficial by showing the workers that they must improve their work if they wish to retain the market, and that the industry must be organised on business lines in order to compete successfully with its Continental rivals. It is hoped that this lesson will not be forgotten now that the crochet industry has recovered from its temporary depression.

*Lace-making.*—There has been a slight revival in the demand for Carrickmacross lace, but not such as would warrant any extension of the industry: the classes are still chiefly dependent for a market upon sales of work and private orders rather than upon the trade.

Both the Carrickmacross and Limerick lace industries have been adversely affected by the growing popularity of their Continental rival, "Princess Lace," a showy and inexpensive imitation of hand-worked lace, which possesses considerable wearing qualities.

There is reason, nevertheless, to believe that the *finer* varieties of both Carrickmacross and Limerick lace will continue to hold their own with those who prefer hand-made laces.

*Sprigging Industry.*—The organisation of the sprigging industry has made considerable progress during the past year, both in Fermanagh and in North Donegal. Sprigging has now been established as a cottage industry on a self-supporting basis in the Malin District, where the work gives employment to a large number of young women and girls.

In certain districts, however, it is regrettable to find that the instruction given through the session has been practically wasted and that no permanent result has been obtained. Such

failures are generally attributable to one or both of the following causes :—

- (1). Selection of an unsuitable district.
- (2). Want of sound business organisation.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that sound business management is as indispensable as technical skill in the establishment and development of an industry.

*Business Methods—Book-keeping.*—It has been already pointed out that many of our industries classes have been handicapped by the want of sound and intelligent business methods.

While some teachers and managers have always kept their accounts well and systematically, others have been content with a careless and haphazard record of receipts and expenditure—figures respecting sales and wages being recorded together without classification or method.

It is hoped that the recent issue by the Department of a standard set of account books will enable all managers of industries assisted under Departmental Schemes to effect a much-needed improvement in this respect.

The influence of the Summer Course of Instruction in Drawing and Technique of Work is gradually telling upon the Lace and Crochet Industries.

This is chiefly shown in the growing appreciation of the importance of Drawing in industries dependent upon artistic taste and skill, in the greater readiness of teachers to adopt new patterns, and to venture on experiments in their work. Some of these experiments have met with appreciation by the trade, and it is now being gradually recognised that artistic treatment and tasteful variations in the work have a commercial value of their own.

*County Borough of Dublin.*—The work of the Kevin-street

**Details of  
County Borough  
Schemes.**

School has continued to make steady progress. An additional building has been acquired in Rutland-square for extension of the classes, and the additional space thus made available has been fully utilised. The courses of study for students, which were arranged during the previous year, have already begun to show a beneficial effect in the various departments, and it is expected that when full advantage is taken of the preparatory courses the work of the teachers in the specialised courses will become more profitable and that more rapid progress will be made. The need for additional accommodation and a wider development of the work still continues to be keenly felt.

*County Borough of Belfast.*—Notwithstanding the many difficulties, due to inadequate and inconvenient accommodation, referred to in previous reports, the Technical Institute has continued to make steady progress. The new building is already complete, and the work of equipping it has begun.

The establishment of Day Technical Classes for apprentice engineers marks an epoch in the history of the school. The beginning has been small and of a tentative character, but the teaching has been excellent, and, with the co-operation of employers, considerable developments may be expected on the lines now mapped out.

Another feature of interest has been the participation of former pupils of the Trades Preparatory School in the evening classes, and it is satisfactory to note that they showed themselves especially well fitted to profit by this more specialised instruction.

The type of student in attendance at the various classes is satisfactory. This is more noticeable now that the aims of the Institute are more clearly understood.

A good proportion of the students now regularly work the home exercises, a practice which intensifies the impressions gained in the class-room.

The teaching throughout has been earnest and on sound lines; the classes were well filled, and the students made good progress.

*County Borough of Londonderry.*—The work accomplished during the year in the classes which have been established is of a high order, and the number of students continues to be satisfactory, while the regularity of attendance bears witness to the efficiency and popularity of the teaching.

The scope of the instruction has, unfortunately, been limited by the want of an adequate building. The absence of laboratories and workshops has severely restricted the teaching of Science and Technology, and the further development of Commercial Work and Domestic Science has been found impracticable owing to lack of suitable accommodation.

The site originally chosen for the new school has been obtained, and it is expected that building operations will shortly begin.

*County Borough of Cork.*—The conditions under which classes were conducted in three widely separated buildings remained as in the preceding year; many of the rooms were unsuitable for instruction, but in the Crawford (or Central) School certain improvements in accommodation were effected, owing to the transference of the Free Library to new premises. A branch library of Art, Science, and Technological Works is housed in the Central School, and the head librarian of the Free Library attends on certain evenings to give out books to the students and teachers of the school.

The School of Art continues to make satisfactory progress,

and its development in the direction of Applied Art was seen in some excellent examples of clay modelling, wood-carving, lace and crochet work executed during the session.

In Science and Technology students made good progress, but the attendance of trade apprentices left much to be desired.

*County Borough of Limerick.*—The increasing demand for instruction induced the Committee to provide additional accommodation for classes by taking over another house adjoining the Central School, but classes are still distributed over five buildings in different parts of the city. Many of the rooms are unsuitable, and the Committee are now considering the question of erecting a new Central Technical School.

The organisation of the school has, in view of these difficulties, been as efficient as could be expected, and good progress was made by many of the classes.

Instruction in building trades subjects was given to suitable students, who attended well, but improvement is desirable in the attendance of students at classes bearing on engineering and allied trades. The formation of day classes for apprentices is a step in the right direction.

*County Borough of Waterford.*—Good progress continues to be made at the School of Art and at the Female Technical School, a gratifying improvement at the former being the increase in the number of artisan students in regular attendance.

Instruction was highly satisfactory at the Technical School for young men, but attendance was unsatisfactory, owing to the unsuitability of the school and its distance from the centre of the city.

During the year a new Central Technical Institute has been built, and will prove sufficient for all classes under the Committee's scheme.

The staff has been increased and classes re-organised, and during the current session attendance is so large that several of the classes are being duplicated.

<b>Details of Urban District Schemes.</b>	<i>Athlone.</i> —Instruction in woodwork was carried on as in former years on practical lines, and a number of students, chiefly from the rural districts, received a useful course of training.
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Domestic Economy was well taught, and, in more suitable premises, an extension of this useful branch of training for girls is expected.

Classes in Shorthand and French were conducted for commercial students.

*Blackrock.*—Instruction was given in commercial and domestic subjects, woodwork, elementary drawing, and several

science subjects. The most important event of the session was the opening of the newly-erected Technical School. This was followed by a considerable augmentation of the number of students enrolled and a marked increase in the regularity of attendance. To cope with the increased numbers in the Art and Domestic Economy departments it became necessary to open additional classes. A class in building construction failed for want of students, but a new class in Magnetism and Electricity met with some success. The scheme provided for the awarding of twenty Entrance Scholarships and the holding of public lectures on technical subjects.

*Bray.*—The subjects taught under the scheme were book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, shorthand, freehand and model drawing, domestic subjects, wood-carving, and the management of automobiles. Certain structural alterations, which were carried out at the beginning of the session, greatly improved the accommodation provided for Domestic Economy students.

A portion of the funds of the scheme has been utilised to make provision for the training of skilled workers in the local art furniture industry. Five Scholarships of the value of £10 each, tenable under certain conditions for three years, have been awarded by the Committee to selected candidates employed in the workshop, and a sum of £50 has been granted to assist in paying the salaries of the staff engaged to train the workers and carry on the industry. The Committee have further aided the managers of the business by allowing them the free use of a large and well-equipped workshop.

*Clonmel.*—Instruction in Art and in building trades subjects was very efficient; attendance, especially at the latter, was very satisfactory, and excellent progress was made.

There was a good demand for commercial instruction, but the teacher left during the session, and as it was found impossible to secure the services of a qualified successor, little progress was made.

It is satisfactory to know that employers of labour co-operated with the Committee by giving their apprentices free time to attend special day classes at the Technical School.

As accommodation had proved inadequate for Technological and Domestic Economy classes, the Committee, at the close of the session, took steps to utilise certain unused rooms, and, by re-constructing these and re-arranging class-rooms, they have now made suitable provision for instruction in all subjects. The manual instruction room thus provided is now one of the best in the country.

*Enniscorthy.*—A comparatively large number of students were enrolled at the beginning of the session for instruction in arithmetic, commercial correspondence, and shorthand, and attended well until the Christmas vacation, after which time the average attendance at these subjects was small. Classes



in Domestic Economy and Drawing were satisfactorily attended by a number of students, to whom the instruction was very valuable. Efforts were made to secure a good class in woodwork, but the response was somewhat disappointing.

A suitable Technical School is badly needed.

*Galway.*—At the City of Galway Technical Institute instruction in Science, Art, Commercial, Technological and Domestic Economy subjects was continued as usual, but the class in machine knitting was not re-opened till late in the session, and the number of pupils that attended it was small. In the Science, Art and Commercial sections the attendance was good and the progress of the pupils satisfactory. There was an improvement in the type and number of pupils attending the classes in building construction and allied subjects, but the attendance at the classes in Domestic Economy subjects was very unsatisfactory.

*Kingstown.*—The inconveniences attending the lack of commodious class-rooms for instruction in Art and Domestic Economy subjects were again severely felt during the session. Some relief was obtained for the drawing classes by utilising a large room in the Town Hall, but it was found quite impossible to make adequate provision for all the students attending the dressmaking and cookery classes.

The opening of the new Technical School, which is in course of erection, will not, therefore, come a day too soon.

New classes in commercial arithmetic, hygiene, and French secured a good attendance, but a class in navigation intended for sea-faring men who could afford to pay only a nominal fee failed for want of students.

*New Ross.*—The Committee have utilised their accumulated funds to pay for the training of workers in two local industries—a crochet class and a hosiery factory—and in providing necessary equipment for evening classes in commercial and Art subjects. The classes in Domestic Economy were not well appreciated, but the attendance at instruction in woodwork, drawing, and commercial subjects was distinctly good.

The need for a Technical School suited to the needs of the township is recognised, but the local authorities are very slow to move in the matter.

*Pembroke.*—The scope of the scheme has been enlarged by the opening of a Day Trades Preparatory School in the Central School at Ringsend. This new departure necessitated a large expenditure upon the equipment of new laboratories for the teaching of Experimental Science.

The number of students enrolled at the Central School has been greatly augmented. New classes in commercial correspondence and millinery were well appreciated, and a stimulus was given to the work of the motor-engineering department by examinations held from time to time during the session

to select men for a three months' continuous course of training as motor car drivers in the recently enlarged engineering workshop.

There was a falling-off in the regularity of the attendance at the Branch School at Ballsbridge, but the Domestic Economy and Commercial Classes at this centre still continue to attract large numbers of suitable students.

*Rathmines and Rathgar.*—The steady progress which the School of Commerce is making in providing suitable and systematic instruction for those who occupy or who desire to qualify themselves for responsible positions in the commercial world is evidenced by a largely increased attendance in higher grade subjects, such as advanced French, practical banking and finance, accountancy and company law and accounts, and by the successful opening of a new class in commercial law. Adequate provision has already been made for students whose immediate needs demand instruction of a less advanced type.

The attendance at the school has been maintained at the level of the two preceding sessions.

A disappointing feature of the session's work was the meagre support obtained for the senior railway classes. This has, however, been the immediate cause of a distinct advance in the development of the school, for it led to the formation of a consultative committee of railway experts, who will in future represent the various railway companies and assist in the organisation of the railway department of the school.

*Sligo.*—At the Sligo Municipal School all the classes of last year, with the exception of the class in hygiene, were continued, and classes in wood-carving were established. In every department the attendance and progress of the pupils were good. During the session overcrowding was to some extent avoided by the sub-division of classes, but the difficulty of providing adequate accommodation for the numbers seeking admission remains to be solved.

*Tipperary (Urban and Rural Districts).*—The scheme remained as in the previous year. Suitable students attended the urban classes in woodwork, but the majority of the students in attendance at other classes were pupils of the primary and secondary schools.

Itinerant courses in manual instruction and domestic economy subjects were well attended throughout the rural district, and satisfactory progress was made.

Technical instruction in the town cannot be expected to develop fully until a Central School for all the classes has been established.

*Trillick.*—The scheme was similar to that of the previous year, and attendance was very satisfactory in many of the classes. Instruction generally was sound, and good progress was made. The advanced classes, though small, consisted of suitable students, and are expected to increase in size in future sessions.

The Committee have done their best to improve the existing premises that serve the purpose of a temporary school, but a permanent building is much needed.

*Wexford.*—There has been a diminution in the number of students enrolled, but this has been more than counter-balanced by the increased earnestness of those attending the School and by the larger numbers found in the more advanced classes in several subjects. There was a marked falling off in the attendance at instruction in domestic economy, and it is also worthy of note that all the efforts hitherto made to secure a good attendance at the woodwork class have been unsuccessful.

To meet the need for better accommodation for some of the larger classes the Committee have undertaken the erection of a hall at the rear of the Technical School, which will provide two commodious class rooms.

*Ulster Urban Schemes.*—In addition to the four Technical Schools established by the Tyrone County Committee, thirteen schools work under Urban District Committees. The Ballymoney Committee delayed starting, pending the completion of their new building. Lisburn still remains the only town of any size which has not a scheme of Technical Instruction in operation.

The greatest difficulty experienced has been the want of suitable buildings. Only one Committee—Coleraine—have up to the present felt themselves justified in incurring the expense of building a school, and already an extension has been found necessary. Of the others, six have been enabled, by remodeling existing buildings, to obtain fairly suitable accommodation. At Portadown considerable extensions have been made during the year. An engineering workshop has been built and equipped, the necessary funds being provided partly by local subscription and partly by the Department. The accommodation for instruction in domestic subjects has been largely increased and an excellent composite laboratory provided. With these additions Portadown has now an excellent school, and it is intended to open a Trades Preparatory School during the coming session. Of the remaining schools those at Larne and Bangor labour under the greatest disadvantages. Not only has it been found impossible, in these centres, to develop practical instruction satisfactorily, but theoretical instruction also is given with difficulty.

In some of the schools, notably Ballymena, an increase is to be recorded in the number of students, but, in general, there has been a slight decrease. On the other hand, the disposition on the part of the students to take organised courses, consisting of two or more subjects, has grown, and rather more advanced work has been undertaken.

Preparatory courses in English and Arithmetic have been established in a few of the schools, but the work done has been elementary and not on the best lines.

## LEINSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

*County Carlow.*—Continuous courses of instruction in cookery, needlework, and woodwork were given by the county teachers in Carlow, Tullow, and Bagenalstown. Efforts made to open up new centres for instruction in

**Details of  
County Schemes.**

rural districts produced very satisfactory results. It was found possible to give a course of lessons in woodwork or domestic economy in five such centres during the session.

Scholarship schemes for boys and for girls have been in operation, and are highly appreciated throughout the county.

A new feature in the working of the scheme was the opening of classes in elementary commercial subjects in the urban district of Carlow, where the classes were well supported.

*County Dublin.*—Short courses of instruction in domestic economy were given in a number of centres, as in preceding sessions. A scholarship scheme provided for the training of ten girls as domestic servants at St. Kevin's Park, Kilmacud. Provision was also made for the continuation of the grant towards the salary of an expert instructress in Carrickmacross lacemaking for the Howth lace class, in which good work was done. A small class in woodwork was carried on in Lusk throughout the session under the auspices of the Committee, who lent equipment and paid for the services of a local teacher.

*County Kildare.*—Instruction in drawing, woodwork, building construction, commercial arithmetic, and shorthand has been given throughout the session in Naas and Athy, and has been well appreciated. An art class in Kildare also met with some success. The good progress made in organising the county is indicated by the opening of classes in four new centres and the forward state of the negotiations which are on foot to secure suitable premises for a small Technical School in Athy.

As further aid towards the training and instruction of learners in the Naas rug-making factory, the Committee made a grant of £30 to the society responsible for the industry, and also carried on a special class in elementary design for the workers, who attended the lessons with commendable regularity.

*County Kilkenny.*—Negotiations extending over several months in 1905 led to the formation of a Joint Committee to administer the Technical Instruction Acts in the whole of the county area. The amalgamation of the urban and county schemes under one Committee and Principal has resulted in administrative economies and increased efficiency.

The staff of the Trades Preparatory School was augmented and their services utilised in evening classes in the city and in four outside centres, as well as in the Day School. The itinerant instructors continued to give short courses of in-

struction in temporary centres as in previous sessions. The opening of a day class for engineering apprentices and of an evening class for tailors marked new departures in the work of the City Technical School.

Several scholarship schemes were in successful operation. Six girls held scholarships in schools of domestic training. A number of hand-loom weavers were enabled by means of scholarships to secure a course of training which fitted them for employment in the recently-opened Kilkenny Woollen Mills. Twenty-four boys held scholarships with allowances varying from £4 to £15 in the Trades Preparatory School, and ten boys who had been awarded scholarships under the county scheme in the previous session were allowed to retain them for a second year in various secondary schools.

It is interesting to note that several of the scholars who completed a second session in the Trades Preparatory School at once secured employment as apprentices in the Kilkenny Guild of Woodworkers.

*King's County.*—Steady progress has marked the work of the session both in the Birr and Tullamore districts. The instructors have shown considerable enthusiasm in their work, and have succeeded not only in attracting but in retaining good classes of students. Apprentices' classes have been started in Birr and Tullamore. They have met with fair success and are worthy of further development.

The local Committees have shown great interest in the classes, and this largely accounts for the success. Particular reference may be made to the excellent organisation in Birr and the very marked development in Tullamore.

*County Longford.*—Improvement has been made in the itinerant classes conducted in the county during the past session, and some excellent work in manual instruction was completed. The attendances in the domestic economy classes indicate a keen desire for this type of instruction. The scholarship scheme for boys was continued as in previous sessions, many of the pupils showing good ability in their attendance at Secondary Schools.

Technical classes for girls were conducted at the Couvent of Mercy, Granard, and the M'Goey Institute, Longford. Classes in crochet-making were held at Granard, and classes in crochet-making, machine knitting, and shirt-making were carried on at Longford. Satisfactory progress was made in these classes.

*County Louth.*—The scheme included, as in previous years, technical schools in Dundalk and Drogheda, itinerant instruction in the rural districts, and industrial classes.

Satisfactory efforts were made in the rural districts to treat domestic economy on a broad basis. Exceptionally good attendances were secured, and an excellent spirit of work was shown in the classes.

The Technical School at Dundalk has continued to make progress, but the restricted accommodation available in the temporary premises has retarded progress. The new building, which should be ready at an early date, will give scope for development. Instruction was well given in the various subjects, but the advanced classes have been very small owing largely to the unsatisfactory previous education of the students attending the school. Elementary classes fitting the students for higher work have been well attended.

The accommodation in the Drogheda Technical School has been increased by the addition of a chemical laboratory. Instruction has been well given in the various classes, and very satisfactory classes in book-keeping were formed.

Technical classes for girls were conducted at Clogher Head, Drogheda Convent of Mercy, and Dundalk Convent of Mercy. Fair progress was made in these classes during the year. The usefulness of the class in crochet at Clogher Head has been demonstrated by the considerable sum of money which is being brought into the district through the earnings of the pupils.

*County Meath.*—Instruction was given under the terms of the scheme in domestic economy and manual instruction, and in each section good work was accomplished.

The provision of class rooms for itinerant courses is a matter of difficulty, but it is satisfactory to note that improvement has taken place in the domestic economy subjects despite poor accommodation.

*Queen's County.*—Satisfactory progress was made in manual instruction and domestic economy, and the courses given were of a useful character, reaching a considerable number of students in the rural districts. The Residential School of Domestic Economy at Stradbally received the services of an instructress in domestic economy, and useful work was accomplished in the school, although in the early part of the session this was hindered by the weakness of some of the pupils in health and in general education.

*County Westmeath.*—The scheme was continued during the session on lines similar to those of the previous year. The itinerant instruction in domestic economy showed considerable improvement, a larger number of pupils being reached than formerly. The attendance at the classes in manual instruction was not altogether satisfactory, and sufficient efforts were not put forth to render this work attractive and useful. Improvement has been effected in the general curriculum of the Residential School of Domestic Economy at Moate, and a useful session's work was completed.

The grants available for technical classes for girls were taken advantage of at Moate and Kilbeggan, and at each of these centres the industries continue in a healthy state.

*County Wexford.*—A manual instructor and two domestic economy instructresses are employed under the scheme, and their services utilised partly in conducting courses of instruction in rural centres and partly by arrangement in teaching classes in the urban centres of New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Wexford. So much of their time has been allocated to town classes that the interests of the rural districts of the county have suffered considerably. Only six rural districts have received benefit under the system of itinerant instruction during the session.

A scholarship scheme for boys has met with a fair response, but one for girls has been less successful.

*County Wicklow.*—The subjects taught in the evening classes in Arklow were cookery, laundry work, dressmaking, needlework, navigation, carpentry, building construction, manual instruction, practical geometry, machine construction, freehand drawing and model drawing. With the exception of navigation, the same subjects were taught in the new Technical School in Wicklow. The attendance at men's classes in the latter centre was somewhat disappointing, but otherwise the classes in both towns were well attended. The need for a suitable technical school for Arklow is very great. In order to secure adequate accommodation for the various classes carried on there it was necessary to utilise rooms in four different buildings widely separated.

Short courses of instruction have been conducted by the itinerant teachers as in the preceding session. In this way domestic economy subjects have been taught in six centres, and the manual instructor has given lessons in an equal number of places.

*County Galway.*—A manual instructor appointed during the session conducted courses in drawing and woodwork at three centres. The classes were fairly well attended, the teaching was efficient, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

Instruction in cookery and laundry work was given at nineteen rural centres. On the whole the attendance was satisfactory, and the instruction suitable and good. From January to July instruction in domestic economy subjects was given at Ballinasloe. The class rooms were not easy of access, the kitchen accommodation was inadequate, and the attendance was unsatisfactory. It is hoped that with improved accommodation the efficiency of and the attendance at the instruction will improve.

Hygiene and sick-nursing were efficiently taught at fifteen centres. The instructress, who is a trained nurse, spent much time in visiting the homes of her pupils, giving advice as to the essentials of health and the care and management of the sick. Her classes were well attended and her visits much in request.

The teacher of commercial subjects gave instruction at Ballinasloe, Tuam, Mount Bellew, and Athenry.

First-year scholarships were held by nineteen boys and second-year scholarships by seventeen. Eight of the latter and all the former have been renewed for a further year.

The crochet class at Ballygar, taught by one of the county teachers, made good progress and showed increased receipts.

*County Leitrim.*—At Carrick-on-Shannon, Drumshanbo, Killargne, and Johnston's Bridge courses of instruction in drawing and woodwork were given by the county teachers. The accommodation provided was adequate, the instruction much appreciated, the attendance good, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

The crochet class at Manorhamilton made satisfactory progress, and the teacher who organised and developed it opened a similar class at Ballinamore. The class in machine knitting at Carrick-on-Shannon was revived, and the learners made fair progress, but few of those trained in the past persevered long enough to become skilled workers. The girls attending these centres received instruction in cookery and laundry-work from the county teacher.

Courses in domestic economy subjects were given at Dromahair and Killargue, and were well attended by the daughters of farmers.

*County Mayo.*—The scheme was the same as in the preceding session. Instruction in drawing, woodwork, and domestic economy subjects was provided for by itinerant courses. The county manual instructor held classes at seven centres, and, except at Claremorris and Castlebar, local interest was keen and the attendance and progress of the pupils satisfactory. Cookery and laundry-work were efficiently taught at fourteen centres, cheap meals were costed and prepared, and at many centres the turf fire and open hearth only were used.

At Castlebar, Newport, and Westport Convents instruction in crochet-making, and at Kiltimagh and Claremorris Convents instruction in Carrickmacross lacemaking was aided by capitation grants. At Westport and Newport encouraging progress was made; at Castlebar and Claremorris the attendance was irregular, the girls were not persistent workers, and the class receipts were small.

The county teacher of crochet held classes at Lacken and Killala, and at Laeken it is hoped the foundation of an industry is being laid.

Five boys were awarded scholarships tenable at secondary schools; their progress was satisfactory, and their scholarships have been renewed for another year.

*County Roscommon.*—During the session the county teacher of manual work held courses at Rooskey, Tulsk, Callow, and Ballaghaderreen. The interest in the subject was keen and the efficiency of the instruction was improved. At Tulsk more than thirty young farmers, many of whom walked long dis-



stances to receive instruction, had a course of eighteen weeks' duration, and made satisfactory progress. At Callow creditable results were achieved.

Instruction in domestic economy subjects was given at thirteen centres. The classes were, with one exception, held in National school rooms ill adapted for practical cookery and laundry work; they were, however, well attended by the daughters of farmers. Lessons in home-nursing begun this year were much appreciated.

At Boyle Convent instruction in needlework and cookery and at Roscommon Convent instruction in needlework, crochet work and cookery was aided by capitation grants.

Towards the end of the session two county teachers of crochet work were appointed and assigned to rural districts.

The progress of the five pupils awarded scholarships was satisfactory, and their scholarships have been renewed for another year.

*County Sligo.*—The scheme made provision for instruction in domestic economy and industrial subjects and for the award of boy scholarships tenable at secondary schools.

Classes in cookery and laundry-work were held at nine centres. The attendance was uniformly good, cheap meals and invalid dishes were prepared, and the instruction in general was suitable to the home life of the pupils.

A teacher of crochet-making was assigned to Rosses Point and a teacher of Carrickmacross lace-making to Mullinabreena. At both centres the attendance and progress of the learners were fairly satisfactory.

#### MUNSTER.

*County Clare.*—The scheme made provision for itinerant courses in manual instruction and domestic economy, technical classes for girls, and scholarships for boys, tenable at secondary schools.

Courses in manual instruction were given by two teachers and at eleven centres. In rural localities the interest taken in this form of instruction is steadily increasing. The classes were well attended, the teaching was efficient, and the standard of the work done was raised.

Instruction in cookery and laundry-work was given at thirteen centres. The subjects were well taught and the classes were popular, but the accommodation provided was only fairly satisfactory.

At Ennis and Kiltrush Mercy Convents instruction in needlework was aided by capitation grants, and the pupils that attended these centres received lessons in cookery from the county teachers. At Ennis the pupils were apathetic and the attendance was unsatisfactory; at Kiltrush the attendance was good, the pupils were interested, and the results praiseworthy.

Eighteen pupils of primary schools were awarded scholarships tenable at secondary schools; their progress was satisfactory, and their scholarships have been renewed for a second year.

*County Cork.*—The scheme followed the lines laid down in previous years, and the work of the session was marked by good progress. Desire for advanced instruction was again apparent both in rural and in urban centres, and the highly efficient instruction by itinerant teachers in woodwork for young men, and domestic economy for young women was much appreciated by large classes in the majority of places visited.

The following improvements were effected during the session :—

(a) BUILDINGS.—The new school erected by the Christian Brothers at Fermoy provided most suitable accommodation and equipment for instruction in art, building trades' subjects, and chemistry, all of which were taught to students who attended evening classes in this institution.

The new Technical School at Queenstown was well attended by students belonging to H. M. Dockyard at Haulbowline and by engineering and building trade students from the town. It also provided accommodation for a Day Trades Preparatory School—the first of its kind in Munster—which completed its first session most successfully.

The Technical School at Kinsale doubled its accommodation and provided for all the required classes.

A chemical laboratory was equipped at Clonakilty, but no instruction was given owing to the impossibility of securing a suitable teacher.

(b) COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION.—The Committee retained the services of those local teachers who held high qualifications. In addition they engaged a special instructor who had held one of the Department's scholarships for a year at the London School of Economics; he taught at six centres in the county, and his classes were attended largely by students engaged in business.

*County Kerry.*—Keen interest was shown by students in the itinerant courses of Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy, and good classes in drawing were secured at Lis-towel.

*County Limerick.*—Classes in Domestic Economy subjects were well attended and much appreciated, but conditions were unfavourable for the proper development of manual instruction. There is a good demand for instruction in this subject, and when it is properly organised good results may be expected.

*Tipperary (North Riding).*—The scheme remained as in the preceding session. Classes in Experimental Science and in Woodwork were highly successful at Roscrea, but the science classes at Nenagh and Thurles were discontinued. Scholar-

ships for boys from Primary Schools were continued at Secondary Schools. Attendance at itinerant courses in the rural districts was quite satisfactory in some cases, and with more efficient organisation it might become so in all.

*Tipperary (South Riding).*—Classes continued to be well attended throughout the county, and in some of the wood-working classes students carried out advanced work with considerable ability.

Classes in Domestic Economy were well attended and efficiently taught.

The Residential School of Domestic Training at Carrick-on-Suir made good progress, and the small industries class for girls was continued at Cashel.

*County Waterford.*—The scheme was continued as in previous years, and attendance at most of the itinerant courses was satisfactory, but there is need in many places for better buildings for the holding of these classes. Several young women received scholarships which enabled them to undergo a year's training at the Carrick-on-Suir Residential School.

#### ULSTER.

*Antrim.*—During the session a small scheme of Technical Instruction was put into operation in this county for the first time. One Manual Instructor and one Domestic Economy Instructress were appointed, and good equipments for the teaching of woodwork and cookery were provided. The classes held have been attended with considerable success. In general, as many students were enrolled as could be taught with efficiency. The type of work accomplished was well suited to the needs of the students, and good progress was made.

*Cavan.*—With the aid of savings effected on the schemes of previous years, the Committee were enabled to employ two additional teachers and to offer six scholarships to students leaving primary schools. Needlework and dressmaking were added to the subjects previously taught. The interest taken in the itinerant classes has been well maintained, and the attendance, especially at those centres where energetic local committees had been formed, was satisfactory.

In the five classes for lace-making, progress has been made, but sufficient attention has not been paid to the laundering of the work at four of them.

*Donegal.*—In this county instruction in woodwork, dress-

making, needlework, cookery and laundrywork has again been given by three county teachers. The equipment for teaching domestic subjects was, however, inadequate.

Industries classes have been conducted by seven county teachers, three for sprigging and four for crochet. In two of the sprigging districts excellent results have been obtained; in the third the classes included a number of school children, and the earnings were small. With two exceptions, the crochet classes have not been as successful as could be desired, partly because due time has not been allowed for the training of workers and partly because sufficient care has not been taken to select suitable centres.

*Down.*—The full scheme was put into operation during the year, classes in woodwork, building construction, domestic economy and sprigging having been held. Good work has been accomplished, but the numbers enrolled during the early part of the session for domestic economy were too large for efficient progress, and the attention paid to practice was insufficient.

*Fermanagh.*—No change was made in the scheme of the previous session. The manual instruction classes have been uniformly successful, but the attendance at the domestic economy classes has been disappointing. The industries classes, which, in this county, are a very important portion of the scheme, have been conducted on sound commercial lines and efficiently taught.

*Monaghan.*—In this county two extra teachers were employed, and it was arranged that each teacher should conduct courses in two centres, three days per week being given to each. It soon became apparent, however, that the cost of this was excessive, and, in the case of the domestic economy teachers, the single centre arrangement was reverted to. Careful instruction has also been given in crochet at five centres, but the present system of organising classes is unlikely to lead to the permanent establishment of industries.

*Tyrone.*—More system has been introduced into the arrangement of the classes in the four urban centres—Cookstown, Dungannon, Omagh, and Strabane. Courses of a preparatory nature have been initiated, and an equipment for instruction in manual work and building trade subjects has been provided for each of the Technical Schools. The accommodation still leaves much to be desired in Omagh and Strabane. Good rooms have been obtained for cookery and manual work in Cookstown, but the organisation of technical schools in this town as well as in Omagh and Strabane must

continue to be attended with difficulties until central buildings capable of holding all the classes have been obtained. A move in this direction has been made in Omagh and Strabane.

Short courses have also been held in the rural districts. These have been well adapted to local requirements, and the attendance has been satisfactory.

TABLE SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS ATTENDING URBAN AND COUNTY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Totals.
<b>YOUNG MEN.</b>					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	524	516	581	470	2,091
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	545	578	385	42	1,557
Coach and Car Builders, ..	31	17	8	5	61
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	368	228	911	2	1,509
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	31	13	72	6	122
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	116	25	72	3	216
Printing Trades — Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	38	12	112	14	176
Textile Industries — Designers, Weavers, &c.	11	29	269	1	291
Painters, Decorators, &c., ..	95	82	150	7	314
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., ..	85	82	105	5	277
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	81	42	133	29	276
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	87	31	131	1	250
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	287	148	484	155	1,074
Clerks in Commercial Offices, ..	868	141	736	36	1,281
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	246	53	183	10	492
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	141	169	223	35	578
Students (University, Law, Medical).	68	21	66	15	170
Occupations not included in the above classes.	608	285	414	100	1,410
Boys just left School or College.	90	52	109	4	255
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	620	1,331	768	352	8,071
No occupation stated, ..	225	502	91	583	1,401
<b>Total Number of Young Men,</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>16,872</b>
<b>Corresponding Numbers for 1904-5.</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>16,947</b>

## OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS—continued.

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Totals.
YOUNG WOMEN.					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	1,270	1,527	1,026	1,936	5,759
Domestic Servants, .. ..	623	433	416	62	1,534
Printing Trades, .. ..	3	25	10	—	38
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., ..	198	36	498	57	789
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	57	151	166	487	861
Factory Workers not included above.	165	21	419	5	610
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., ..	382	844	335	55	1,396
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	217	31	346	22	616
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	309	204	534	120	1,167
Students (University, Medical), ..	21	43	27	1	92
Occupations not included in above classes.	775	514	667	144	2,100
Girls just left School or College.	289	128	127	32	571
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	523	1,883	929	887	4,222
No occupation stated, .. ..	1,835	1,430	2,970	658	6,893
Total Number of Young Women	6,647	7,065	8,470	4,466	26,648
Corresponding Numbers for 1904-5.	8,075	8,293	7,893	2,037	24,298
Total Number of Students, ..	11,312	11,405	14,484	6,339	43,520
Corresponding Numbers for 1904-5.	10,823	12,707	14,015	2,800	40,345

Details of the occupations of students attending schools and classes conducted under the various schemes will be found in Table VIII., p. 374.

## THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The means adopted by the Department for securing the training of teachers to carry out their various programmes of work have been developed along lines which have been found successful, and little remains to be done here except to record briefly the progress made. The summer courses still remain an indispensable means of supplementing other agencies for the training of teachers, and have proved more efficient and satisfactory than could have been expected. As in previous years, the opportunity of having large numbers of teachers together in Dublin was availed of to arrange a series of lectures especially adapted to the needs of teachers in secondary schools. The following is a list of these :—

Lecture I.—“The Place of Science in a General Education,” by George Fletcher, F.R.S.

Lectures II. and III.—“The Practical Applications of Spectroscopy to the Solution of Problems in Chemistry.

I. Analytical Problems. II. Molecular Constitution or Structure,” by Professor Hartley, F.R.S.

Lectures IV. and V.—“The Life and Work of Michael Faraday,” by Professor Barrett, F.R.S.

Lectures VI. and VII.—“Modern Conceptions of Electricity,” Professor J. A. McClelland, M.A.

Lecture VIII.—“School Work in Relation to Bodily Health,” by George Fletcher, F.G.S.

The lectures were largely attended and appreciated.

The summer courses of instruction to teachers held in July and August, provided for instruction in

**Summer Courses,  
1906.**

experimental science (physics, chemistry, mechanical science, botany, and physiology and hygiene), laboratory arts, drawing and modelling, domestic economy, carpentry and joinery, woodcarving, modelling, and turnery. A special course of instruction for teachers of lacemaking, crochet-work, embroidery and drawn thread work was also held.

The institutions at which the courses were conducted were :—The Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin; the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, Kildare-street, Dublin; Queen's College, Belfast; City of Dublin Technical Schools; the Christian Brothers' Schools at North Richmond-street, Dublin, and at Our Lady's Mount, Cork; the Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino, Clontarf; St. Andrew's College, Dublin; and the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork. Special centres were arranged for members of enclosed religious orders, for whom courses of instruction in experimental science, drawing and modelling, and domestic economy were provided.

The courses were attended by 789 teacher-students, the numbers attending for instruction in the various subjects being—Experimental science, 454; laboratory arts, 39; drawing and modelling, 121; manual instruction (woodwork), 21; domestic economy, 80; carpentry and joinery, 22; wood-carving, modelling, and turnery, 18; lace-making, crochet-work, etc., 34.

The staff of instructors numbered 116, the following being the staffs engaged for the various courses :—

For Experimental Science—Professor G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; Professor T. Johnson, D.Sc., F.L.S.; Professor E. A. Letts, D.Sc., Ph.D.; F.R.U.I.; Professor James Lyon, M.A.; Professor A. W. C. Menzies, M.A., B.Sc.; Professor W. B. Morton, M.A., F.R.U.I.; Professor Hugh Ryan, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.U.I.; Professor W. A. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; Messrs. J. Adams, M.A.; R. G. Allen, A.B.C.S.I.; G. T. Bates, B.A.; W. Brown, B.Sc.; James Comerton, B.A.; A. J. W. Compton, B.A.; A. Coulthard, B.Sc.; George Ebrill, B.A.; D. J. Farnan,

M.B., B.S., R.U.I.; P. F. Gillies, B.Sc.; David P. Grubb, B.Sc.; George Hanlon, B.A.; J. Hawthorne, M.A., Ph.D.; T. Alex. W. Hill, B.Sc.; A. S. M. Imrie, M.A., B.Sc.; C. J. Leaper, W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.S. (Lond.); R. MacDonald, M.A., B.Sc.; J. McEwen, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; J. Holms Pollok, D.Sc.; J. Pentland Smith, M.A., B.Sc.; D. Somerville, M.D.; Isaac Swain, A.R.C.Sc.I.; J. Taylor, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I.; John Taylor, M.Sc.; J. Young, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); Messrs. H. M. Atkinson, B.Sc.; P. E. Belas, A.R.C.Sc.I.; R. F. Blake, F.C.S., F.I.C.; Ronald D. Carty, A.R.C.Sc.I.; J. A. Clarke, B.A.; M. Donegan, A.R.C.Sc.I.; S. A. Edmonds, A.R.C.Sc.I.; W. H. S. Elliott, A.R.C.Sc.I.; John Enright, B.A.; Arnold Fletcher, E. P. Harrison, Ph.D.; G. F. Harrison, A.R.C.Sc.I.; E. P. Hedley, A.R.C.Sc.I.; James J. Hutchinson, W. R. Johnston, A.R.C.Sc.I.; A. T. J. Kersey, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); A. G. Leonard, A.R.C.Sc.I.; T. M. Lyle, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Robert V. Manning, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Douglas Mellon, A.R.C.Sc.I.; A. J. Moloney, A.R.C.Sc.I.; O. W. Moore, B.A.; Eugene Moy-nihan, Arthur Neale, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Maurice J. O'Connor, A. L. Robinson, M.A.; Andrew Rutledge, B.A.; Frank Seymour, B.A.; J. Totton, B.A.; T. B. Vinycomb, M.A.; F. W. Warwick, A.R.C.Sc.I.; J. P. Waters, B.A.; George Watson, A.R.C.Sc.I.; William J. Wren, A.R.C.Sc.I.; John Wylie, B.A.; and Miss Mary A. Ryan, B.A.

For Laboratory Arts:—Mr. G. H. Woollatt, Ph.D., F.I.C.; Messrs. Thomas C. Drury, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Charles Jefcoat, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Edward M. Leflufy, A.R.S.Sc.I.; and Harold Nor-minton, M.Sc.

For Drawing and Modelling:—Mr. F. Luke, A.R.C.A. (Lond.); Messrs. J. Poole Addey, George Atkinson, Hugh C. Charde, J. W. Freeth, A.R.C.A. (Lond.); W. M. A. Orpen, A.R.H.A.; Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A.; Percy L. Squire, and W. L. Whelan, Mrs. Barden, Misses Margaret Blacklay, Edith Emerson, Alice Jacob, Effie Luke, and Elizabeth O'Kelly.

For Lace-making, Crochet Work, Embroidery, and Drawn Thread Work:—Mr. W. A. Mulligan, A.R.C.A. (Lond.); Mrs. A. J. Allen, Mrs. Ellen O'Neill, Misses Bridget Cannon, Nora Galvin, Edith Percival, S. A. Reynolds, Bella White-legge.

For Manual Instruction, Carpentry and Joinery, and Wood-carving, Modelling, and Turnery:—Messrs. E. Holden, Andreas Lang, F. W. Sinclair, George H. Smith, and George Thompson.

For Domestic Economy:—Misses K. Adrien, A. T. Barry, Hannah Cox, Alice Farrell, Marcella Harrington, J. B. Knox, Elizabeth Lewis, A. M. M'Carthy, Elizabeth M'Veigh, Eliza-beth E. de B. Powell, Mabel Vaughan, and Maud Yeatman.

The numbers of teachers who have attended courses in ex-mental science, drawing and modelling, and manual instruc-



tion (woodwork), and the numbers of those who, as the result of attendance and progress, obtained provisional qualifications to teach, are given in the following table:—

## EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

## PRELIMINARY COURSE.

YEAR.	First Year Syllabus.		Second Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1901, . .	196	173	—	—
1902, . .	168	114	160	132
1903, . .	164	116	105	91
1904, . .	126	72	128	105
1905, . .	141	77	91	61
1906, . .	131	58	90	57

## SPECIAL COURSE IN PHYSICS.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1903, . .	48	44	—	—
1904, . .	48	34	35	29
1905, . .	51	34	55	45*
1906, . .	30	15	48	36†

\* 16 of these Teachers repeated the Course, } See Circular 23, Sect. I. 2, at p. 17 of Day  
 † 7 " " " " } Secondary School Programme.

## SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1903, . .	69	62	—	—
1904, . .	44	29	55	41
1905, . .	48	31	70	57*
1906, . .	47	42	44	40†

\* 36 of these Teachers repeated the Course, } See Circular 23, Sect. I. 2, at p. 17 of Day  
 † 9 " " " " } Secondary School Programme.

## SPECIAL COURSE IN MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1903, . . .	6	3	—	—
1904, . . .	1	1	5	3
1905, . . .	10	7	1	1
1906, . . .	9	6	4	4

## SPECIAL COURSE IN BOTANY.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1903, . . .	14	10	—	—
1904, . . .	8	7	5	5
1905, . . .	4	1	9	9*
1906, . . .	11	9	8	8†

\* 3 of these Teachers repeated the Course, } See Circular 23, Sect. I 2, at p. 17 of Day  
 † 2 " " " " } Secondary School Programme.

## SPECIAL COURSE IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1903, . . .	12	10	—	—
1904, . . .	11	9	7	7
1905, . . .	16	9	14	14*
1906, . . .	12	8†	20	17‡

\* 6 of these Teachers repeated the Course, } See Circular 23, Sect. I 2, at p. 17 of the  
 † 2 " " " " } Day Secondary School Programme.  
 ‡ 6 " " " " }

## DRAWING AND MODELLING.

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Course.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1901, . . .	80	69
1902, . . .	109	106
1903, . . .	144	121
1904, . . .	141	138
1905, . . .	142	140
1906, . . .	121	121

## MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK).

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1902, . . .	20	13
1903, . . .	15	9
1904, . . .	9	8
1905, . . .	18	12
1906, . . .	21	13

Provision is made at the Royal College of Science for the training of teachers of Experimental Science, a special group of subjects being arranged for those who wish to take up this branch of the teaching profession. Teacherships-in-training, tenable at the Royal College of Science and the Metropolitan School of Art, are offered for competition amongst science and art students. Particulars of the competitions will be found at pages 254-274.

The Department are making provision for a supply of teachers of commercial subjects who will be capable of giving instruction in some of the higher branches. Four scholarships were awarded in 1904, two in 1905, and six in 1906. Three of the teachers awarded scholarships in 1904, having completed a two-year course of training at the London School of Economics (University of London), are now engaged in teaching in the country. (For further particulars of these scholarships see Form S. 190, appendices, page 274).

Anticipating an increased demand for the services of manual instructors, the Department made arrangements for a fourth special course of training. An examination was held on the 21st July, 1906, at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, for the purpose of selecting twenty students to

undergo an eight months' course of instruction. The course is being conducted by Mr. F. W. Sinclair, the Department's Chief Manual Instructor, assisted by Mr. Andreas Lang. It opened on the 4th September, being held at the City of Dublin Technical Schools, Lower Kevin-street, Dublin, the necessary accommodation having been kindly placed at the disposal of the Department by the City of Dublin Technical Education Committee.

The students whilst under training receive a maintenance allowance at the rate of 30s. per week in lieu of wages. (See Form S. 87, Appendices, page 270).

The courses of training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy have been re-arranged and extended, and the full course now covers a period of not less than two and a-half years. As the result of an Entrance and Scholarship Examination held in July, 1906, at which fifty-seven candidates presented themselves, nineteen students were admitted to the school. Of these, fourteen were offered and accepted teacherships-in-training, ten holding Open and four Limited Scholarships. Holders of teacherships-in-training are entitled to free admission to the school for the full course of training.

It is to be regretted that, as a result of the trial lessons, it was found necessary to withdraw two of the Open and one of the Limited Scholarships.

Information respecting these Open and Limited Scholarships is given at page 271.

Classes for the training of National School teachers in Experimental Science were conducted by the Technical Instruction Committees of Ballymena, Coleraine, Holywood (Co. Down), Larne, Limerick County Borough, Londonderry County Borough, and Portadown. Ninety-three National School teachers were presented to the Inspectors at the special inspections of the classes, and fifty-five were returned as eligible for the certificate of satisfactory attendance and progress, forty receiving certificates in respect of the first year syllabus, and fifteen certificates in respect of the second year syllabus. These figures show a considerable increase on those of last year, when only thirty-two teachers were presented to the Inspectors, twenty-two certificates of satisfactory attendance and progress being awarded.

#### (4.)—CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Reports of the Dean and Council and the Registrar of the Royal College of Science will be found at page 468 of the Appendices, and the Report of the Acting Headmaster of the Metropolitan School of Art at page 462.

During the session 1905-6 there were sixty-two students attending the School for Training as Irish Training School of Domestic Economy Instructresses. Of these seven had already obtained the Domestic Economy. School Diploma, and were attending a supplementary course, including instruction in high-class cookery. During the session twenty-six other students completed their training. Three students having withdrawn, the names of twenty-six students remained on the school rolls at the close of the session.

During the summer vacation, 1905, the building erected at the rear of 20 Kildare-street as a special Dressmaking School was equipped as a composite science laboratory, providing accommodation for twenty students working at one time. The dressmaking classes were removed to new premises at 36 St. Stephen's-green, which had been taken to provide facilities for the extended courses of instruction in housewifery introduced into the school curriculum for the session 1905-6.

The teaching staff during the session consisted of a head teacher, three heads of departments, and two assistant teachers, in addition to a special science staff and a teacher of blackboard drawing. The services of a lady science teacher have been engaged for the session 1906-7, and she will replace the staff of male teachers who have hitherto given the instruction in the various subjects included in this part of the curriculum.

The usual provision for practice in teaching was made by arranging for classes for school children and for adults. Day classes in cookery and laundry work for children were held in the Training School: thirty-six children joined the cookery and forty-two the laundry work class. Arrangements were also made for the students conducting cookery classes for children at the Baggot-street Convent National School, where 281 pupils were enrolled, and at the Kildare-place Girls' National School, where twenty-seven pupils were enrolled.

Day classes in cookery and laundry work, and evening classes in cookery, laundry work, and dressmaking for adults were conducted at the Training School, the numbers attending these classes being:—

DAY CLASSES:			EVENING CLASSES:		
Cookery	.	178	Cookery	.	65
Laundry work	.	11	Laundry work	.	8
			Dressmaking	.	36

#### (5.)—SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships were awarded during the year:—

- (1.) Scholarships from the Primary to the Secondary School (Junior Scholarships).

- (2.) Scholarships at Day Trades Preparatory Schools.
- (3.) Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training.
- (4.) Local Science and Art Exhibitions.
- (5.) Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-training at the Royal College of Science. (Senior Science Scholarships).
- (6.) Teacherships-in-training at the Metropolitan School of Art. (Senior Art Scholarships).
- (7.) Teacherships-in-training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.
- (8.) Commercial Scholarships.
- (10.) Industrial Scholarships.

On the results of the examination held on the 30th June, 1906, seventy-five Scholarships have been awarded, eighty-eight scholarships held during the session 1905-6 have been renewed for a second year, eleven for a third year, and two for a fourth year. There are, therefore, at present 176 Scholarship holders, the number of Scholarships awarded by each Committee being as follows :—

County Carlow, 15; County Cavan, 6; County Clare, 22; County Galway, 35; County Kerry, 6; County Limerick, 8; County Longford, 10; County Mayo, 17; County Roscommon, 10; Queen's County, 14; County Sligo, 5; Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts, 6; County Tipperary (North Riding), 12; County Waterford, 3; County Wexford, 7.

The Scholarships vary in value from £5 to £20, according to the remoteness of the pupil's home from a Secondary School; they must be held at an approved Secondary School, and are renewable for a second and, in some cases, for a third or fourth year on a satisfactory report from the Department's Inspector on the conduct and progress of the pupil.

For general conditions of the scheme see Galway County Scholarship Scheme (appendices, page 308).

An examination for entrance to Trades Preparatory Schools was held on the 28th June, 1906, and upon the results of this examination seventy Scholarships at Trades Preparatory Schools. Sixty-five of the Scholarships held during the session 1905-6 have been renewed for a second year, thirty-four

for a third year, and seven for a fourth year. The numbers of Scholarships tenable at each Trades Preparatory School are shown in the following table :—

SCHOOL.	First Year Scholars.	Second Year Scholars.	Third Year Scholars.	Fourth Year Scholars.	Total.
Belfast: Municipal Trades Preparatory School.	16	33	11	7	67
Belfast: Christian Brothers' Trades Preparatory School.	17	16	17	—	50
Kilkenny: Trades Preparatory School.	4	10	6	—	20
Ringsend: Pembroke Trades Preparatory School.	3	6	—	—	9
Blackrock: Trades Preparatory School.	13	—	—	—	13
Waterford: Trades Preparatory School.	17	—	—	—	17
TOTALS,	70	65	34	7	176

The Scholarships, as a rule, cover only tuition and the necessary books and instruments, but seven third-year scholars at the Municipal Trades Preparatory School, Belfast, receive in addition a maintenance allowance of £10 each, and three fourth-year scholars a maintenance allowance of £15 each, whilst eighteen scholars in the Trades Preparatory School, Kilkenny, receive allowances varying from £2 to £15 for maintenance and travelling, the amount in each case depending upon the remoteness of the pupil's home from the school.

Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training of the value of £15 each are awarded to a limited number of girls to enable them to attend for one year a regular course of instruction and training in domestic economy such as will cultivate their intelligence and resourcefulness and render them more practical in the performance of home duties. The Scholarship, together with a payment of a fee of £2 on the part of the scholar, entitles the holder to board, residence, and instruction during the term of the Scholarship. (Under the County Cork scheme the value of the Scholarship is only £9, the scholar being required to pay a fee of £9). Further particulars of the conditions under which the Scholarships are awarded and the course of instruction which the scholars undergo are set forth in the County Cork Scholarship Scheme at page 297 of the appendices.

A competitive examination for the award of these Scholarships was conducted by the Department on the 28th June, 1906, and was taken advantage of by the Committees for Queen's County and Counties Waterford and Wexford. Other local authorities decided that the final selection of scholars should be made by a Selection Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee.

The number of Scholarships awarded by each Committee was as follows :—

County Carlow, 6; County Cork, 10; County Dublin, 11; Queen's County, 15; County Tipperary (South Riding), 6; County Waterford, 1; County Westmeath, 13.

The scholars are distributed between the various approved Residential Schools of Domestic Training as follows :—

Carrick-on-Suir : Convent of Mercy . . . . .	7
Dublin : Domestic Training Institute . . . . .	3
Dunmanway : Convent of the Sisters of Charity . . . . .	10
Kilmacud (Co. Dublin) : St. Kevin's Residential School of Domestic Training . . . . .	9
Moate : Convent of Mercy . . . . .	12
Stradbally : Presentation Convent . . . . .	21

Where Technical Instruction Committees establish in connection with Technical Schools in County Boroughs or Urban Districts for students of proved ability and ascertained need,

#### Local Exhibitions.

and under the terms of a scheme approved by the Department, one or more Exhibitions of the annual value of £50, tenable at the Royal College of Science, the Metropolitan School of Art, or other approved Technical, Commercial, or Art School, the Department may make a grant in aid of the Exhibitions awarded, not exceeding half their value, provided that the Department's total contribution in this respect does not exceed £50 in respect of any one Urban District other than a County Borough in any one year. Candidates for these Exhibitions must be eighteen years of age; they must have been in regular employment under normal conditions in a trade, business, or industry for at least a year; they must have been in attendance at a Technical School within the administrative area of the nominating Committee for at least two complete and consecutive sessions; and they must satisfy the Department that their general education is of such a nature as to enable them to take full advantage of the course of instruction selected at the approved day school of higher education. Successful candidates must devote their whole time during the period for which the Exhibition is granted to the advancement of their studies.

Two such Exhibitions were granted on the results of the Board of Education's Art Examinations of 1906 to candidates from the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork, and two on the results of the Board of Education's Science Examinations and the City and Guilds of London's Technological Examinations to candidates from the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.



At the examination for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training held in June, sixty-seven candidates competed for the five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training offered for competition by the Department, and tenable at the Royal College of Science. The conditions attached to these Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training are given in Form S. 33. (See appendices, page 268).

The Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art awarded in 1905 were renewed for a second year, and consequently, as there were no vacancies to fill up, a competition was not held in 1906.

The conditions under which Teacherships-in-Training are to be offered for competition in 1907 are given in Form S. 2. appendices, page 266).

Industrial Scholarships are of the value of £80 each, and are renewable for a second and third year at the discretion of the Department. The object of these Scholarships is to enable selected persons (who must already have been engaged in one of the branches of an industry) to take such a course of instruction in that industry in an institution providing special advanced courses as will enable them to undertake the management of an industry in Ireland at the close of their instruction.

Industrial Scholarships of the value of £80 each were awarded in 1906 to Mr. Patrick M'Lean, of Dunmanway (Woollen Industry), and Mr. Thomas Kelly, of Duleek, Co. Meath (Cotton Weaving Industry). The Scholarship awarded to Mr. W. E. Saunderson, of Blarney (Woollen Industry), in 1905, has been renewed for a second year, and the Scholarship awarded to Mr. P. J. Sheehan, of Dnngarvan (Woollen Industry), in 1904, and renewed in 1905, has been renewed for a third year.

The three Scholarships in the Woollen Industry are being held at the University of Leeds, and the Scholarship in the Cotton Weaving Industry at the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester.

Reference has been already made under the head of Training of Teachers to the Teacherships-in-Training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy and to Commercial Scholarships.

A list of the candidates successful at the Examinations for Scholarships offered for competition by the Department will be found in the appendices, page 294).

## (6.)—DRAWING AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Instruction in drawing and manual instruction in Primary Schools not working in connection with the National Education Board is administered by the Department. A list of such schools and the grants paid by the Department in respect of instruction will be found in the Appendices (Table V., p. 342). Speaking of the work done in these schools, Mr. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A., the Department's Art Inspector, says :—

"Fair progress has been made in drawing during the past session, and it is commendable that, in several schools, paper has been used for drawing on instead of slates, in Standard I."

"Very good work has been done in the few schools taking Manual Instruction."

## 3.—FISHERIES.

Part I. of the Report of the Fisheries Branch for the year 1905, and Part II. for the year 1904 were issued since the date of the Department's last General Annual Report.

## SEA FISHERIES.

The year 1905 was a very good one from a fisherman's point of view, the amount of sea fish landed showing a substantial increase over that of the previous year, which was itself above the average. Omitting shell-fish, nearly one million hundredweights were taken, and, if shell-fish be included, the total money received by the fishermen amounted to £414,364.

The vessels employed in the fisheries show a tendency to decrease in number, but to increase in size. The change has not, however, effected any material alteration in the number of persons employed this year.

Mackerel and herrings are the two most important of the sea fisheries. In the mackerel capture a slight increase took place, and the quantity of herrings landed was about 25 per cent. greater than in 1904.

A tolerably good supply of fish and low prices were the chief characteristics of the Spring Mackerel Fishery of 1905. The total catch showed a falling off, resulting from the stoppage of fishing at many places when prices fell below what the fishermen considered to be remunerative.

The total landings at those stations from which this fishing was prosecuted amounted to 228,050 cwt., the money value of which was £50,540.

The number of barrels of mackerel cured on the Irish coast for the American market in the autumn of 1905 was 68,695—an improvement on the previous year of about 4,000 barrels. The total value of the whole season's catch was £77,152, being nearly £2,000 more than that of the previous similar season.

The amount of herrings captured during the summer fishing of 1905 showed a falling off of about 22 per cent. on that of 1904; but as the prices in some of the more important stations were very good, the decline in the fishermen's receipts was not in the same ratio, the value of the relative catches having been £37,525 (1905) and £43,725 (1904). Perhaps the most pronounced failure took place at the Kinsale fishery, in which forty-six Scotch boats (including four steam drifters), five Irish, and one Manx took part. The money realized there was only £1,238. In the previous year it was £4,677. The change is to be attributed more to bad prices than to an absence of fish—for while the quantity landed fell only from about 9,000 cwts. to about 7,000 cwts., the average value dropped from about 10s. to about 8s. 6d. per cwt. On the Donegal coast the case was different. There the catch of summer herrings showed a great falling off. At Downing's Bay, the principal of the Donegal stations, little over half the quantity for 1904 was landed this season, but, owing to good quality, and consequent high prices, the actual money realized (*viz.*, £11,981), was greater. In Lough Swilly these conditions were even more pronounced. The catch was 50 per cent. less, while the money was 70 per cent. more than in 1904. There was a falling off in the herring fishery from Howth; but most of the other important stations fairly maintained the level of the previous season.

The Autumn and Winter herring fishery of 1905 resulted in a capture of about 12,700 tons of fish, and was about over 60 per cent. greater than that of the previous year. The money value, £83,809, compared very favourably with £47,279 for 1904.

At Burtonport, County Donegal, the fishing was nearly three times that of the previous year, and represented a value to the fishermen of £23,400. There was also a great improvement at Downing's Bay, 21,322 cwts. having taken the place of 2,744 cwts. for 1904. The herrings congregated in immense numbers off the extreme North West corner of the County, near the Bloody Foreland; and at Ballyness, where the facilities for working the trade are bad, immense quantities were landed. Some curers found it desirable to cart the fish far inland before attempting to deal with them. It was a strange sight to see curing stations among the heather on the mountain-side close to the Burtonport Railway, and several hundred feet above the sea.

The Donegal fish, both in summer and winter, are of remarkably fine quality and fetch higher prices in the Continental and American markets than herrings from anywhere else in the world. In June of 1905, as much as 87s. a cran was paid to the fishermen, and the appreciation of the Downing's Bay fish in Germany and Russia will probably tend to maintain prices at a high level. Hitherto the best Castlebay herrings commanded top prices, but both in Russia and Stettin some of the Downing's Bay herrings sold at rates 100 and 50 per cent. respectively greater than the highest grade of Scotch fish.

There were 33,423 barrels and 2,900 half-barrels cured for export compared with 17,045 barrels for the previous year. This increase represents an immense improvement in the earnings of the workers employed in the curing.

Two Norwegian steamers visited Burtonport, bought herrings and cured them.

The number of fishermen who lost their lives in the year ended 30th September, 1905, while actually in pursuit of their calling, was seventeen. Seven second, one third-class, and one unregistered boats were also lost. Four men were drowned while engaged in work not immediately connected with fishing.

The administration of the part of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund at the disposal of the Department has

**Loans.**

been assigned to the Fisheries Branch, whose transactions in connection therewith are

referred to at page 11 of this Report.

The operations of the Department during 1905 in connection with the construction and improvement of  
**Piers and Harbours.** fishery piers were as follows:—

*Arklow.*—A sand pump dredger has been built for the Department at a cost of £6,400, and has been working at Arklow. The entrance to the harbour is now in a better condition than it is remembered ever to have been since the construction of the present piers. The Harbour Commissioners have agreed to pay to the Department all their funds, after deducting standing charges, in consideration of the Department keeping the harbour dredged.

The dredger has worked very satisfactorily. It will from time to time be available for work elsewhere, on suitable terms.

Further improvements at Arklow are contemplated.

*Courtown.*—Repairs and dredging have been carried out at the joint expense of the County Council and the Department.

*Poulduff.*—A tender for the extension of this pier has been accepted, and the work is in progress. The cost will be £2,298, of which the County Council is to contribute £1,000.

*Kilmore.*—The Department paid to the County Council their grant of £500 towards repairs and improvements.

*Passage East.*—The Board of Works have put out to contract the construction in ferro-concrete of these new works. The cost, which will be some £6,000, is to be borne in equal proportions by the Sea Fisheries Fund (administered by the Board of Works) the County Council, and the Department.

*Tramore.*—The reconstruction of this pier by the Department at an estimated cost of £5,000 is being carried out. The County Council have agreed to contribute £2,500 of the amount.

*Ardmore.*—This pier has now been completed by the Board of Works, and the Department's contribution of £1,200 has been paid. The Department have also acquired and improved a passage from the main road to the groyne at a cost of some £45.

*Adrigole and Glengarriff.*—The details of construction of these works are under consideration. They form part of a scheme for improved steamer services in Bantry Bay, which is being assisted by the Congested Districts Board, the County Council, and the Department.

*Minard.*—This boatslip has been completed by the County Council, one-half of its cost having been contributed by the Department.

*Fenit.*—The Department offered to the Harbour Commissioners of Tralee a contribution of £2,500 towards a scheme for the improvement of landing facilities at this pier. This offer was conditional on the balance of the estimated cost being forthcoming within a specified time, and the details of the improvements meeting with approval. The conditions were not complied with and the offer was withdrawn.

*Foynea.*—The repairs have been completed by the Department at a cost of £900.

*Liscannor.*—A sum of £1,900 has been paid to the Board of Works in respect of the Department's contribution to the works executed under the Marine Works Act of 1902.

*Bultaghaline.*—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a pier by the Department at a cost of £1,500, towards which the County Council propose to contribute £300.

*Kinvarra.*—It has been found desirable to treat these repairs and improvements as two separate schemes, one being for the repairs of the existing quays at a cost of £1,900. To this the County Council are to contribute £800, and the balance is to come from the funds made available by the Marine Works Act of 1902. The second scheme being for an extension at a cost to the Department of £1,100, to the Congested Districts Board of £200, and to the County Council of £300.

*Lough Corrib.*—The Department, in collaboration with the Congested Districts Board, have completed the construction of small piers at Coalpark, Cornamona and Maam, on the shores of this lake, to facilitate the service of a steamer which was subsidised by the Department.

Surveys were made at Knockferry with a view to the establishment of a pontoon ferry boat, but the physical conditions were found to be such as would prevent the successful working of such a scheme without a very large expenditure on the landing places. A minor scheme to the cost of which the Department was prepared to contribute was under consideration; but it was found legally impossible to carry it out.

*Portballintoy.*—The County Council desired to co-operate with the Department in the provision of a new boat-harbour, but the

Department considered that it would be better for the County Council to acquire the existing private harbour and repair it. A Committee of the County Council is in consultation with the Department in regard to the matter.

*Ballycastle*.—Improvements at the boat-slip have been carried out by the County Council, to the cost of which the Department contributed £175.

*Lough Neagh*.—The plans for a small pile pier at Truagh were prepared by the County Council. The Department offered to contribute one-third of the cost (estimated at £300) of carrying them out. A survey has been made by the Department at Cranfield Point on the northern shores of the Lough, where the provision of landing accommodation is contemplated and correspondence is in progress on the matter with the County authorities.

*Salterstown*.—This boat-slip has been completed by the Department at a cost of about £330, of which £150 is to be borne by the County Council.

*Loughshinny*.—The Department paid to the County Council a contribution of £1,500 towards the cost of the extension of this pier.

*Rush*.—The Department have arranged to contribute to the cost which may be incurred should it prove necessary to take legal action to prevent the quarrying of certain rocks which provide some shelter at this pier.

The Inspectors of Fisheries and the Engineering Staff have made numerous inspections of sites of proposed works other than those specified above.

A bailiff was again employed by the Department to supervise the public oyster fishery in Tralee Bay. The effect of this supervision was that the price obtained by the fishermen for their oysters has increased from 1s. and 1s. 3d. a hundred to 5s. and 5s. 6d. a hundred in 1905, owing to the fact that buyers are sure of getting nothing but oysters of a certain size. The general state of the beds is also much improved by the non-removal of undersized oysters.

The bailiff referred to paid occasional visits to the Castlemaine mussel fishery, where the Department also employed a local man to prevent the destruction of undersized mussels.

The public oyster fishery at Clarenbridge, County Galway, formed the subject of further inquiries, and a modification of the By-laws was made. A bailiff and a boat's crew were engaged to enforce the regulations during the two weeks the dredging season lasted, with satisfactory results, the fishermen being very pleased at the assistance thereby given to the local bailiffs in the discharge of their somewhat difficult duties.

The Department afforded skilled instruction during a period of three months to the crew of a Portrush fishing boat who desired to follow the herring fishery. The services of the instructor were much appreciated.

The Department succeeded in finding a satisfactory market for the lobsters of the Slade (County Wexford) fishermen, who experienced a difficulty in disposing of their catch to advantage.

The Department assisted the Kinsale Technical Committee in starting a net mending class. They paid for an instructor and for the hire and preparation of a room, and granted a small sum for the provision of materials. The conditions attached to the Department's aid were that an average attendance of at least 12 pupils should be secured and that the class should assemble on four evenings each week for two hours at a time. The actual attendance proved to be well over the minimum required.

During the year ending September, 1906, the cruisers at the disposal of the Department captured 14 steam and 2 sailing vessels working in areas closed to trawling. The coastguard assisted in one of these cases. The Department also prosecuted in a case where fishermen detected illegal trawling, and in another where the coastguard detected a like offence. The magistrates imposed fines varying from £10 to £100 (with costs) on the masters of the vessels. Two of the fines were, on appeal, reduced from £75 and £50 to £50 and £25 respectively. The sailing trawlers were fined £2 each. A French vessel was found fishing in territorial waters by H. M. S. *Fanny*. The skipper was fined £1 and costs.

The Department's supervision of the fishing grounds around the Irish Coast has mitigated in a marked degree the commission of offences against the laws. Illegal steam trawling in particular does not now take place to anything like the extent it formerly did.

#### INLAND FISHERIES.

The salmon fisheries, speaking generally, showed no marked change from the previous two years. The

**Salmon Fisheries.** dry Summer was unfavourable to angling

The great feature of the net fishing was the further development of the north-west coasts of the system of drift netting at sea in Summer. It is interesting to learn that this fishing, coupled with the successful Winter herring fishing, has had the direct effect of stopping emigration from the Rosses district in county Donegal.

The total amount of fish carried over Irish Railways was 1,381 tons—almost the same as that in 1904. The number of

boxes of Irish salmon reported by the Fishmongers' Company as having reached Billingsgate was 5,979, as compared with 6,528 in 1904.

Ten Fishery Districts reported an improvement, two no marked change, and thirteen a decline. The improved rivers were again mostly in the southern and eastern districts, whilst in the south-western and north-eastern the greatest decline took place.

At Clondulane weir, in the Lismore district, a very important improvement was effected in the fish-pass, at a cost of about £230, of which the Department provided nearly one-half. The inadequacy of the facilities for the passage of fish in this place had been the subject of complaint for many years.

The Department made a grant of £250 towards the cost of protecting the fisheries of the Cork district, and a grant of £16 for the like purpose to the Conservators of the Bandon Division of that district—an equal amount having been locally contributed in the latter instance.

The state of the fisheries in the Inchigeela Lakes was brought under the notice of the Department, who gave advice regarding the destruction of pike, and offered a contribution (within a limit of £25) of £1 for every £1 locally subscribed towards expenses of protection.

In response to an application for financial aid received from the Killarney Board of Conservators the Department offered a contribution (within a total of £100), of £2 for every £1 voluntarily subscribed in the district, on condition that the general scheme of protection met with the approval of the Department.

In response to an application from the Limerick Board of Conservators the Department had a steam launch purchased for the protection of the fisheries of the Shannon Lakes. The cost of the boat (including alterations, etc.), was £314 7s. 4d., to which the Conservators contributed one-fourth, and the Department the balance.

The Department also offered to subscribe, within certain limits, towards the cost of the general protection of this extensive district, in which the public are so largely interested.

The Department made a grant of £20 to the funds of the Westmeath Lakes Fish Preservation Society, on condition that in future Lough Sheelin would be included in the scope of the Society's operations. A separate association was, however, subsequently formed for the special purpose of protecting the trout fisheries of the lake in question. This association proposed to expend the sum of £70 during the close season of 1905-6, and the Department rendered financial assistance to the extent of £20, on being satisfied that judicious use would be made of the entire funds of the association.



A further grant of £10 was made by the Department to the Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Society. The public participate in the fishing of the lake.

The Department made a further grant of £25 to the funds of the Corrib Fisheries Association, with the object of aiding in the protection of the fisheries of the lake, which are free to the public.

The Department granted a sum of £15 to the Lough Mask Fishery Club to assist in the preservation of the lake fisheries which are largely availed of by the public.

The Conservators for the Ballyshannon District applied for financial aid towards the protection of the Bundrowes River. The Department granted (within a limit of £50) the sum of £1 for every like sum locally contributed.

An offer of £100 was made by the Department to the Coleraine Board of Conservators towards the cost of protecting the Lough Neagh Fisheries during the spawning season, on conditions that the amount usually allocated for this purpose by the Board was not decreased, and that the scheme of expenditure met with the approval of the Department. The conditions were not fulfilled, however, before the spawning season of 1905.

A further development of fishing for salmon with drift-nets took place in the *western, north-western, and northern* groups. The number of these engines licensed between Galway and Portrush was 177 in 1903, 274 in 1904, and 393 in 1905. They were practically unknown in the Counties of Galway and Mayo prior to 1905, during which year, however, over forty of them were used off these coasts. The most marked increase took place in the Ballyshannon and Letterkenny districts, where the number of drift-net licences issued rose from 129 to 200. In the Londonderry and Coleraine districts there was only an increase of eight, 140 licences having been taken out in 1905.

This fishing is carried on entirely by night from the early part of June to the end of July, the nets being actually in the water only four or five out of each twenty-four hours.

The industry gives employment during the season to almost 2,000 men; and a large amount of capital is sunk in it. The returns supplied by one fishing company, which operated from Killybegs to Malin Head, showed that in 1905 seventy-one boats caught 7,453 fish.

Occasional large individual captures were effected by fortunate individuals. There were several cases in 1904 of boats having taken from 400 to 600 fish each.

The Department continued its policy of assisting in the artificial propagation of salmon and trout. During the season 1905-6 the output from the different hatcheries was 7,790,750, as against 5,575,580 in the previous season.

Full details of the hatchery operations are contained in Parts II. of the Reports of the Fisheries Branch.

Further applications for change of close seasons were received during the year under review, and the number at present on the Department's list is about sixty. The necessity for legislation which would enable the Department to deal with these applications in a satisfactory manner becomes naturally more pressing as time goes on.

The total number of rod licences issued in 1905 was 3,138, compared with 3,113 in 1904. In regard to engines used in the tidal waters by fishermen who fish on common law rights, the number of draft net licences issued was 743, an increase of 34 on the previous year; and drift nets, 611, an increase of 129.

The total amount received by Boards of Conservators for licences in 1905 was £10,862 5s. 0d. The total ten per cent rate collected on the poor-law valuations of fisheries was £870 13s. 10d. Fines, and the sale of forfeited engines, &c., produced £500 14s. 0d., and subscriptions came to £1,807 15s. 2d. The grand total was £14,041 8s. 0d., in 1904 it was £13,201 12s. 4d.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The scientific portion (Part II.) of the Report of the Fisheries Branch for 1904, which was issued during the year, deals with many matters of economic and scientific interest. Note is made of the formal adhesion of this country to the International Scheme of Fisheries Research, and of the participation of a representative of the Department in the deliberations of the International Council. A method of investigating the movements and rate of growth of sea-fishes by means of numbered labels is described. Reference is made to the experiments in oyster culture in progress in Galway Bay, and to a successful attempt to improve the fishery of a natural oyster bed in the same bay. The results of a year's continuous observation of temperature, salinity and plankton, carried on by the courtesy of H.M. Commissioners of Irish Lights at four of their lights, is given in detail. A further series of papers on the fauna of the Irish coasts presents many important additions to knowledge of the organisms affecting the food fishes. The year's results of the artificial propagation of salmonidae are recorded, and the records furnished by salmon-marking operations are brought up to date. Mention is made of the International Fishery Congress at Vienna, in which the Department participated.

#### 4. STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

The work of this Branch falls under four main heads: First, the collection and publication of statistics relating to agricultural and other economic interests in Ireland. Second, the editing of the *Quarterly Journal* of the Department, and the press-editing of all publications issued by the Department. Third, the collection of information on subjects bearing on the work of the Department and on inquiries addressed to the Department. Fourth, the distribution and despatch of the several reports, leaflets, and other publications of the Department.

The following Reports and Returns were compiled by this Branch and issued during the year 1905-6:—

##### *Statistical Reports.*

(1.) The Detailed Annual Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the calendar year 1905. Previous to the publication of the Detailed Report there were issued, as in former years, first, an Abstract showing the unrevised figures of the acreage under crops and of the numbers of live stock, and second, a Return of the Estimated Yield and Produce of Crops in the year 1905.

(2.) The Annual Report for 1905 of the Prices of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and agricultural produce. In the course of the year Reports also of the transactions at 308 Fairs were sent to the daily press and to the weekly Agricultural Journals published in Ireland. The Annual Report of Prices issued by the Department summarises the information received during the year.

(3.) Returns, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual, of the Exports and Imports of Animals from and into Ireland. The information from which these Returns are compiled is obtained from the Portal Inspectors of Live Stock.

(4.) A Report on Irish Migratory Labourers in the year 1905.

(5.) Two half-yearly Reports on Banking and Railway Shipping statistics.

(6.) A Report on the Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports during the year ended 31st December, 1904. This Report affords the first comprehensive statement since 1825 regarding imports and exports at Irish ports. The work of obtaining and preparing the information embodied in the Report has been attended with very considerable difficulties. The Department have no statutory powers enabling them to require returns of imports and exports, and it has been necessary to obtain all information by voluntary arrangement. Returns of the trade in the year 1904 were received from forty-six ports, representing in all probability over 95 per cent. of the import and export trade of Ireland. The available returns present, however, many limitations, and especially in the case

of manufactured goods it is difficult to obtain adequately differentiated information. These defects can only be removed when there is authority to require returns of imports and exports at Irish ports.

### *Crop Reports.*

During the year reports on the condition and progress of the crops were obtained from time to time from correspondents in the several counties, and summaries of the reports were published in the July and October issues of the Department's *Journal*. In the same issues were also published summaries of the reports on the condition and prospects of the fruit crop in the various fruit-growing districts of the country.

### *Journal, Leaflets and Bulletins.*

The publication of the Quarterly *Journal* has been continued as heretofore. Several contributions of special practical importance have been re-issued in the form of leaflets, including:—

“Red Water” or “Blood Murrain” in Cattle.

Varieties of Fruit Suitable for Cultivation in Ireland.

Forestry: The Planting of Waste Lands.

“ The Proper Method of Planting Forest Trees.

“ Trees for Poles and Timber.

“ “ Shelter and Ornament.

“ Planting, Management, and Preservation of Shelter-Belt and Hedgerow Timber.

“ The Management of Plantations.

“ Felling and Selling of Timber.

“ The Planting and Management of Hedges.

The Prevention of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Some Common Parasites of the Sheep.

Barley Sowing.

American Gooseberry Mildew.

Scour and Wasting in Young Cattle.

Six leaflets were re-issued in a revised form, viz.:—Results of Field Experiments in Barley, Meadow Hay, Potatoes, Mangolds, Oats and Turnips.

The total number of separate leaflets issued during the year amounted to 1,524,000.

Bulletin No. 2 Miscellaneous Series (Notes on Agricultural Co-operation and Co-operative Agricultural Credit in Germany,” by H. de F. Montgomery, D.L., Member of the Agricultural Board) was re-published in a revised form.

A large number of inquiries relating to agricultural and industrial developments were received and dealt with during the course of the year. This side of the work of the Branch is steadily growing in importance, and has been considerably facilitated by the greater readiness of public and private authorities both at home and abroad to supply information.

In connection with the inquiries, statistical and other, carried on by this Branch, the Department have to acknowledge the great assistance received from the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, the Registrar-General for Ireland, the Managers of the Irish Banks, the Irish Railway Companies, the Irish Port and Harbour authorities, and also from a large number of correspondents who have furnished information on agricultural and other questions.

## 5. VETERINARY.

As explained in previous reports the Veterinary Branch is concerned with the work which devolves on the Department as the Central Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903. The separate reports published of proceedings under those Acts for each calendar year describe at length the nature and extent of that work; and therefore any detailed statement on the subject is not necessary here. It may not, however, be out of place to refer shortly to a few matters connected with the work of the Branch in the 12 months ended the 30th June, 1906:—

During that period the only scheduled disease that appeared among the cattle in Ireland was Anthrax.

**Anthrax.** This disease, which prevails to a very considerable extent in Great Britain, seems to be of comparatively rare occurrence in this country—only 5 outbreaks having been confirmed in the 12 months in question.

The returns as to Swine Fever again show a satisfactory decline in the extent of the disease. The number of outbreaks in the 12 months ended June, 1906, was only 146 as compared with 219 in the year ended June, 1905, and 301 in the 12 months ended June, 1904.

**Swine Fever.**

With regard to the scheduled diseases of horses, viz., Parasitic Mange, Epizootic Lymphangitis, and Glanders, the returns as to the first mentioned disease show a substantial reduction in the number of outbreaks that occurred in the year ended 30th June, 1906, when compared with the year ended 30th June, 1905, the figures being 97 and 177 respectively.

**Parasitic Mange.**

The outbreaks of Epizootic Lymphangitis decreased from 10 in the year ended June, 1905, to 3 in the year ended June, 1906. As the last confirmed case of this disease occurred so far back as January, 1906, it may not unreasonably be hoped that the disease has been eradicated.

**Epizootic Lymphangitis.**

Cases of Glanders still occur from time to time, but the disease does not exist to any very serious extent in Ireland. There were 22 outbreaks in the year ended June, 1906, as compared with 18 in the previous year, being an increase of 4 outbreaks. With a view to the better protection of the horses of this country from the risk of the importation of Glanders from Great Britain, where the disease is much more prevalent than in this country, the Department made an Order entitled the Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Ireland) Order, 1906, which came into operation on the 1st July last. This Order forbids the landing in Ireland of any horse brought from Great Britain, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, unless it is accompanied by a Veterinary Surgeon's certificate that it is free from Glanders, and a declaration by the owner that it has not during the period of the two months prior to the date of the declaration been exposed to the infection of Glanders. There are over 6,000 horses imported into Ireland annually. As a result of this Order useful information has been obtained with regard to the classes of horses imported, the various purposes for which they are required, and the particular districts in Great Britain from which they are brought. This information will be of service in view of further action which it may be desirable to take to guard against the danger of the extension of Glanders into this country through the importation of diseased horses.

The figures as to Sheep Scab indicate that progress is being made in reducing the extent of this disease, which, however, is, it is to be feared, more prevalent than is shown by the statistical information available. The reported outbreaks in the last three years are as follows :

Year ended 30th June, 1904,	628 outbreaks.
" " " " 1905,	343 "
" " " " 1906,	264 "

The action taken with a view to the suppression of this disease will be described in the separate report that will be issued in due course, of proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year ended 31st December, 1906 ; but the Department do not think it would be right to omit from this summarised statement a reference to the effective support given to them by the Council of Agriculture in pressing on the County Councils the question of the making of regulations for the compulsory dipping of sheep, and to the very large measure of co-operation accorded to the Department by the County Councils in the adoption of such regulations.

The returns as to Rabies are again blank. The last confirmed case of the disease occurred in June, 1903.

In the course of the past Parliamentary Session an Act was passed to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to injury to "cattle" (which expression includes horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and swine) by dogs, and otherwise to amend the law relating to dogs. This Statute, which is entitled the Dogs Act, 1906, takes effect from the 1st January, 1907. The Act, besides defining the liability of owners of dogs for injury done to cattle, and providing for the seizure and disposal of stray dogs, enables the Department to make Orders under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the following purposes (and to authorise Local Authorities to make Regulations for the same purpose), viz. :—

(a.) For prescribing and regulating the wearing by dogs, while in a highway or in a place of public resort, of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto :

(b.) With a view to the prevention of worrying of cattle, for preventing dogs or any class of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise.

The procedure by the Department under this Act will be one of the matters to be described in the separate report for 1906 in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts.

## 6. TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

Under this head are grouped matters relating to :—

The transit of animals ;

The aiding and facilitating of the carriage and distribution of produce ;

Railway rates ;

The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards such articles of food as butter, margarine, and milk ;

The action taken respecting the enforcement of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 ;

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, 1893 ; and also

The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

### TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

During the period under review the transit of animals throughout Ireland, and the shipments of live stock generally at the ports, were supervised by the Travelling Inspection Staff and the Staff of Port of Inspection of the Veterinary Branch of the Department.

Detailed information in respect to the traffic in animals is contained in the separate annual reports published by the Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

There was an appreciable increase of the export trade in swine in the latter portion of the period covered by this report. In the 6 months ended 30th June, 1906, the number of swine exported was 197,929 as against 174,229 in the corresponding period of 1905, being an increase of 23,700 swine.

Improvements were effected at several cattle stations with the view of facilitating the entrainment of live stock; and the vehicles intended to be used for the carriage of animals were constructed by the railway companies in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the Transit of Animals Orders issued by the Department.

The cattle-carrying vessels brought into the cross channel trade during the period to which this report relates were fitted in compliance with the regulations applicable to new ships.

The lairage accommodation provided at the Ports for animals intended for shipment to Great Britain has been improved in several respects.

#### TRANSIT OF PRODUCE.

Much attention was given by the Department's Transit Inspection Staff to the question of the speedy and safe conveyance of Irish produce to the markets. The handling of the produce at railway stations and ports in Ireland was almost constantly under observation, and many visits were made to Great Britain for the purpose of seeing the methods adopted by British carrying companies in dealing with the produce.

Various instances came under notice of the want of due attention on the part of exporters to the preparation of their consignments and to the absence of proper care in the conveyance of the consignments to the premises of the carrying companies. Butter boxes not firmly constructed, and egg cases made of too frail material and so constructed as to admit of the contents being pilfered, are often used. Sometimes the produce is carried in dirty carts which soil the packages. The consignments are frequently not covered during conveyance, and even when covering is provided it is not always used by the carters, with the result that the packages are sometimes exposed to sun or rain. The consignments are, at times, roughly handled by the servants of the consignors. These matters are brought under the notice of the consignors concerned.

Improvements continue to be effected in Ireland by the railway companies in the arrangements for the conveyance of perishable merchandise. In some cases goods train services have been accelerated, and in other instances consignors have been afforded the benefit of passenger train services at goods train rates. Greater care on the part of railway servants in handling

**Conveyance to  
Railway Stations, etc.**

**Butter and Eggs.**

**Railway Facilities.**



consignments of produce has been noticed. In cases of improper handling which have been brought before the Companies by the Department or the Transit Inspectors the persons at fault have been dealt with severely by the railway companies.

Thirty refrigerator vans and over fifty other wagons specially constructed for the conveyance of butter were during the period under review available for use on Irish railways. The refrigerator vans provided on one of the larger railways have not so far been utilised by consignors of butter as much as might have been expected, although arrangements were made whereby such vehicles could be made available at the small charge of 1s. 6d. per ton (for icing) in addition to the ordinary rate, with a minimum as for one ton per consignment. In the case of another railway company the vans did not appear to have been iced when used on certain occasions for the conveyance of perishable produce. The attention of the Company was called to the matter.

Insulated wagons are much used during the season for the carriage of butter in Ireland. No small difference of opinion, however, exists as to the advantages of having butter conveyed in such wagons. Many shippers hold the view that ordinary goods wagons, properly ventilated, and more suitable for the conveyance of butter than insulated wagons, as difficulty would exist in cooling the air that had chanced to get heated in insulated wagons.

The practice which prevails to some extent of using flat open wagons for the carriage of butter is much to be deprecated.

The vehicles in which the produce is conveyed are kept in a more cleanly condition, and, in an increased number of cases, the floors of the wagons are covered with sawdust or clean straw. Greater care is generally taken to secure that perishable produce is not loaded with articles likely to taint it. The Department's Inspectors have, however, had occasion to report some instances of such loading, and in each case the attention of the Carrying Company concerned was drawn to the matter.

A decided advance has been made in the method of handling the egg traffic at Irish railway stations. Fewer instances come under notice of placing cases of eggs on their ends at stations or during the process of loading, of moving the cases from side to side when up-ended, of hauling the cases in a slanting position, or of carrying the cases in an up-ended position.

Inspectors visited the principal stations from which consignments of fruit are despatched and observed the arrangements for dealing with the traffic. The consignments were handled carefully and suitable wagons were made available for convey-

**Fruit.**

ance. At one station where the traffic in fruit is comparatively large the siding and loading accommodation appeared inadequate. The railway company have, however, now obtained powers to purchase land with a view to extend the accommodation.

Inspections were made at railway stations and at ports with regard to the arrangements for the conveyance of fish. On the whole the traffic appeared to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

At some of the Irish ports improvements have been made in the accommodation for traffic about to be shipped. At the port of Dublin shed accommodation has been extended, and at other ports, where such accommodation is limited, tarpaulins have been provided for covering the produce lying on the quays prior to shipment. In this latter respect improvement is most noticeable at the quays at Belfast.

Crates into which perishable produce is loaded and in which it remains during the journey across channel, continue to be used by the London and North Western Railway Company. The number of these crates in use was increased during the period under review. Large trays or "scale boards" into which produce is loaded on the quays and hoisted on board the ships are in use at Limerick and Waterford in preference to rope slings. In addition crates are utilised at the port of Waterford for the loading of the produce. At Cork webbed slings are used for this purpose, a means whereby packages of produce are less likely to be crushed than when ropes only are utilised. Improvement was noticeable in the manner in which the produce was stored in the holds of the vessels. The holds were much more cleanly than formerly, and frequently clean straw or sawdust was placed on the decks so as to keep the consignments free from dirt. On a number of occasions the holds containing consignments were entered by the Inspectors and found to be cool. The bulk of the produce is stored in the holds below the water line. Seven vessels engaged in the cross channel traffic are fitted with refrigerating apparatus—five belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company and two to the Waterford Steamship Company. British merchants who have received butter brought from Ireland by these vessels have expressed much satisfaction as to the condition of the consignments on delivery. Some steamers carrying perishable produce to Great Britain possess special ventilating apparatus. As in the case of the railway

companies, the shipping companies are now much more careful in preventing produce from being placed near articles likely to taint it.

The Department's Inspectors were again kindly afforded by several British Carrying Companies full facilities for viewing the arrangements made for dealing with Irish produce at landing places and stations.

**Transit in  
Great Britain.**

The arrangements at the following British ports were inspected:—Glasgow, Ardrossan, Ayr, Stranraer, Heysham, Fleetwood, Liverpool, Manchester, Holyhead, New Milford, London, Cardiff, Newport, Bristol, and Silloth. With few exceptions it was found that the produce was dealt with carefully. At one of the ports notices cautioning porters to use the greatest care in handling egg cases were much in evidence.

The Inspectors report that greater care is exercised by the servants of British railway companies in the handling of Irish produce. Few instances of the up-ending of cases of eggs came under the notice of the Inspectors.

**Conveyance, etc., in  
Great Britain.**

At some of the principal stations coopers are employed to repair any damage to boxes in transit, but it is satisfactory to find that the need for their services has been considerably reduced. The Inspectors report that carters in the employment of the merchants are more careful in the handling and protection of the consignments whilst in their charge. Refrigerator vans are mentioned as being more extensively used in the transit of Irish butter in Great Britain than formerly.

Twenty-seven complaints as to delays in the conveyance of produce or as to damage during transit were received from consignors or consignees during the period 1st July, 1905, to 30th June, 1906. Inquiry was made in each case, and the result communicated to the complainants. A summary of the inquiries will be found in the appendices, page 428.

**Delays in Transit.**

Delay in the transit of Irish produce would appear to occur principally on the British railways in the case of comparatively small consignments of butter forwarded by goods train service to places in Great Britain which are not situated on the general stream of traffic from the British ports through which the consignments pass. There is in many cases no through booking to such destinations, and the traffic from the port may not be sufficient on occasions to warrant through wagons being used. Delay then occurs in transshipping the goods at possibly several different stations on the route and awaiting the departure of goods trains which may not be frequent.

More than 300 merchants in the principal centres in Great Britain were interviewed during the year on the subject of the condition of Irish agricultural produce in reaching the markets. The opinions expressed showed

**Merchants in Great Britain.**

that, generally speaking, improvement had taken place in the construction of butter boxes. The construction of casks had improved but little, unseasoned timber being frequently used, and warped and bulged heads were constantly seen. Complaint

**Butter.**

was made that Irish kiels were often too light in construction. The parchment used by some shippers was mentioned as being defective in quality and colour. Canvas covers for pyramid boxes were more frequently used. These boxes were also better filled than formerly, and projecting lids were not so noticeable.

The merchants interviewed were of opinion that an improvement had taken place in the quality of Irish eggs. It was mentioned that eggs were placed on the markets in a more

**Eggs.**

cleanly condition, and that an increase in size was noticeable in the eggs coming from many districts. Complaint was made with regard to the practice of holding over eggs until a large quantity is available or until there is a rise in the market price, the eggs then often arriving stale at the markets. The practice of mixing duck eggs and hen eggs in the same case was generally condemned, as it frequently necessitated sorting either in the merchants' or the retailers' stores. In some instances cases were loosely packed, while in other instances consignors erred in packing too tightly. The use of a sheet of tissue paper over each layer was suggested, as such an arrangement would reduce the chance of breakage. There were many complaints as to packing material. Damp straw and old hay were mentioned as being used in packing.

The defects were brought under the notice of the persons concerned.

Complaints were made as to the poor condition in which live fowl are from time to time despatched from Ireland to the British markets. The

**Fowl.**

crates used for the conveyance of live fowl vary in construction, but crates containing two tiers were most favoured by the merchants. Wicker-work crates were also recommended. Few instances of overcrowding or of death from suffocation in transit were brought under notice.

In connection with the trade in dead fowl, various suggestions were made regarding improved methods of packing, &c. These matters are receiving attention.

The position of Irish bacon on the markets was mentioned as being, on the whole, satisfactory. A statement was made that fresh pork was frequently packed in unsuitable sacking and hampers. It was further stated with regard to hams sent

**Bacon and Pork.**

from some places in Ireland that the casks in which they were packed were frequently not of sufficient strength to bear the strain of transit, and that sometimes the casks were not properly filled, with the result that the hams were liable to damage during conveyance. Action has been taken with a view to remedying these defects.

### RAILWAY RATES.

In the appendices, pages 434 *et seq.*, will be found a summary of the Department's action in connection with complaints received as to the rates charged by carrying companies for the conveyance of merchandise. Between the 1st July, 1905, and the 30th June, 1906, 49 complaints were received. The complaints had reference to the charges for the carriage of butter, cattle, cider, coal, eggs, fish, glassware, milk powder, peat moss litter, potatoes, poultry, stone, etc.

Eleven of the complaints had reference to the non-existence of through rates. In 8 of these cases through rates were issued, a refund being also made in one instance,—and 3 cases are still under consideration.

Fourteen complaints were to the effect that through rates already in operation were excessive. In 2 of these cases refunds were made; reduced rates were fixed in 3 instances; while 5 cases are still under consideration.

Nineteen of the complaints related to local rates. In 10 cases reduced rates were fixed—refunds being made in 3 of these cases.

One complaint had reference to the provisions in the Great Southern and Western and Waterford, Limerick, and Western Railway Companies Amalgamation Act, 1900, for the protection of the port of Dublin, and one to the exercise by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company of running powers over the line between Waterford and Limerick Junction. Both cases came before the Railway and Canal Commissioners. The Department appeared at the hearing of the second case.

Three complaints were of a miscellaneous character.

At a meeting of the Council of Agriculture held on the 14th Council of Agriculture—November, 1905, the following resolution

**Resolution.** was unanimously passed:—

“That as the present system of cheap through rates and high inland rates of transit injuriously affects agriculture and manufactures in Ireland, we request the Government to appoint a Vice-regal Commission to enquire into and report upon the matter.”

This resolution was forwarded by the Department to the Irish Government.

Various representations were from time to time made in Parliament and elsewhere with regard to the question of railway rates and transit facilities in Ireland.

On the 18th July, 1906, a Vice-regal Commission was appointed

"To inquire into the present working of Railways in Ireland, including Light Railways, and to report how far they afford, separately or in conjunction with other means of transit, adequate facilities for the cheap and rapid transport of goods and passengers within the island and to Great Britain; what causes have retarded the expansion of traffic upon the Irish lines and their full utilisation for the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country; and, generally, by what methods the economical, efficient, and harmonious working of the Irish railways can best be secured."

The Commission held their first public sitting for the hearing of evidence on the 12th October, 1906. Four officers of the Department have given evidence.

At the instance of the Department a clause was inserted in the Cork City Railways and Works Bill imposing on the Cork City Railways Company the obligation of supplying the Department with information as to rates

#### Railway Bills.

or charges and tolls. The Department were also instrumental in having included in the Great Northern (Ireland) and Midland Railways Bill, clauses to provide (1) that information be supplied to the Department in regard to rates; (2) that notice be given to the Department in regard to proposed increases in rates; (3) that agricultural or market garden produce be conveyed by passenger trains at rates not exceeding one half the maximum rates for the carriage of small parcels; and (4) that for the purpose of calculating the maximum fares, rates, and charges, the Great Northern Railway, the Donegal Section of the Donegal Railway and the Strabane Railway shall be deemed one railway, and that for the same purpose the Northern Counties Railway, the Donegal Railway, and the Strabane Railway shall be deemed one railway.

Both Bills received the Royal Assent on the 4th August, 1906.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1905, 3,879 samples of butter, 61 samples of margarine, 441 samples of cheese, 4 samples of margarine cheese, and 5,663 samples of milk were taken for analysis by the Food Inspectors (members of the Royal Irish Constabulary) in the several Counties. The figures for the preceding year were,—butter 3,497 samples, margarine 50 samples, cheese 515 samples, mar-

#### Working of the Acts in the Counties.

garine cheese 1 sample, and milk 5,339 samples. For 1900, the year in which the Department commenced their work, the figures are :—butter 809, margarine 29, cheese 56, margarine cheese 1, milk 3,469.

During the half year ended the 30th June, 1906, 1,909 samples of butter, 84 samples of margarine, 227 samples of cheese, 2 samples of margarine cheese, and 2,695 samples of milk were obtained for analysis in the Counties. For the corresponding period of the year 1905 the figures were,—butter 1,865 samples, margarine 30 samples, cheese 216 samples, margarine cheese 1 sample, and milk 2,968 samples.

Tables will be found in the appendices, page 445 *et seq.*, showing the distribution of the samples during the year ended the 31st December, 1905, and during the half year ended the 30th June, 1906, respectively, together with the numbers of prosecutions for offences under the Acts, the numbers of convictions and the penalties imposed.

In the Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, Clonmel, Drogheda, and Kilkenny, local officers not belonging to the Police Forces are employed as Food Inspectors. In the Boroughs of Cork, Sligo, and Wexford, the Inspectors are members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. In the remaining three Boroughs—Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford, members of the Police Force, as well as local officers, act as Inspectors.

In the year 1905, 922 samples of butter, 81 samples of margarine, 34 samples of cheese, and 3,072 samples of milk were taken for analysis in the Boroughs. No samples of margarine cheese were taken during the period. The numbers of samples taken in the Boroughs during the year 1904 were :—butter 1,024, margarine 72, cheese 31, and milk 3,176. For the year 1900, the number of samples were :—butter 417, margarine 13, cheese 7, and milk 2,110.

During the half year ended the 30th June, 1906, 462 samples of butter, 44 samples of margarine, 20 samples of cheese, and 1,659 samples of milk, were obtained for analysis. The figures for the first half of the preceding year were :—butter 455 samples, margarine 40 samples, cheese 14 samples, and milk 1,537 samples.

The numbers of samples taken in each Borough during the year 1905 and during the first half of the year 1906, together with the numbers of prosecutions and convictions and the penalties imposed, will be found in the tables in the appendices, pages 445 *et seq.*

Two officers were employed during the year 1905 in supplementing the work of the Local Authorities in the administration of the Acts by purchasing for analysis samples of butter and margarine. 972 samples of butter and 19 samples of margarine were obtained. The samples were taken in the 33 administrative Counties and in 4 of the Boroughs. 117 of the samples of butter were taken in open market, of which 13 contained more than 16 per cent. of water. 843 samples of butter and 13 samples of margarine were purchased on behalf of the Department in the preceding year (1904).

During the first half of the year 1906, the Department continued the employment of the two officers, and 534 samples of butter and 6 samples of margarine were purchased in 29 Counties and 4 Boroughs. 32 of the samples of butter were obtained in open market—only 1 being found to contain moisture in excess of 16 per cent.

Details as to the samples obtained by officers of the Department in the year 1905 and in the first half of the year 1906 will be found in the appendices, pages 445 *et seq.*

The following statement shows the numbers of samples of butter and margarine purchased on behalf of the Department for analysis in each of the five years 1901-1905 :—

Year.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
1901	302	11	10	£ s. d. 32 16 6	18	9	8	£ s. d. 32 18 0
1902	690	11	7	10 18 10	32	22	17	19 2 0
1903	878	5	8	1 15 0	14	12	10	16 7 10
1904	843	24	17	10 3 1	13	10	8	18 17 7
1905	972	45	34	30 16 0	19	16	15	15 8 0

It may be of interest to mention that in one of the cases in which a conviction was obtained in the year 1905 against a vendor of margarine for an infringement of the statutory provisions respecting the sale of margarine in wrappers, the sample obtained on behalf of the Department was delivered in a wrapper on which was printed, in addition to the word "Margarine," the name of a Creamery in Great Britain from which the margarine was supplied to Irish dealers. The Department subsequently directed an Officer to ascertain, at certain places where margarine from the Creamery in question was retailed, whether



the margarine was delivered in wrappers marked in accordance with the statutory requirements. It was found that parcels of margarine supplied by the Creamery to their Irish customers were sold in wrappers bearing the word "Margarine" only.

In two instances in which an Officer of the Department applied to purchase for analysis samples of butter, sale was refused. In one instance the offence was reported to the County Council, who caused proceedings to be instituted against the occupier of the premises where the butter was exposed for sale, and against the assistant who refused to sell the sample. The defence was that the butter having been sold, the assistant was unable to give the Inspector the quantity required for analysis. Both occupier and assistant were, however, convicted and fined. In the other case the butter was exposed for sale in a butter market, but the circumstances of the refusal to sell were not such as to necessitate a prosecution.

The registers which manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in margarine are required to keep are periodically inspected by Officers of the Department. The registers show the destinations of the consignments of margarine sent out from the factory or place of business—information which is of much value in the work of preventing any fraudulent sales of margarine. Large quantities of margarine are sent from abroad direct to retailers in this country, and as no returns as to the addresses of such retailers are available, the sale of foreign margarine in Ireland is not subject to the same supervision as the trade in margarine of Irish manufacture.

A proposal was, during the period, made to the Department that, with a view to the better enforcement of the Acts in a certain area, they should appoint as Inspector an Officer of the local Public Health Committee, who would examine registers kept by wholesale dealers in margarine. To this proposal the Department were unable to assent, as it appeared to them that the delegation of the duty of inspecting registers to local officers was a course not contemplated by the legislature. In this connection it may be mentioned that the question of empowering officers of Local Authorities to make inspections in butter factories was considered by the Select Committee on the Butter Trade. The Committee in their Report recommend that Inspectors acting under the special direction of the Local Authorities should have power to enter Butter Factories to inspect any process and to take samples. The inspection duty on which the Committee recommend that local officers be employed does not, however, require the disclosure of books, invoices, or destination of goods.

On the 30th June, 1906, the number of premises registered for wholesale dealings in margarine or margarine cheese was 140. The number of premises registered for the manufacture of margarine was 8, and one manufactory of margarine cheese was registered. During the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1906, in ten instances fresh registrations were effected for wholesale dealings in margarine in Belfast and the certificates previously issued in respect of five places in the County Borough in which wholesale transactions had ceased to be carried on were cancelled. In Cork two registrations for wholesale dealings were cancelled, and 2 places were registered for the manufacture of margarine. One of these latter had previously been registered for wholesale transactions in margarine, and is not now included in the registrations for wholesale dealings. In the County Borough of Dublin new certificates of registration for wholesale dealings were issued in six cases, and certificates were cancelled in eight cases. One certificate for wholesale dealings at premises in Limerick was cancelled, and one registration for wholesale dealings at premises in County Dublin was effected. The certificate issued in respect of the only premises registered for the manufacture of margarine in this County was cancelled.

At page 445 of the appendices will be found a table giving the names of the administrative areas in which manufactories and wholesale dealers' premises are registered; and also the number of such manufactories and premises in each area.

A case in which a sample of butter purchased by an Officer of the Department was found to contain 18.61 per cent. of water was dismissed by the magistrate at the Kanturk Petty Sessions on the 26th August, 1905, on the ground that the water was not fraudulently added,—the excess of moisture being due to the butter having been placed in water to prevent it from melting at a time of great heat. The case was brought before the Court of King's Bench, by way of case stated, and the Court held that the magistrate was not correct in determining that fraud was necessary to support a conviction under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Section 6.

The attention of the Department was called to a circular letter which had been issued by a so-called "Creamery" in England offering a substance called "Neutral" which it was asserted could be mixed with butter in certain proportions without risk of detection. Arrangements were made for the purchase of a quantity of the substance, but the letter ordering the "Neutral" was returned to the sender, the envelope being marked "Gone away, left no address."

Section 6, Sale of  
Food and Drugs Act,  
1875.

Fraudulent Intention.

Sale of "Neutral,"  
"Lardine."

The Department communicated with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the matter, and were informed that the "Creamery" had ceased to exist.

A case in which the defendant appeared to be the English agent of the "Nutrium Products Co., Limited," subsequently came before the Courts in London. The defendant was charged with unlawfully soliciting and inciting the managing director of a Dairy Co. to commit a misdemeanour by offering for mixing with butter a substance called "Lardine," as much as 20 per cent. of which, he stated, could be added without fear of detection by analysis. On the day fixed for the final hearing of the case the defendant did not appear, and his recognizances and bail were forfeited. There was also another similar charge against the defendant. It appeared that the defendant in this case was the person who had offered the "Neutral" for sale.

On the 5th of March, 1906, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider whether any, and if so, what further legislation was required in order to secure the better conduct and control of the Trade in Butter and Butter Substitutes.

**Select Committee on  
Butter Trade.**

The Committee consisted of the following members:—Sir Edward Strachey, Mr. Dalziel, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Mr. Courthope, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Steadman, Major McMicking, Mr. Scott, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Osmond Williams, Mr. Warner, Viscount Morpeth, Mr. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Flynn, and Mr. Landon.

Amongst other matters which were before the Committee was the question of the exemption of Irish salt firkin butter from the regulations which had been made under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and which are in force both in Great Britain and in Ireland, prescribing that

"Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 16 per cent., it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, until the contrary is proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein."

The proportion of water allowable in salt firkin butter formed the subject of resolutions by the Councils of three administrative Counties. Two of the Councils considered that the percentage should be fixed at 20, while in the opinion of the remaining Council 18 per cent. should be regarded as the maximum.

Evidence was given in favour of such exemption, but numerous witnesses expressed the opinion that no special exemption of firkin butter was desirable. With this latter

view the Committee concurred, and recommended that nothing should be sold under the name of butter which contained more than 16 per cent. of moisture.

Two Officers of the Department gave evidence before the Committee.

A Bill on the lines of the principal recommendations made by the Committee has been introduced into Parliament.

### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Representations have from time to time been made to the Department as to the sale in Ireland, as creamery butter, of butter not of that description. In September, 1905, the attention of the Department was drawn to

#### Prosecutions at Instance of Department.

a circular issued by a firm of butter makers offering for sale certain varieties of butter described as "Creamerys," and a suggestion was made that the butter was not creamery butter. The case appearing to be one for investigation, a quantity of each description of butter was purchased, with a view to a test. The experts to whom the butter purchased was submitted were of opinion that in each instance the butter was factory butter. The Department were advised that the circumstances of the case would justify a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act, and arrangements were accordingly made for the institution of proceedings by the Police against the vendors of the butter, for the offence of selling butter to which a false trade description had been applied. Two summonses were issued, as two sales were involved. At the hearing of the first case evidence was given that the butter was not creamery butter, which was in the trade regarded as butter made from cream centrifugally separated. The defence was that the vendors acted under the impression that "Creamery" did not mean "Centrifugal Creamery." The vendors were convicted—a fine of 20s. and 20s. costs being imposed. The second case was withdrawn, the defendants undertaking in Court that there would on their part be no further infringement of the Act.

A case was also brought under notice in which butter believed not to be Creamery butter was offered for sale as Creams. A quantity of the butter was purchased at the instance of the Department and was submitted to experts. The boxes in which the butter was consigned were marked "Guaranteed Pure Irish Creamery Butter." The butter was pronounced by the experts not to be Creamery butter. At the instance of the Department proceedings were instituted against the vendor by the Police. The case resulted in a conviction, the defendant being fined £5.

In a third case the attention of the Department was drawn to the sale of certain butter described as "Creamery," which on examination by experts was pronounced to be "Factory"

or "Blended" butter. A prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act was, at the instance of the Department, instituted against the vendors by the Police. Two summonses were issued, one for applying a false trade description to butter, the other for selling butter to which a false trade description had been applied. For the defence it was maintained that the butter was Creamery butter and bought by the defendants as such. The hearing of the case occupied a considerable time and created much local interest. Finally the magistrates unanimously dismissed on the merits the summons for applying a false trade description, and by a majority dismissed on the merits the other summons, but without costs.

A complaint was received by the Department that inferior American oatmeal was extensively sold by traders in different parts of Ireland, in paper or in other bags bearing the trader's name and address, but having no indication that the produce was not of Irish origin. Arrangements were made for the purchase, on behalf of the Department, of samples of oatmeal sold as Irish flake oatmeal. Several samples were obtained, and on being submitted for expert opinion were pronounced to be Irish meal.

#### Oatmeal.

Towards the close of the year 1905 the Department appointed one of their Inspectors—Lord Ikerrin—to watch the interests of Irish agricultural produce in the markets in Great Britain. The Department had previously taken action with a view to ensure the placing of Irish produce on those markets in good condition, and they were prepared to aid in having proceedings instituted in any suitable case brought under their notice as to fraudulent transactions affecting Irish produce. It was, however, urged by influential representatives of the Irish butter and egg trades that owing to extensive frauds practised in various parts of Great Britain in regard to Irish produce the Irish butter and egg industries had suffered considerable injury, and that the steps so far taken had not proved sufficient safeguards. In response to these representations the appointment was made. While Lord Ikerrin's primary duty is the detection of frauds in connexion with the sale of Irish butter, eggs, bacon, or other articles of agricultural produce in the British markets, he is also called upon to investigate any complaints received as to the pilfering of Irish produce in transit, to attend the principal markets in Great Britain at which Irish produce is largely sold, to observe at railway stations the manner in which Irish produce is dealt with in transit, and to communicate to the Department any useful information obtained by him as to fresh markets for Irish agricultural produce.

Lord Ikerrin entered upon his duties in Great Britain early in the year 1906, but much time was necessarily given

to the preliminary work of arranging as to the manner in which the duties could be most effectively performed. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries being the authority supervising the operation of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Great Britain, and having power to institute proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Act in cases which relate to agricultural produce, the assistance of the Board was secured in the work of detecting infringements of these Acts as regards Irish produce. Several inquiries were set on foot in connexion with suspected offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, and during the six months ended the 30th June last, the Department's Inspector was in several instances instrumental in having the description "Irish Creamery Butter," as erroneously applied to factory butter, withdrawn.

The work of preventing the adulteration of butter with foreign fats is still surrounded with difficulties. Neither the Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture nor of the Department are empowered to enter factories or premises where butter is blended unless the premises are also used as manufactories of margarine. The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Butter Trade, however, in their Report recommend that Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department's Inspectors should have power to enter any premises where they have reasonable grounds for believing that butter is made, blended, re-worked, treated by any process, adulterated or stored. It is hoped that effect will be given to this valuable recommendation in the present Session.

The question of short weights as regards consignments of butter received attention from the Inspector.

Some complaints of alleged inferior quality of butter and consequent reduction of prices were received, and in each case the friendly offices of the Inspector were successful in effecting a satisfactory settlement.

The Irish egg trade is believed to suffer considerably from the sale of foreign eggs as Irish. It appears that in some instances retailers label the foreign eggs as Irish, while in other instances the foreign eggs are repacked in Irish cases.

A prosecution was undertaken by Lord Ikerrin against a firm of egg merchants in Manchester for offences under the Merchandise Marks Act in respect of certain cases which contained foreign eggs and which were marked "Pat Murphy, Castle Murphy,"—a figure representing an Irishman dancing and twirling a stick having been stencilled on the cases. A conviction was obtained, and fines amounting to 45s. and costs were imposed. (Twenty guineas costs were allowed on one of the summonses.)

The prosecution will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect on the Irish egg trade. Egg cases with doubtful marks have since been withdrawn from the markets.

The Inspector has investigated several complaints as to

delays in transit, and has also dealt with many inquiries from producers in Ireland with regard to the marketing of agricultural produce.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893.

The returns furnished by the District Analysts show that 232 samples of fertilisers and 98 samples of feeding stuffs sent from 26 administrative Counties were analysed during the year ended the 31st December, 1905. In the year 1904, 217 fertilisers and 120 feeding stuffs forwarded from 28 administrative areas were analysed. The distribution of the samples analysed in 1905 will be found in the table in the appendices, page 455.

During the half year ended the 30th June, 1906, almost as many samples were analysed under the Act as in the whole year 1905, 251 samples of fertilisers and 58 samples of feeding stuffs from 24 Counties having been analysed. The distribution of the samples during the half year is shown in the table on page 457 of the appendices.

In their Schemes for the promotion of agriculture for the year 1905-6 provision for the administration of the Act was made by 27 County Committees. The sums set aside for this object varied from £5 to £100.

The returns furnished show that during the year ended the 31st December, 1905, 138 samples of fertilisers and 54 samples of feeding stuffs were taken by the Secretaries to 16 County Committees and submitted for analysis. The samples sent by the Secretaries to County Committees for analysis in the year 1904 were as follows:—fertilisers 71, and feeding stuffs 42.

According to the returns received, the number of samples sent by Secretaries to County Committees, for analysis, during the half year ended the 30th June, 1906, exceeds the number forwarded by these officers in the year 1905. During the half year 174 samples of fertilisers and 27 samples of feeding stuffs were sent by the Secretaries to 17 County Committees.

In a number of cases application was made for the issue of certificates, under Section 7 (1) of the Act, authorising prosecutions. Sufficient grounds appeared to exist for the institution of proceedings in the following cases, arising in the County Cork, and certificates were accordingly issued:—

1. Basic Slag. The analysis in this case showed that the slag did not possess the degree of solubility in a 2 per cent. citric acid solution, Wagner's method, as mentioned in the quotation given by the vendors. The invoice required by the Act did not appear to have been supplied. The certificate

was issued on the 12th March, 1906. It subsequently transpired that an invoice had been furnished to the purchaser. No mention of solubility was, however, made in the invoice. In the circumstances it was not considered that a prosecution could be successfully instituted.

2. Basic Slag. The certificate was issued on the 24th March, 1906, the invoice given being false in a material particular. The slag was guaranteed to contain 42 per cent. of phosphate of lime, but on analysis the proportion was found to be only 38.12 per cent. The proceedings resulted in a conviction, a penalty of £1 1s. 0d. being imposed.

3. Basic Slag. The requisite invoice appeared not to have been supplied in this case. In a leaflet given to the purchaser particulars as to the solubility of the slag in Wagner's citric acid solution were, however, set forth. According to the analysis the slag was defective as regards solubility. The certificate was issued on the 25th April, 1906, for two offences (1) failure to give the invoice required, and (2) causing or permitting a description of the article to be false. The case was heard at the Cork Police Court on the 16th June, 1906, when the defendant was, in respect of offence (2), convicted and fined £5 and costs. An appeal was, however, lodged, and the decision of the magistrates was reversed by the Recorder of Cork on the ground that the contract had been fulfilled.

Following on the report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to enquire into the working of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act,

#### New Act.

1893, in Great Britain, a Government Bill was introduced into Parliament in March, 1906, giving effect to practically all the recommendations made by the Committee. The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 4th August last. The new Act conserves to the Department the power of instituting proceedings for offences in connection with the sale of fertilisers or feeding stuffs, and empowers the Department to take, for the purpose of instituting prosecutions, samples of any articles to which the Act applies and which have been sold or are kept or exposed for sale. The Act makes it mandatory on every County Council to appoint for their County an official agricultural analyst and one or more official samplers, and empowers the Council of a County Borough to appoint such an analyst and such sampler or samplers. As regards the five boroughs, Clonmel, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Sligo, and Wexford, which are not county boroughs, it is provided that in Ireland an analyst holding office under the Act of 1893 both for a county and a non-county borough comprised in that county, shall become the agricultural analyst for that county. The Councils of the five boroughs accordingly cease to have any functions in regard to the prevention of fraudulent transactions in agricultural fertilisers and feeding stuffs. By the new Act the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893, is repealed. The Act operates as from the 1st January, 1907.



## MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

These Acts apply only to the markets and fairs in which tolls are taken in respect of cattle, and to auction marts where cattle are habitually or periodically sold. The Market Authority (i.e., the Company, Corporation, or person authorised to take the tolls), or Auctioneer, as the case may be, is, unless exempted from this requirement, bound to provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Department sufficient and suitable accommodation for weighing cattle.

Representations were during the period made to the Department with regard to defective accommodation for weighing cattle at two fairs. The question of improved accommodation in one case had already been engaging attention, and in the other case suitable action was taken to have certain improvements effected.

Arrangements have been made by the Department to secure a more frequent inspection of the facilities provided for weighing cattle at fairs.

Between the 1st July, 1905, and the 30th June, 1906, Exemption Orders were issued in respect of thirty-three fairs and one auction mart. A list showing the fairs and mart will be found in the appendices, page 459.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

HORACE PLUNKETT,

*Vice-President.*

T. P. GILL,

*Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN, 17th May, 1907.



## APPENDICES

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ACCOUNTS.

## PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray the Administrative Expenses of the Department, and Expenses connected with the maintenance of the Science and Art Museum, National Library of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens, and Royal College of Science; and to provide for the payment of Grants to Schools of Science and Art, and Grants in Aid under the Diseases of Animals Act, and under Sec. 15 (d & f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the Year ended 31st March, 1906, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Parliamentary Grant, . . . . .	191,692 0 8	Salaries and Wages, . . . . .	44,306 11 11
Appropriations in Aid, . . . . .	1,449 16 6	Travelling, . . . . .	7,580 0 3
		Special Services and Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	1,562 2 11
		Collection of Agricultural Statistics, . . . . .	2,906 17 8
		Grants in Aid, under Sec. 15 (d) and (f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, . . . . .	18,000 0 0
		Diseases of Animals—Grants in Aid, . . . . .	17,300 0 0
		<b>INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.</b>	
		Salaries and Wages, . . . . .	26,021 0 0
		Purchase of Specimens for Museum—(Grant in Aid), . . . . .	2,300 0 0
		Purchase of Books for National Library—(Grant in Aid), . . . . .	1,300 0 0
		Furniture, Materials, &c., and Fitting up of Objects, . . . . .	1,798 14 0
		Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c. (Grant in Aid), . . . . .	2,000 0 0
		Royal College of Science—Prizes, Scholarships and Examinations, . . . . .	3,208 3 8
		School of Art—Accessories and Models, Materials, &c., . . . . .	300 3 7
		School of Art—Prizes, &c., . . . . .	641 17 0
		Botanic Gardens—Purchase of Seeds, Plants, Books, and Garden Sundries, . . . . .	730 0 6
		Travelling, . . . . .	505 18 11
		Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	603 7 9
		<b>SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART.</b>	
		Annual Grants—Science, . . . . .	2,268 13 8
		Annual Grants—Art, . . . . .	2,046 18 7
		Grants for Examples, School Accessories, Models, Books, and Materials for Examinations, . . . . .	5,000 0 0
		Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction in Miscellaneous Schools, . . . . .	1,339 19 4
		Grants for Day Secondary Schools, . . . . .	12,236 9 3
		<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.</b>	
		Salaries, . . . . .	2,031 18 7
		Travelling, . . . . .	275 14 0
		Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	29 1 2
		Congested Districts Board—Grant in Aid, . . . . .	25,000 0 0
		Balance on 31st March, 1906, . . . . .	191,447 16 6
			1,685 1 0
Total, . . . . .	£ 193,142 16 6	Total, . . . . .	£ 193,142 16 6



## SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

	Balance on 1st April, 1905.	Receipts in 1905-1906.	Payments in 1905-1906.	Balance on 31st March, 1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of Specimens for Museum (Grant in Aid Fund), . . . . .	277 0 9	2,300 0 0	2,368 6 9	208 14 0
Purchase of Books for National Library (Grant in Aid Fund), . . . . .	26 10 0	1,300 0 0	1,289 4 7	57 14 5
Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for La- boratories, &c. (Grant in Aid Fund), . .	1,004 14 4	2,000 0 0	2,152 3 8	852 10 8
His Majesty's Stationery Office, . . . .	46 14 2	36 15 9	77 1 11	6 8 0
Local Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions, . . . . .	—	55 0 0	55 0 0	—
Examination Fees—South Kensington, . .	14 1 0	813 19 0	163 3 6	164 16 6
Students' Deposits—Royal College of Science, . . . . .	39 2 6	38 0 0	42 0 0	35 2 6
National Competition Awards, . . . .	—	17 0 0	17 0 0	—
Hire, &c., Museum Buildings, . . . .	—	18 3 0	18 3 0	—
Total, . . . . .	1,408 11 9	6,078 17 9	6,162 3 5	1,325 6 1

## GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), INCLUDING

Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in respect of the GENERAL PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT (IRELAND), for the Year ended 31st March,

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance on 1st April, 1905—		
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland), . .	12,815 5 4	
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland, . .	—	
		12,815 5 4
GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND) (57 and 58 Vict., esp. 57, sec. 71 (1))—		
Assessments on Local Authorities, . . . . .	229 16 0	
Proportion of Fines, . . . . .	193 11 0	
		1,123 7 9
CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND—		
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), for General Expenses, including Special Expenditure for the Protection of Imported Cattle . . . . .	100 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: for the Cost of the Execution of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), as respects Swine Fever, . . . .	17,000 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: in respect of Expenses in connection with the Suppression of Rabies, . . . . .	100 0 0	
		17,200 0 0
Salvage, . . . . .		497 8 9
Transferred from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57 section 73 (3)), . . . . .		—
Total, . . . . .	£	31,636 1 10

## THE CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND.

CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), including the CATTLE PLEURO-1906, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND)—		
Re-ouplements to Local Authorities (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 71 and 72), . . . . .	7,434	3 1
Fees, . . . . .	65	7 0
Travelling Expenses, . . . . .	10	15 4
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	2	18 0
Transferred to Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 73 (3)), . . . . .	—	
		7,513 3 5
CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND—		
General Expenses—		
Salaries (including the Pay of the Staff employed in Cleansing, Disinfection, Branding, &c.), . . . . .	6,453	1 11
Fees, . . . . .	291	5 0
Travelling Expenses, . . . . .	2,362	16 0
Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Swine, . . . . .	3,336	7 2
Miscellaneous (including the Cost of Requisites for Cleansing and Disinfection, and Casual Labour in Killing, Burying, Branding and Removal of Animals, and other Petty Expenses), . . . . .	721	18 4
Total General Expenses, . . . . .		13,763 8 5
Rabies Expenses—		
Salaries and Fees, . . . . .	5	5 0
Travelling, . . . . .	1	18 8
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	1	3 0
Total Rabies Expense, . . . . .		8 6 8
Balance 31st March, 1906—		
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland), . . . . .	6,453	9 8
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland, . . . . .	3,963	13 8
		10,409 3 4
Total, . . . . .	£	31,686 1 10

## ENDOWMENT

[Fund administered by the Department, in concurrence with the regards certain special sums mentioned in Section 16 of the Act Industries, and Technical Instruction; Agriculture and Technical

Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Department in respect furnished to the Comptroller

Section of Act, 62 & 63 Vic., c. 60.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.
		£ s. d.
	Balance on 1st April, 1905. . . . .	37,077 1 9
	Parliamentary Grants—	
15 (d.)	Sum payable as an equivalent for the Salaries attached to Judgeships abolished, &c., in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, 60 and 61 Vic., c. 66, . . . . .	12,000 0 0
15 (c.)	Sum representing the Amount of Expenses formerly paid out of Parliamentary Grants in connection with instruction given in Ireland in Agriculture, exclusive of such instruction given in Elementary National Schools, . . . . .	4,000 0 0
		16,000 0 0
	Local Taxation (Ireland) Account—	
15 (a.)	Sum formerly payable to the Commissioners of National Education under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vic., c. 60, sec. 3, . . . . .	78,000 0 0
—	Sum payable under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No 2 Act), 1902, 2 Edw. VII., c. 33, . . . . .	5,000 0 0
		83,000 0 0
15 (b.)	Irish Church Temporalities Fund—Annual Sum payable, . . . . .	70,000 0 0
15 (c.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund—Loans repayments and Dividend on investment of sum reserved by Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891 54 and 55 Vic., c. 63, s. 35 (5), . . . . .	3,354 16 11
—	Interest on Securities and on Moneys deposited, . . . . .	11,162 10 11
—	Proceeds of sale of Securities, . . . . .	70,000 0 0
—	Steamer Reserve Fund—Interest on £5,000 invested, . . . . .	150 18 2
—	Contribution from Ireland Development Grant (Grant in Aid) 3 Edw. VII., c. 23, . . . . .	7,600 0 0
—	Contribution payable by Congested Districts Board in respect of Agricultural Schemes transferred to Department, . . . . .	2,000 0 0
—	Insurance of Live Stock . . . . .	547 10 4
—	Loans for Bulls, Stallions, Pasturage Plant &c., and to Agricultural Banks (Repayments), . . . . .	8,654 14 3
	Total, . . . . .	£310,047 12 4

## FUND.

Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction (except as *a, b, d, e, f*), for the purposes of Agriculture, Fisheries and other Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, 62 and 63 Vic., ch. 50.]

of the ENDOWMENT FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1906, as  
and Auditor-General.

Section of Act, 62 & 63 Vic. c. 50.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.
		£ s. d.
16-1 (a.)	Buildings, Fittings, and Appliances, Royal Veterinary College of Ireland,	33 10 0
" (b.)	Purchasing and Stocking additional Land, and providing suitable Buildings, Fittings, and Appliances for the Munster Institution,	216 4 0
	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction—	
" (c.) I.	County Boroughs,	21,876 1 5
" (c.) II.	Elsewhere than County Boroughs and making Inquiries and collecting, &c., Information for the purposes of Technical Instruction,	48,707 17 2
" (d.)	Sea Fisheries (including £11,972 15s. 9d. expended on Marine Works),	19,519 9 2
16 (e.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, 54 and 55 Vic., c. 68 (Advances),	2,912 2 6
16-1 (e.)	Superannuation of Officers transferred from National Education Office,	400 4 2
" (f.)	Travelling and Subsistence of Members of the Council and Boards,	291 10 3
16 (f.)	Invested in Securities,	35,000 0 0
—	Suspense Account,	16 9 0
16-1 (g.)	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board—	
	Agriculture and other Rural Industries (including Expenses incurred under Section 17)—	
	Agricultural Instruction:	
	Albert Agricultural College,	13,183 12 1
	Munster Institute,	2,792 10 1
	Athenry Agricultural Station,	3,369 17 2
	Ballynasee do.,	7,767 10 4
	Clonakilty do.,	4,223 17 3
	Agricultural Schools and Classes,	4,656 17 4
	Royal College of Science,	1,748 10 10
	Itinerant Instruction,	5,822 19 7
	Pioneer Lectures, Judging of Farms, &c.,	1,609 17 0
	Forestry,	1,924 9 2
	Improvement of Live Stock,	8,633 15 0
	Special Assistance to Agricultural and other Shows	548 14 7
	Votes to County Committees:	
	Live Stock Schemes,	13,999 16 5
	Other Agricultural Schemes,	15,819 1 1
	Shows,	3,758 15 9
	General Administration,	3,552 0 0
	Improvement of Creameries,	2,750 7 5
	Loans for Bulls, Stallions, &c., and to Agricultural Credit Societies (Advances),	8,701 11 0
	Special Investigations,	16,346 11 1
	Rural and other Industries,	3,033 19 10
	Marine Works,	466 17 2
	Sea and Inland Fisheries,	2,438 8 3
	Travelling of Members of Special Committees,	55 14 0
	Miscellaneous Expenses	8,351 4 1
		258,191 1 8
	BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH, 1906	51,866 10 8
		£310,047 12 4

## DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the Year ended 31st March, 1906.

Sub-Head.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Louis Exhibition. . . . .	4,108 4 11	2,230 3 9	1,878 1 2
Irish Agricultural Organization Society, Limited, . . . . .	2,061 4 11	—	2,061 4 11
Journal, . . . . .	303 4 7	—	303 4 7
Temporary Clerical Assistance, . . . . .	531 7 3	160 18 4	490 8 11
Transit of Produce, . . . . .	372 1 1	21 13 6	350 7 8
Motor Service, . . . . .	135 11 11	—	135 11 11
Circulating School Exhibits, . . . . .	547 11 5	0 4 4	547 7 1
Cost of Inspection under Food and Drugs, &c., Acts, . . . . .	577 5 2	7 11 3	569 15 11
Erection of Notice Boards, Carriage of Leaflets, &c., . . . . .	261 7 3	—	261 7 3
Railway, &c., Rates Inquiries, . . . . .	462 1 2	—	462 1 2
Extra Office Accommodation . . . . .	15 3 7	—	15 3 7
Seed Supply Act, 1905 (Cost of Inspection), . . . . .	148 3 9	—	148 3 9
Expenses of Candidates tested for Appointments, . . . . .	39 15 5	—	39 15 5
Inquiries re Economic Agricultural Holdings, . . . . .	104 12 7	—	104 12 7
Cork Exhibition, 1902, . . . . .	102 0 0	—	102 0 0
Village Libraries, . . . . .	72 10 11	—	72 10 11
Audits of Industrial Undertakings, . . . . .	476 14 4	—	476 14 4
Inquiry re Co-operative Agriculture in Germany, . . . . .	26 17 11	—	26 17 11
Copies of Reports, . . . . .	22 9 10	—	22 9 10
Insurance on Exchequer Bonds in Transit, . . . . .	17 10 0	—	17 10 0
Interests of Irish Agricultural Produce in Great Britain, . . . . .	162 11 6	—	162 11 6
Inspection of Arts and Crafts Exhibition, London, . . . . .	8 13 10	—	8 13 10
Law Charges (Stamps on Bonds, &c.), . . . . .	24 2 8	—	24 2 8
Sundry, . . . . .	20 4 2	—	20 4 2
Total, . . . . .	10,831 15 2	2,300 11 1	8,531 4 1

**DETAILS OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the  
Year ended 31st March, 1906.**

Sub-Head.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flax Scheme, . . . . .	1,925 10 5	479 5 8	1,446 4 9
Calf-feeding Experiments, . . . . .	424 0 1	344 1 5	80 4 8
Cheese-making Experiments, . . . . .	1,736 11 4	1,331 9 1	375 2 3
Peat Experiments, . . . . .	2,003 3 11	—	2,003 3 11
Poultry Industry, . . . . .	3,584 3 7	2,309 15 1	1,504 8 6
Potatoes, . . . . .	758 5 6	10 0 0	748 5 6
Horticulture, . . . . .	3,782 0 3	283 17 4	3,498 2 11
Tobacco Growing, . . . . .	2,339 10 8	—	2,339 10 8
Seed Testing, . . . . .	234 4 4	23 9 6	210 14 10
Analyses, . . . . .	201 4 6	0 14 9	200 9 9
Cattle Mortality, . . . . .	668 2 6	132 15 3	633 7 2
Purification of Creamery Sewage, . . . . .	37 5 0	30 0 0	7 5 0
Nitro-culture, . . . . .	20 10 0	—	20 10 0
Bee-keeping, . . . . .	64 1 5	—	64 1 5
Diseases in Farm Animals, . . . . .	4 5 0	—	4 5 0
Field Experiments, . . . . .	28 10 10	—	28 10 10
Barley Experiments, . . . . .	932 17 11	1,189 19 5	248 1 6 <sup>a</sup>
Fruit Preserving Industry, . . . . .	2,664 7 4	4,898 2 11	2,146 15 7 <sup>a</sup>
Total, . . . . .	21,331 1 6	10,934 10 5	10,366 11 1

<sup>a</sup> Net Receipts.

**SUMMARY of LOAN ACCOUNTS on 31st March, 1906.**

Nature of Loans.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1905.		Loans issued in 1905-6.		Principal repaid in 1905-6.	Interest received in 1905-6.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1906.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the purchase of Sells, . . . . .	177	3,287 7 5	165	3,911 0 10	2,489 11 11	121 17 5	239	4,717 16 4
For the purchase of Stallions, . . . . .	42	4,153 0 4	8	1,240 0 0	1,377 17 4	92 19 9	43	4,215 3 0
To Agricultural Banks, . . . . .	140	9,235 0 0	16	825 0 0	322 0 0	278 18 10	152	9,735 0 0
For erection of Pasteurising Plants in Creameries, . . . . .	36	2,572 0 0	—	—	728 0 0	59 12 7	36	1,844 0 0
For Hand Separators, . . . . .	33	209 18 9	—	—	105 1 3	6 8 8	33	104 17 6
For Industrial Development,* . . . . .	3	2,000 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	4 10 10	1	990 0 0
For erection of Village Halls, . . . . .	2	200 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	4 15 0	2	180 0 0
Total, . . . . .	428	21,557 6 6	179	6,076 0 10	4,943 10 6	359 1 1	326	21,339 16 10

\* Loans remitted: Ballin, £500; Co-operative Boot and Shoe Society, Ltd.; and Drogheda Fruit, Ltd., £500.

**STATEMENT OF SECURITIES HELD ON 31st MARCH, 1906:**

**FUND FOR WHICH SECURITY IS HELD:**

Local Loans Stocks, . . . . .	250,000 0 0	...	Endowment Fund.
Guaranteed Land Stock (Mature), . . . . .	63,350 4 9	...	ditto.
Ditto, . . . . .	5,487 11 2	...	ditto. (Steamer Reserve Fund.)
Guaranteed 2½% Stock, 1903, . . . . .	33,593 19 1	...	ditto.
Cash, £20,000, . . . . .	20,000 0 0	...	ditto. (Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.)
Total, . . . . .	£379,431 15 0		





COUNCIL AND BOARDS,  
1906.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.*Council and Boards, 1906.*

## I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

## II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE,

Arranged according to Counties, &amp;c.

## III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

## IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

## V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

## I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1906.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]

Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

## LEINSTER (36 Members.)

Name.	Address.
Anderson, Robert A., . . . .	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Brenan, Gerald J., J.P., . . . .	Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny.
Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P., . . . .	Curristown House, Killeen, Co. Westmeath.
Brown, Stephen J., J.P., . . . .	Ard Celen, Naas, Co. Kildare.
Bryan, Captain Loftus A., J.P., D.L., . . . .	Boormount Manor, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Byrne, Thomas J., J.P., . . . .	Rossmakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
Carew, Thomas M., . . . .	Kildangan, Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath.
Cogan, Denis J., M.P., . . . .	116, Thomas-street, Dublin.
Connellan, Major J. H., D.L., . . . .	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
Corbet, William M., . . . .	Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Delany, Thomas W., . . . .	Longford.
Delany, William, M.P., . . . .	Roskeen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Donohoe, James, J.P., . . . .	Abbey House, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Downes, Robert, J.P., . . . .	Russellstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Everard, Colonel Nugent T., D.L., . . . .	Randlstown, Navan, Co. Meath.
Field, William, M.P., . . . .	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I., . . . .	University College, Dublin.
Garvey, Toler R., J.P., . . . .	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.
Goodbody, Marcus, J.P., . . . .	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Hanlon, Patrick, . . . .	Grangeforth, Carlow.
Heydon, Stephen, . . . .	Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.
Kavanagh, Walter M'M., J.P., D.L., . . . .	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., . . . .	Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
King, Nicholas R., . . . .	Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

## COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

## LEINSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
McCarthy, James, . . . . .	Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
MacMahon, James, J.P., . . . . .	Ballyroan, Abbeylisk, Queen's County.
Mayo, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., P.C., D.L., . . . . .	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
Mesban, Patrick A., J.P., M.P., . . . . .	Maryborough, Queen's County.
Molloy, John J., J.P., . . . . .	55, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
Murphy, George F., J.P., . . . . .	The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., . . . . .	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
Pearce, Charles H., J.P., . . . . .	Belmont, Wexford.
Reynolds, Henry, . . . . .	Ballinalee, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
Rosdson, William R., . . . . .	Bara Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
Thompson, R. Norman, M.B., J.P., . . . . .	Kindlestown, Delgany, Co. Wicklow
Wilson, James Mackay, J.P., . . . . .	Garvagh, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.

## ULSTER (27 Members).

Name.	Address.
Andrews, The Right Hon. Thomas, P.O., D.L., . . . . .	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
Arohdale, Edward, J.P., D.L., . . . . .	Castle Arohdale, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh.
Barbour, Frank, . . . . .	Malt House, Farm Stables, Wellesbourne, Warwick.
Barton, H. D. M., F.S.L., . . . . .	The Bush, Antrim.
Best, William Edmund, . . . . .	The Cairn, Aghalee, Co. Antrim.
Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A., . . . . .	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P., . . . . .	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L., . . . . .	Brook Hall, Londonderry.
Huston, Robert T., M.R.C.V.S., . . . . .	The Mall, Armagh.
Jordan, Jeremiah, M.P., . . . . .	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

## COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

## ULSTER (continued).

Name.	Address.
Keenan, John, J.P., . . . .	Leitrim, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Kuiper, Thomas, J.P., . . . .	Bellaghey, Co. Armagh.
Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P., . . . .	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P., . . . .	Brom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
Lynch, Francis J., . . . .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
M'Canice, John S. F., J.P., . . . .	Woodbourne, Dunsurry, Co. Antrim.
M'Glynn, The Rt. Rev. Monsignor, P.P., V.G., . . . .	Parochial House, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
M'Kenzie, T. P., . . . .	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L., . . . .	Blesingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L., . . . .	Ballydivity, Darvock, Co. Antrim.
Murughan, George, M.P., . . . .	Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
O'Kieran, Rev. Laurence, C.C., . . . .	Drumnasat, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
Rende, Robert S., J.P., D.L., . . . .	Wilmout, Dunsurry, Co. Antrim.
Sharman-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L., . . . .	Crawfordsbarn, Co. Down.
Smyth, William, J.P., . . . .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Stoney, Captain T. Butler, J.P., D.L., . . . .	Oakfield Park, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
Toal, Thomas, J.P., . . . .	Smithboro', Monaghan.

## MUNSTER (24 Members).

Name.	Address.
Barter, Richard, J.P., . . . .	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
Byrne, James, J.P., . . . .	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
Coghlan, Captain William C., J.P., . . . .	Dromina, Woodstown, P. O., Co. Waterford.
Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P., . . . .	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
Corcoran, Thomas, J.P., . . . .	Honeymount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Cusamias, Edmund, J.P., . . . .	Brookhill, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.
Duggan, Thomas, . . . .	The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles Co. Tipperary.
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., . . . .	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

## COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

## MUNSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
McDonald, William, . . . .	Laharan, Mioame Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
Manning, Patrick S., . . . .	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Mescol, Michael, J.P., . . . .	Dromedilly, Coonaclore, Co. Clare.
Montesqho, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.,	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
Mullally, Patrick F., J.P., . . . .	Glenwood Cottage, Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary.
Nolan, Michael J., J.P., . . . .	Moyrane House, Newtownsandes, Co. Kerry.
Nugeot, Edmond, J.P., . . . .	Ballymaesherry, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
O'Callaghan, Cornelius, . . . .	Altamount House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
O'Gorman, David Leo, . . . .	Jacoville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
O'Gorman, George, . . . .	Kilkneedan, Farrasfore, Co. Kerry
Power, Thomas, . . . .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Rynn, Hugh P., . . . .	Roskeen, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Ryao, John, J.P., . . . .	Killinaure, Brittas, Co. Limerick
Sheehy, Timothy, . . . .	Market-street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
Trench, George F., J.P., . . . .	Abheylands, Ardfert, Co. Kerry

## CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

Name.	Address.
Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., P.C., H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
Conroy, John C. (Sole), . . . .	St. Francis street, Galway.
Costello, P. J., . . . .	Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Digges, Rev. Joseph G., M.A., . . . .	Cloonsahir, Lough Rynn R.S.O., Co. Leitrim.
Flynn, Patrick, J.P., . . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
Galvio, John, . . . .	Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart., D.L.,	Lisadell, Sligo.
Griffin, Thomas G., . . . .	Gurteen, Ballinsloe, Co. Galway.
MacGuire, James P., . . . .	Rosakey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
M'Hugh, P. A., M.P., . . . .	Sligo.
McLoughlin, Rev. P., P.P., . . . .	Glenade, Manochamilton, Co. Leitrim.
Meehan, Rev. Joseph, C.C., . . . .	Creeveles, Drumkeeran, Co. Leitrim.
Morrin, Daniel, . . . .	Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P., . . . .	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.
O'Dowd, John, M.P., . . . .	Bunnasadden, Co. Sligo.

## II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1906.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President].

Arranged according to Counties, &amp;c.

## LEINSTER (36 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Carlow.	Kavanagh, Walter M.M., J.P., D.L. Hanlon, Patrick, .	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow. Grangeforth, Carlow.
Dublin.	O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., . Molloy, John J., J.P., .	Kinscally House, Malahide, Co. Dublin. 55, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
Kildare.	Ronaldson, William R., . Heydon, Stephen, .	Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare. Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.
Kilkenny.	Connellan, Major J. H., D.L. Brenan, Gerald J., J.P., .	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny. Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kil- kenny.
King's Co.	Delany, William, M.P., . Corbet, William M., .	Roskeen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County, and House of Commons. Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Longford.	Reynolds, Henry, . Wilson, James Mackay, J.P.,	Ballinalee, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford. Garvagh, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
Louth.	King, Nicholas B., . McCarthy, James, .	Knockdillon, Knockridge, Dun- dalk, Co. Louth. Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
Meath.	Everard, Colonel Nugent T., D.L. Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P.,	Randiestown, Navan, Co. Meath. Rathcoo House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
Queen's Co.	Meehan, Patrick A., J.P., M.P. MacMahon, James, J.P., .	Maryborough, Queen's County Ballyroan, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.
Westmeath.	Downes, Robert, J.P., . Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar, Co. West- meath. Carristown House, Kilmacanogue, Co. Westmeath.
Wexford.	Peacocke, Charles H., J.P., Donohoe, James, J.P., .	Belmont, Wexford. Abbey House, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
Wicklow.	Thompson, R. Norman, M.B., J.P. Cogan, Denis J., M.P., .	Kindiestown, Dalgany, Co. Wick- low. 115, Thomas-street, Dublin.

## COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

## LEINSTER—continued.

—	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Anderson, Robert A., .	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
	Brown, Stephen J., J.P., .	Ard Caien, Naas, Co. Kildare.
	Bryan, Captain Loftus A., J.P., D.L.,	Borrmount Manor, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
	Byrne, Thomas J., J.P., .	Rossmakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
	Carew, Thomas M., .	Kildangan, Kinnegad, Co. West- meath.
	Delany, Thomas W., .	Longford.
	Field, William, M.P., .	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
	Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.L.,	University College, Dublin.
	Garvey, Toler R., J.P., .	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's Co.
	Goodbody, Marcus, J.P., .	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Black- rock, Co. Dublin.
	Mayo, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., P.C., D.L.	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
	Murphy, George F., J.P., .	The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.

## ULSTER (27 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Antrim,	Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L.	Ballydivity, Dervock, Co. Antrim.
	Best, William Edmund, .	The Cairn, Aghalee, Co. Antrim.
Armagh,	Huston, Robt. T., M.R.C.V.S.	The Mall, Armagh.
	Knipe, Thomas, J.P., .	Bellaghey, Co. Armagh.
Cavan,	M'Kenna, T. P., .	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
	Lynch, Francis J., .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
Donegal,	Stoney, Capt. T. Butler, J.P., D.L.	Oakfield Park, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
	M'Glynn, The Rt. Rev. Mon- signor, P.P., V.G.	Parochial House, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
Down,	Andrews, Rt. Hon. Thomas, P.C., D.L.	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
	Smyth, William, J.P., .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Fermanagh,	Archdale, Edward, J.P., D.L.	Castle Archdale, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh.
	Jordan, Jeremiah, M.P., .	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
Londonderry,	Clark, Alexander L., J.P., .	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co Londonderry.
	Keenan, John, J.P., .	Leitrim, Castledawson, Co. London- derry.
Monaghan,	O'Kieran, Rev. Laurence, C.C.	Drumnasat, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
	Toal, Thomas, J.P., .	Smithboro', Monaghan.
Tyrone,	Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.,	Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
	Murnaghan, George, M.P.,	Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

## COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

## ULSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Barbour, Frank, .	Malt House, Farm Stables, Wellesbourne, Warwick.
	Barton, Henry D. M., F.S.I.,	The Bush, Antrim.
	Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A.,	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
	Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L.	Brook Hall, Londonderry.
	Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P.,	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
	Lough, Arthur S., J.P., .	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
	McCance, John S. P., J.P.,	Woodbourne, Dummurry, Co. Antrim.
	Reade, Robert H.S., J.P., D.L.	Wilmont, Dummurry, Co. Antrim.
	Sharman-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L.	Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.

## MUNSTER (24 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Clare, .	Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., .	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.
	Mencal, Michael, J.P., .	Dromellihy, Cooraclare, Co. Clare.
Cork, .	O'Callaghan, Cornelius, .	Altamont House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
	McDonald, William, .	Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigahine, Co. Cork.
	O'Gorman, David Leo, .	Janeville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
	Sheehy, Timothy, .	Market-street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
Kerry, .	O'Gorman, George, .	Kilkneedan, Farranfere, Co. Kerry.
	Nolan, Michael J., J.P., .	Moyvane House, Newtownsandes, Co. Kerry.
Limerick, .	Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P.	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
	Ryan, John, J.P., .	Killinure, Brittas, Co. Limerick.
Tipperary, N.E.,	Corcoran, Thomas, J.P., .	Honeymount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
	Duggan, Thomas, .	The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Tipperary, S.E.,	Manning, Patrick S., .	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
	Mullally, Patrick F., J.P.,	Glenwood Cottage, Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary.
Waterford, .	Power, Thomas, .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
	Nugent, Edmond, J.P., .	Ballymacarbery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.



## COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

## MUNSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Barter, Richard, J.P.,	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
	Byrne, James, J.P.,	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
	Coghlan, Captain Wm. C., J.P.	Dromina, Woodstown P.O., Co. Waterford.
	Cummins, Edmond, J.P.,	Brookhill, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.
	Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rosa.	Bishop's House, Skibberteen, Co. Cork.
	Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
	Ryan, Hugh P.,	Rooskey, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
	Trench, George F., J.P.,	Ahheylands, Ardfer, Co. Kerry.

## CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Galway,	Conroy, John C. (Solr.), Griffin, Thomas G.,	St. Francis-street, Galway. Gurteen, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway
Leitrim,	McLoughlin, Rev. P., P.P., Flynn, Patrick, J.P.,	Glenade, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim. Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
Mayo,	Costello, P. J., Morris, Daniel,	Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tusam, Co. Galway. Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Roscommon,	Galvin, John, MacGuire, James P.,	Mount Talbot, Roscommon. Rooskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim
Sligo,	O'Dowd, John, M.P., McHugh, P. A., M.P.,	Bunnanadden, Co. Sligo. Sligo.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., P.O., H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
	Digges, Rev. Joseph G., M.A.	Clooncahir, Lough Rynn R.S.O., Co. Leitrim.
	Gero-Booth, Sir Joselyn, Bart., D.L.	Lisadell, Sligo.
	Meehan, Rev. Joseph, C.C., Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P.	Creevelea, Drunkerran, Co. Leitrim. Ballinderry, Tusam, Co. Galway.

## III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

(14 Members.\*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P., .	Mayola Lodge, Castle-dawson, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Daly, Very Rev. James, D.D.	Diocesan College, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Downes, Robert, J.P., .	Russellstown, Mullingar,	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., D.L.	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.	The Department.
Gore-Booth, Sir Jocelyn, Bart., D.L.	Liasdell, Sligo, . .	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P., .	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Montagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Mullally, Patrick F., J.P.,	Glenwood Cottage, Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary.	Munster Provincial Committee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., .	Kinealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.

## IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

(23 Members.\*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barbour, Frank, . . .	Malt House, Farm Stables, Wallenbourne, Warwick.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary's, Sligo, . . .	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Crozier, James, J.P., V.S.,	26 Montpelier Hill, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Dunn, Christopher J., J.P.,	1 Mount Verdon-terrace, Wellington-road, Cork.	The Department.
Edmondson, Thomas, J.P.,	Creavagh, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Joint Committee of Councils of the Co. Dublin Urban Districts.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.L.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Goff, Sir William G. Davis, Bart., J.P., D.L.	Glenville, Waterford, .	Waterford County Borough Council.

\* By section 24 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the President and Vice-President of the Department are *ex-officio* Members of the Board.

## BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Harrington, Timothy C., M.P.	70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L.	Oakley House, Windsor- park, Belfast.	The Department.
Joly, John, B.A.I., Sc.D., F.R.S.	Somerset, Temple-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.	The Department.
Joyce, Alderman Michael, M.P., Mayor of Limerick.	Limerick, . . .	Limerick County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., P.P.,	St. Joseph's, Galway, . .	The Department.
Lyon, Abraham, . .	Altona House, Howth- road, Clontarf, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Macartney, William, . .	Thorview, Clifton Park, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
McLeara, Sir William, J.P.,	Carriekmore House, Lon- donderry.	Londonderry County Bo- rough Council.
Magee, Patrick Joseph, .	49, Victoria-street, Bel- fast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of Na- tional Education.
Power, Thomas, . . .	Dungarvan, Co. Water- ford.	Munster Provincial Com- mittee.
Sisk, Richard, . . .	126, Evergreen-road, Cork.	Cork County Borough Council.
Starkie, William J. M., M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlbo- rough-street, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
Taylor, Alexander, . .	99, Donegall-street, Bel- fast.	Belfast County Borough Council.

V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.  
(5 Members.)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
The Right Hon. Sir Horace Punkett, P.C., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Department.	Department of Agricul- ture and Technical In- struction, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
William J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlbo- rough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William R. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical In- struction.
T. P. Gill.	Department of Agricul- ture and Technical In- struction, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.



AGRICULTURE.

TABLE showing by Counties the Agricultural Schemes adopted by the several allocated from the joint fund for the purposes of each scheme, contributions and to the

COUNTY.	Itinerant Instruction in Agri- culture.	Agri- cultural Classes.	Poultry.	Butter- making.	Horti- culture and Bee- keeping.	Cottage and Farm Prices.	Live Stock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	400 0 0	240 0 0	465 0 0	—	120 0 0	100 0 0	(a) 1,150 0 0
Armagh, ...	350 0 0	180 0 0	260 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	665 0 0
Carlow, ...	326 0 0	180 0 0	147 0 0	90 0 0	—	36 0 0	316 0 0
Cavan, ...	400 0 0	—	330 0 0	180 0 0	251 0 0	186 0 0	706 0 0
Clare, ...	350 0 0	—	300 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	252 0 0	650 0 0
Cork, ...	751 0 0	300 0 0	714 0 0	333 0 0	324 0 0	270 0 0	1,740 0 0
Donegal, ...	350 0 0	—	425 0 0	264 0 0	186 0 0	300 0 0	838 0 0
Down, ...	420 0 0	(b) 380 0 0	344 0 0	122 0 0	174 0 0	300 0 0	1,250 0 0
Dublin, ...	—	—	75 0 0	—	—	83 0 0	700 0 0
Fermanagh, ...	350 0 0	—	207 0 0	—	261 0 0	72 0 0	565 0 0
Galway, ...	350 0 0	—	380 0 0	135 0 0	210 0 0	310 0 0	925 0 0
Kerry, ...	350 0 0	—	335 0 0	100 0 0	175 0 0	—	985 0 0
Kildare, ...	817 0 0	200 0 0	266 0 0	164 0 0	266 0 0	283 0 0	675 0 0
Kilkenny, ...	353 0 0	—	340 0 0	120 0 0	310 0 0	112 0 0	695 0 0
King's, ...	352 0 0	—	233 0 0	118 0 0	169 0 0	175 0 0	470 0 0
Letttrim, ...	350 0 0	—	140 0 0	110 0 0	30 0 0	165 0 0	480 0 0
Limerick, ...	350 0 0	—	360 0 0	—	204 0 0	182 0 0	1,240 0 0
Londonderry, ...	320 0 0	—	236 0 0	—	—	—	570 0 0
Longford, ...	353 0 0	—	214 0 0	90 0 0	—	70 0 0	380 0 0
Louth, ...	363 0 0	—	260 0 0	96 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	354 0 0
Mayo, ...	350 0 0	—	230 0 0	325 0 0	200 0 0	240 0 0	720 0 0
Meath, ...	360 0 0	—	312 0 0	164 0 0	264 0 0	462 0 0	820 0 0
Monaghan, ...	350 0 0	(c) 410 0 0	302 0 0	78 0 0	232 0 0	100 0 0	545 0 0
Queen's, ...	363 0 0	—	224 0 0	81 0 0	189 0 0	121 0 0	550 0 0
Roscommon, ...	350 0 0	—	350 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0	157 10 0	386 0 0
Sligo, ...	—	260 0 0	252 0 0	80 0 0	—	216 0 0	560 0 0
Tipperary, N.R. ...	350 0 0	—	402 0 0	82 0 0	200 0 0	140 0 0	585 0 0
Tipperary, S.R. ...	350 0 0	—	293 0 0	—	204 0 0	147 0 0	869 0 0
Tyrone, ...	870 0 0	316 0 0	371 0 0	—	302 0 0	100 0 0	1,020 0 0
Waterford, ...	350 0 0	—	266 0 0	90 0 0	156 0 0	84 0 0	545 0 0
Westmeath, ...	353 0 0	—	279 0 0	126 0 0	232 0 0	448 0 0	770 0 0
Wexford, ...	400 0 0	333 0 0	331 0 0	122 0 0	250 0 0	227 0 0	806 0 0
Wicklow, ...	350 0 0	—	225 0 0	162 0 0	189 0 0	125 0 0	620 0 0

(a) Includes £100 for Ousehull Pony Scheme.

(b) Includes grants of £150 from Henry Trust Fund, and £25, salary of Lecturer in Veterinary Hygiene.

(c) Includes a sum of £230 for Monaghan School of Agriculture.

County Committees for the Year ended 30th September, 1906; the amount and the proportions of the total allocation chargeable to local Department's Grant respectively.

Subsidies to Showers.	Flax.	Grant for Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.	Administration, including Secretary's Salary and Expenses.	Total.	Contribution from Rates.	Contribution from Department.	Rate Raised.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
250 0 0	250 0 0	27 0 0	375 0 0	3,377 0 0	1,403 13 7	1,973 6 5	1,295 0 0
250 0 0	100 0 0	—	270 0 0	2,140 0 0	867 15 7	1,272 4 5	714 0 0
100 0 0	—	27 0 0	185 0 0	1,419 0 0	458 0 0	962 0 0	638 0 0
225 0 0	—	27 0 0	300 0 0	2,621 0 0	1,038 15 5	1,582 4 7	1,066 0 0
100 0 0	—	10 0 0	230 0 0	2,152 0 0	780 0 0	1,372 0 0	652 0 0
900 0 0	—	100 0 0	776 0 0	6,118 0 0	2,541 6 10	3,576 13 2	2,116 0 0
300 0 0	150 0 0	20 0 0	416 0 0	3,249 0 0	1,234 12 0	2,014 8 0	1,200 0 0
300 0 0	180 0 0	18 0 0	450 0 0	4,048 0 0	1,575 15 7	2,472 4 5	1,400 0 0
130 0 0	—	—	185 0 0	1,223 0 0	543 0 0	680 0 0	730 0 0
180 0 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	215 0 0	1,854 0 0	749 16 8	1,104 3 4	948 0 0
270 0 0	—	10 0 0	325 0 0	2,905 0 0	1,082 0 0	1,823 0 0	914 0 0
465 0 0	—	15 0 0	315 0 0	2,500 0 0	920 0 0	1,580 0 0	1,138 0 0
240 0 0	—	27 0 0	365 0 0	2,663 0 0	1,109 0 0	1,554 0 0	1,400 0 0
260 0 0	—	27 0 0	362 0 0	2,538 0 0	1,047 17 9	1,490 2 3	1,424 0 0
260 0 0	—	25 0 0	328 0 0	2,071 0 0	832 0 0	1,239 0 0	990 0
110 0 0	—	5 0 0	210 0 0	1,630 0 0	558 0 0	992 0 0	575 0 0
300 0 0	—	—	277 0 0	2,753 0 0	1,125 4 4	1,627 15 8	950 0 0
72 0 0	300 0 0	—	270 0 0	1,568 0 0	613 11 1	954 8 11	605 15 0
144 0 0	—	—	192 0 0	1,443 0 0	551 0 0	892 0 0	600 0 0
124 0 0	—	27 0 0	221 0 0	1,543 0 0	596 0 0	946 0 0	800 0 0
180 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	250 0 0	2,075 0 0	940 0 0	1,135 0 0	1,250 0 0
230 0 0	—	27 0 0	319 0 0	2,098 0 0	1,229 0 0	1,739 0 0	1,680 0 0
200 0 0	00 0 0	9 0 0	330 13 4	2,037 13 4	1,043 5 9	1,495 7 7	1,060 0 0
150 0 0	—	18 0 0	262 0 0	1,948 0 0	776 13 4	1,171 6 8	1,000 0 0
160 0 0	—	10 0 0	284 0 0	2,147 10 0	779 0 0	1,368 10 0	1,267 0 0
250 0 0	—	10 0 0	260 0 0	1,868 0 0	747 4 0	1,120 16 0	890 0 0
104 0 0	—	—	236 0 0	2,167 0 0	899 15 9	1,267 4 3	1,140 0 0
180 0 0	—	27 0 0	231 0 0	2,381 0 0	969 6 9	1,411 13 3	1,238 0 0
375 0 0	100 0 0	9 0 0	490 0 0	3,223 0 0	1,362 9 0	1,860 11 0	1,710 0 0
180 0 0	—	18 0 0	280 0 0	1,958 0 0	785 15 8	1,172 4 4	1,076 0 0
125 0 0	—	27 0 0	255 0 0	2,025 0 0	1,033 0 0	1,502 0 0	1,306 0 0
345 0 0	—	45 0 0	290 0 0	3,148 0 0	1,310 4 6	1,837 15 6	1,460 0 0
100 0 0	—	27 0 0	317 0 0	2,125 0 0	845 0 0	1,279 0 0	1,066 0 0

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## LIVE STOCK SCHEMES, 1906.

## PREFATORY NOTE.

The schemes for the improvement of live stock for 1906 have, after consultation with the Department's Special Advisory Committees, been adopted for the year 1906, with a few minor alterations.

As several County Committees have expressed a desire that measures should be taken to improve dairy cattle by the selection and registration of dairy cows, it is proposed to arrange the details of a system applicable to the whole of Ireland, which may, with the consent of the Department, be put in force by County Committees interested in this class of stock.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF HORSES, 1906.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Objects of scheme.

1 The main objects of this scheme are to encourage the improvement of Horse Breeding in Ireland by inducing stallion owners to keep suitable and sound sires of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing farmers to retain their best young mares for breeding purposes. When arranging the details of this scheme to suit local requirements each County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, is requested to secure to small farmers as large a share of the resulting benefits as is practicable.

Provision of funds.

2 The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses in a county will depend on—(1) the amount provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 16 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from other local sources.

Administration of funds.

3 The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes, comprising the grant from the Department and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 6 and 7.

Appointment of Secretary.

4 The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year, and whose duties must first be approved by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock.

Details of schemes to be approved by Department.

5 It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, all details of schemes proposed for his county. No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.



6. The County Council should by resolution delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that Committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock.

Sub-committee for live stock to be appointed.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme, and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved by the County Committee and by the Department, but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of altering or amending such approved schemes or of authorising any payment in connection with these schemes.

Duties of sub-committee for live stock.

8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely for nomination of mares.

Allocation of funds.

9. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of registered stallions in any county for the purposes of this scheme, the Department may provide for such county, under certain conditions to be prescribed by the Department, in either of the following ways, viz:—

Special provision for certain districts.

(1.) By assisting approved applicants, whether individuals or associations, to buy suitable stallions under the Department's scheme of loans for the purchase of stallions.

(2.) By giving premiums, upon terms to be prescribed, for approved stallions in the hands of private owners, who are prepared to send such stallions to districts to be approved by the Department.

#### REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

10. Thoroughbred stallions may be registered for any county in Ireland.

Breeds of stallions to be registered.

All Clydesdale and Shire stallions registered in 1905 may again be offered for registration under this scheme for the particular districts in which they were registered during that year, but no other stallions of these breeds will be accepted for registration in 1906 except for the Province of Ulster, the counties of Dublin and Louth, and the district comprised within a radius of ten miles of the city of Cork.

11. The Department will publish a Register of Stallions for service under this scheme, and owners of suitable stallions are invited to apply to have their horses placed on this Register, subject to the provisions of this scheme. The Department make it a condition that a stallion, to be entitled to a subsidy in the form of nominations, or a premium, shall be registered or accepted for registration in the Department's Register of Stallions for the year 1906.

Register.

Copies of the Register, when published, may be had free of charge on application to the Department.

12. (1.) Owners offering their stallions for registration under this scheme must, if required, submit them to inspection and veterinary examination by the Department. Notice of the arrangements as to place and method of inspection will be given.

Conditions of registration.

(2.) Thoroughbred stallions, to qualify for registration, must be entered in Weatherby's Stud Book, or, if Clydesdale or Shire, be entered in the stud book of the respective breed. If required the stallion owner or (if the stallion is being purchased with a view to registration in Ireland) the vendor must produce a certificate from the keeper of the stud book to the effect that the stallion offered for registration is entered in the stud book or will duly appear in the next volume.

(3.) No application will be considered in which every particular required in the form of application is not supplied.

(4.) No application for the registration of a two-year-old stallion will be considered.

(5.) No application for the registration of a stallion will be considered unless the owner agrees to accept for service by that stallion not less than twenty, and not more than fifty, nominated mares, which are entitled to his services. This regulation is subject, however, to the conditions stated in Clauses 22 (9 and 10) and 30.

(6.) Stallions accepted for registration will be registered for particular districts only, and shall not, without the written consent of the Department, be removed to other districts. If a stallion is removed without such consent to a district for which he was not registered, the registration of such stallion shall be cancelled.

Application for registration.

13. Forms of application for the registration of stallions may be had from the Department.

One of these forms, accurately filled up in every particular and signed by the owner or his agent, must be lodged in or sent by post so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 30th day of September, 1905.

*Applications received subsequent to that date, and before the 1st day of November, 1905, must be accompanied by a fee of £1. Thereafter a fee of £5 must accompany each application.*

Registration of imported stallions, and of stallions not previously at stud.

14. (1.) Applications for the registration of stallions imported into Ireland after the 30th day of September, 1905, or for stallions in Ireland which have not previously been used for stud purposes, will be considered without fee if received on any date up to the 31st of March, 1906. Their entry in the published Register for 1906 cannot, however, be guaranteed, but the owners of such stallions will be accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the owners of stallions appearing in the printed Register.

(2.) Persons in Ireland intending to import stallions or to buy stallions already located in Ireland are advised not to complete the purchase until the stallions have been accepted for registration. [See clause 18.]

(3.) The Department will, as far as practicable, supply the services of their Inspectors free of charge to persons in Ireland intending to purchase and import suitable stallions for districts in which there is not a sufficient number of registered stallions for the purposes of this scheme; but at least ten days' notice must be given, and the stallion must have been seen and provisionally approved by the intending purchaser.

(4.) The vendor must, if required, submit a certificate from the Secretary of the stud book to the effect that the animal is entered in the stud book, or will duly appear in the next volume.

Inspection of stallions for general merit.

15. Stallions offered for registration may be inspected for their general merit and fitness for the purposes of the scheme. Such inspection shall be carried out by one or more Inspectors appointed by the Department. If the stallion has been to stud, evidence of his fruitfulness, and, where practicable, of the character of his stock, must be produced, if required. Inspection for general fitness, when deemed necessary, shall, as far as possible, precede veterinary examination.

Veterinary examination.

16. (1.) The veterinary examination shall be carried out by one or more qualified Veterinary Surgeons, appointed by the Department.

(2.) No stallion shall be rejected as unsound unless suffering from one of the following diseases:—Cataract, Roaring, Whistling, Ringbone, Sidebone, Unsound Feet, Spavin, Curb.

Registration without inspection or veterinary examination.

17. The inspection for general merit and fitness and the veterinary examination of stallions offered for registration may be dispensed with in cases where evidence of suitability and soundness have been sufficiently established to satisfy the Department.

18. The Department cannot undertake to disclose their reasons for the non-acceptance for registration of any animal, but with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned the owner of any stallion in Ireland not accepted for registration may have his case reconsidered by one or more referees appointed by the Department. Every notice of appeal must be accompanied by a fee of £5, which will be returned in the event of the appeal being upheld. Notice of appeal must be given in writing within ten days from the date of the letter of rejection.

Reconsideration of rejected stallions.

This privilege shall not extend to cases in which stallions have been rejected on appeal in a previous year or to cases in which stallions are offered for registration under clause 14 (1 and 2).

19. The Department reserve to themselves the right, without assigning any reason, or without inspection or veterinary examination, to decline to register any stallion for the purpose of this scheme.

Reservation of powers to Department.

No right of appeal shall lie in the case of stallions rejected under this clause.

20. Owners of stallions making, or promising to make, any gift to the owner of a nominated mare of a portion of the service fee, allowing a nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected by the owner of the mare, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with this scheme shall have their horses struck off the Register of the Department, and shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefit under the Department's schemes. They shall also forfeit any claim in respect of monies due to them under this scheme.

Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of stallions

#### NOMINATIONS OF MARES.

21. (1.) Upon consecutive dates, and at places to be first approved by the Department, and duly advertised by the County Committee for at least three weeks before the date of the exhibitions by posters or in the local newspapers, one or more exhibitions of farmers' mares shall be held in each county for the purpose of issuing nominations.

Exhibition of mares.

(2.) Wherever practicable, and in order to avoid unnecessary expense, two exhibitions should be held on one day at two centres, i.e., one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

(3.) The Secretary must send to the Department two copies of each poster and each advertisement immediately after they are issued.

(4.) The Secretary shall receive entries for each exhibition on forms to be obtained from him. Each form must be signed by the owner of the mare, who, if required, must sign a statutory declaration to the effect that all the particulars given in the entry form are correct.

22. (1.) Mares to receive nominations must be the bona-fide property of a farmer resident in the county (with the exception of the case provided for in No. 4 of this clause).

Regulations as to the award of nominations.

(2.) In order to secure the second of the main objects stated in clause 1 of this scheme, preference will be given to the best young mares under six years of age.

(3.) Each mare must be the bona-fide property of a farmer, the tenement valuation in aggregate of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Department, herds' mares will be eligible to compete for nominations.

(4.) A farmer whose holding extends into more than one county may apply for a nomination in any one of the counties in which he holds land, provided the aggregate tenement valuation of the holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed under (3) for the county in which he proposes to compete.

(5.) Subject to the provisions of Clause 10 and to the approval of the Department, nominations may be restricted to any one or two of the breeds of registered stallions.

(6.) The mares to receive nominations shall be selected by a judge or judges appointed by the Department, and they must be passed free from any hereditary disease by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed for that purpose by the Department.

(7.) No farmer shall receive more than one nomination, unless the number of mares selected and reserved be insufficient for the granting of the full number of nominations allotted to the county, in which case a second nomination may be awarded.

(8.) At each local exhibition all eligible mares not selected for nominations shall be placed on a reserved list in strict order of merit.

(9.) Owners of registered stallions have a right to require hobbles to be used.

(10.) Owners of registered stallions may refuse service to mares suffering from a contagious disease; but the reasons for such refusal must be intimated immediately to the Department and to the County Committee by the stallion owner. Mares can be served only at their owners' risk.

(11.) The County Committee may, with the approval of the Department, refuse a nomination for any mare, without assigning any reason therefor.

(12.) A farmer who, without sufficient cause, fails to send his nominated mare to the selected registered stallion shall be ineligible to enter mares for nominations in subsequent years.

23. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

24. (1.) The lists of owners of mares selected for nomination and of mares reserved must be submitted to the Department by the Secretary, within six days after the date of the last exhibition in the county, on the form supplied for the purpose.

(2.) The dockets for the selection of stallions and the service tickets will be supplied to the Secretary, when such form, complete, has been received by the Department. The selection dockets and service tickets shall then be filled in by the Secretary, who shall return them to the Department for the necessary check and authorisation for issue.

(3.) The Secretary, before issuing the selection docket, shall date it.

(4.) The service ticket must not be issued by the Secretary until the owner of the mare has returned to him the selection docket with the name of the selected registered stallion duly entered thereon by the said owner.

(5.) Not later than sixteen days from the date of issuing of the service tickets, the Secretary shall forward to the Department on the form provided for the purpose, particulars regarding the distribution of such tickets.

25. (1.) A farmer receiving a nomination must select one of the registered stallions in Ireland of the breed approved for the county by the County Committee under Clause 22 (5), provided the service list of the stallion selected is not already full. See Clause 25 (2).

(2.) Such farmer must make his selection and send the name of the stallion on the selection docket to the Secretary within fourteen days after having received such docket.

26. In any one of the following cases the nomination shall be forfeited and shall lapse:—

- (1.) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should fail to select a stallion within the fourteen day limit.
- (2.) If the owner of the mare is also the owner of the registered stallion selected.
- (3.) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should permit his nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected.
- (4.) If the nominated mare should die before first service.
- (5.) If the nominated mare should be sold before the date of the first service.

Definition of  
the term  
"Farmer."

Issue of  
nomination  
tickets.

Selection of  
stallion for  
service.

Forfeited  
nominations.

The Secretary shall cancel and return to the Department the numbered tickets for all such lapsed nominations, and may issue to the owners of mares strictly in the order in which they appear on the reserve list new tickets to be obtained from the Department in lieu of such cancelled tickets.

27. A nomination is not transferable, and is available only for the selected mare. Nomination tickets not transferable.
28. The service season shall be reckoned to begin on the 1st day of March, 1906, and to terminate on the 31st day of July, 1906. Service season.
29. The value of the nomination fee shall be uniform for the county, but may vary with the breed of stallions selected, and shall not be less than £2, or more than £3. Value of nomination fee.
30. (1.) When the service fee exceeds the value of the nomination, the excess shall be paid by the owner of the mare to the owner of the stallion at the time of the first service, or at such other time as may be agreed upon between them. Service fees.
- (2.) In addition, the farmer shall pay a groom's fee of 2s. 6d. for each nominated mare.
31. (1.) Not earlier than the 1st August, 1906, and not later than the 1st October, 1906, the owners of registered stallions shall forward to the Secretary the selection docket and the service ticket; for the services effected by their sires, accompanied by a statutory declaration to the effect that the conditions of service have been duly complied with. Payment of nomination fees.
- (2.) The form of declaration required under this clause may be had on application to the Secretary.
- (3.) The Secretary shall examine and check all these documents, and when correct shall forward them to the Department.
- (4.) Payment of nomination fees to owners of stallions shall not be made until the Department have been satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, and have signified in writing their approval of each particular payment.
32. No payment shall be made in any of the following cases— No fees to be paid in certain cases.
- (1.) Where any erasure or alteration appears on either the selection docket or the service ticket.
- (2.) Where both the selection docket and the service ticket bearing corresponding numbers are not produced.
- (3.) Where a nomination issued in respect of a particular nominated mare is used for another mare, whether nominated or not.
- (4.) Where service has been effected by a stallion other than that originally selected.
- (5.) Where an owner who received a nomination failed to send his mare for service.
- (6.) Where the owner of a registered stallion fails to lodge by 1st October, 1906, with the Secretary, in the manner provided in Clause 31, his claim for payment of nomination fees.
33. Owners of mares accepting, or agreeing to accept, from a stallion owner, portion of the service fee, changing nominations, substituting mares, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with these regulations shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefits under the Department's schemes. Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of nominated mares.
34. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final. Department's decision final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE  
BREEDS OF CATTLE.

1906.

Objects of  
scheme.

1. The main objects of this scheme are to improve the dairy and store cattle in Ireland by encouraging the breeding or introduction of pure bred bulls of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing associations of farmers or persons of means to purchase high class bulls for the use of small farmers.

Provision of  
funds.

2. The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of cattle in a county will depend on—(1) the amount of money provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 15 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply, or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from other local sources.

Administration  
of funds.

3. The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes, comprising the grant from the Department, and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county by the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 6 and 7.

Appointment  
of Secretary.

4. The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year and whose duties must first be approved by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock.

Details of  
schemes to be  
approved by  
Department.

5. It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, details of all schemes proposed for his county. No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

Sub-committee  
for live stock  
to be  
appointed.

6. The County Council should by resolution delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

Duties of  
sub-committee  
for live stock.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme, and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved by the County Committee and by the Department; but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of altering or amending such approved schemes or of authorising any payment in connection with these schemes.

Allocation of  
funds.

8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely in providing premiums for bulls.

9. In exceptional circumstances the Department may, under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, provide for a county either by purchasing bulls on behalf of applicants selected by County Committees under Clause 17, or by granting loans to approved applicants who desire to purchase bulls through the Department.

Special provision for certain districts

*Applications under this clause must be made—by the selected individuals—directly to the Department not later than 1st March, 1906.*

10. Subject to the approval of the Department, premiums may be restricted to any one or more breeds of pure-bred bulls, except Galloway, Welsh Runt, Ayrshire, Kerry, and Dexter, for which special provision may be made after consultation with the committees of the counties concerned in the breeding of this class of stock.

Breeds of bulls selected by the County Committee.

11. Only bulls entered, or qualified by pedigree for entry, in the herd books of their respective breeds shall be eligible for premiums. The owner of a bull not entered must, if required, produce a certificate from the secretary of the herd book to the effect that the bull is eligible for entry and will duly appear in the next volume.

Only purebred bulls eligible.

12. Bulls of the following ages are eligible to compete for premiums:—

Age of bulls.

- (1) Yearlings, calved between 1st September, 1904, and 1st May, 1905.
- (2) Two-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1903, and 31st August, 1904.
- (3) Three-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1902, and 31st August, 1903.
- (4) Four-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1901, and 31st August, 1902.

All bulls must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and four-year-olds which show signs of having been badly cared, or which are not fully developed, will not be selected.

13. The amount of a premium for a high-class bull shall be £15, payable, subject to the regulations of this scheme, at the close of the season. Where special provision for the use of Galloway, Welsh Runt, Kerry, Dexter, and Ayrshire bulls is made with the approval of the Department, the value of the premiums shall be £10.

Value of premium.

14. The owners of all two-year-old, three-year-old, and four-year-old bulls applying for premiums under this scheme must, if required, produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the bulls in the preceding year.

Evidence of fruitfulness.

15. (1.) Bulls which were awarded premiums in 1905 will be inspected by the Department prior to the spring shows and sales, at local centres only, on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department.

Inspection of two-year-old, three-year-old, and four-year-old bulls.

In no case will animals be inspected at the owner's residence.

(2) Owners of such bulls failing to present their animals for inspection on the dates selected will not have their cases reconsidered.

(3) Bulls which have been exhibited at local centres and provisionally selected for a premium must stand for service at the same place as in 1905, and unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the Department, owners of selected bulls will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling bull.

(4) The Department will furnish the County Committee with a list of bulls which have been passed at such local centres for premiums in 1906.

(5) The County Committee shall then proceed to select applicants for premiums for bulls to be selected at any of the principal shows or sales of bulls. In making such selections regard shall be had to the needs of the various districts in the county.

Bulls to be selected at principal shows and sales.

16. Bulls, of the ages specified in Clause 12, other than those referred to in Clause 15 (4), shall be selected at the principal spring shows and sales. The provisional selection of bulls for premiums at these shows and sales shall be made by the Department alone.

Intending purchasers must make their own selection from the list of animals passed by the Department.

Procedure in allocating premiums.

17. (1.) The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local papers or by posters, invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep in districts not provided for in Clause 15 (3 and 4) premium bulls to be chosen at one or other of the principal shows or sales. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

(2.) A list of such applicants, when selected by the County Committee, should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary, on the form provided for that purpose, not later than five days before the show or sale at which the bulls are to be selected.

(3.) The Department's Inspector or Inspectors will attend at the principal shows and sales. They shall not be empowered to recognise applications from any persons appearing at the shows or sales whose names are not on the list supplied by the Secretary as having been duly selected to keep a premium bull.

(4.) Applicants selected by a County Committee who exhibit or purchase at one of the principal shows or sales provisionally selected bulls of the breeds approved by the County Committee need not again show these bulls in 1906 for a premium. The granting of a premium to a bull shall not in any way be regarded as affording a right to a premium in a subsequent year.

(5.) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a bull which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter for the purpose. The Secretary shall thereupon advise the Department on the prescribed form of the particulars as to location, &c., of each bull.

No local exhibitions.

18. There shall be no exhibitions of bulls in 1906, such as were held under the 1902 and 1903 schemes.

Service season.

19. The service season for a premium bull shall not commence until the owner of the bull has been informed by the Secretary that the Department have approved of the selection of the bull for a premium. It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the Department with the least possible delay.

The service season for premium bulls shall close on 31st December, 1906.

Posters for premium bulls.

20. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium bull under this scheme with posters, which such owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the bull is to serve.

Number of services.

21. Each premium yearling bull shall serve not less than thirty cows, and all other premium bulls not less than forty cows each, other than those that are the property of the owner of the bull. The service fee for the number of cows stated shall in all cases be 1s. each, inclusive of all charges. After the minimum number of cows have been served the owner may fix such fee as he may desire.

Service fee.

Special regulations by County Committee.

22. The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard,

- (1) to the inclusion or otherwise of four-year-old bulls,
- (2) to the number of premium bulls which any one person may keep, provided that no person shall possess two premium bulls of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other,
- (3) to the place in which a premium bull shall remain during the season for service,



(4) to the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium bull who fails to take proper care of the animal,

(5) to the number of cows which any one farmer may send to a premium bull, and

(6) to the exclusion of pedigree cows from this scheme.

23. Each cow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings wherever situated and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Cows to be property of farmers, herds, &c.

Herds, artisans and bona fide agricultural labourers may obtain service for their cows on the same terms as farmers.

24. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Definition of the term "farmer."  
Order of services.

25. The owner of a premium bull shall not, before the stipulated number of cows have been served, reserve the use of the bull for the cows of any individual or of the members of any society. He must, subject to the provision of Clause 31, allow the bull to serve cows in the order in which they are presented.

26. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium bulls, and to inspect them from time to time.

Branding of premium bulls

27. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any premium bull.

Tuberculin test.

28. (1.) Not earlier than 1st September, 1906, and not later than 15th January, 1907, the owner of a premium bull shall forward to the Secretary a form containing a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose cows have been served by the bull, at the fee named in Clause 21, together with dates of such services, as well as a statutory declaration, signed before a magistrate other than the owner of the bull, certifying that the said cows have been duly served, and that all the regulations of this scheme have been strictly complied with.

Payment of premium.

(2.) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms, and when correct shall forward them to the Department.

(3.) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme the Secretary will be notified that payment of the premiums or part of the premiums payable under this scheme may be made to the owners of the bulls.

(4.) Any premium not applied for on or before 15th January, 1907, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Forms for the declaration required by this Clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

29. All owners of premium bulls must satisfy the County Committee that they have provided themselves with a syringe and disinfecting materials for the washing of their animals after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13, on Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

Prevention of disease.

It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the necessary information for the Committee, and to notify the Department at an early date of the results of his enquiries.

30. In the event of the bull being unable from any cause to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require.

Withholding of premiums in special cases.

31. The owner of a premium bull has the right to refuse the use of his bull in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reasons for such a refusal must, however, be communicated to the County Committee immediately on the refusal of the application.

Refusal of service in certain cases.

32. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

Department's decision final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE  
BREEDS OF SWINE.  
1905.

Clauses 1 to 7, inclusive, of the Department's Horse and Cattle Schemes, 1906, shall, with the necessary modifications apply to this scheme.

## SWINE.

Allocation of funds.

8. The system to be adopted in connection with this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine shall be the provision of premiums for selected pure-bred boars.

Only pure-bred boars eligible.

9. Subject to the approval of the Department premiums may be restricted to any one or more pure breeds of swine.

Selected boars must be registered.

10. Only boars eligible for entry in the Herd-books of their particular breeds, or in the Register of Pigs of the Royal Dublin Society shall be selected for premiums. The owner of a boar selected for a premium must have the animal entered in the proper Herd-book or in the said Register as the case may be.

Boars belonging to a society are eligible.

11. Boars belonging to any Society or to any Association of Farmers shall be eligible, if pure-bred, to compete for premiums; but the premiums shall be paid to the Society or Association, and not to the individuals in whose charge the boars are placed.

Age of boars.

12. Boars when selected for the first year's premium should be not less than five months or more than twelve months old. The grant of a premium to any boar shall not be regarded as affording any right to a premium in a subsequent year.

Value of premiums.

13. The value of a premium shall be £5 for the first year, and £3 for the second year.

Boars selected for the first time in 1905 are eligible, if fruitful, for second premium.

14. Only those boars which were awarded first year premiums in 1905 shall be eligible for second year premiums in 1906. All such boars must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-old boars which show signs of having been badly cared for or are not fully developed will not be selected.

The owner of a boar selected for a second year premium must produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the boar in the preceding year.

A boar cannot be selected for two premiums in one year.

15. A boar which may be awarded a premium in 1906 out of funds administered by any other body shall not be eligible for a premium under this scheme.

Inspection of 1905 premium boars.

16. (1.) Boars which were awarded first year premiums in 1905 will be inspected by the Department at local centres on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department.

(2.) Owners of such boars failing to produce their animals for inspection on the date selected will not have their case reconsidered.

(3.) Boars which have been exhibited at local centres and provisionally selected for a premium must stand for service at the same place as in 1905, and unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the Department, owners of selected boars will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling boar.

(4.) The Department will furnish the County Committee with a list of boars which have been passed at such local centres for premiums in 1906.

(5.) The County Committee shall then proceed to select applicants for premiums for young boars. In making such selection regard shall be had to the needs of the various districts in the county.

17. (1.) The County Committee shall by means of advertisements in the local papers or by posters, invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep premium boars in districts not already provided for under Clause 16 (4) of this scheme. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

Procedure in allocating premiums.

(2.) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a boar which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter. The Secretary shall thereupon advise the Department on the prescribed form of the particulars as to the location, &c., of each premium boar.

18. The provisional selection of boars for premiums shall be made by the Department alone at the principal spring shows and at local centres to be fixed by the Department, but no inspection for the purpose of this scheme shall be made after the 30th June, 1906, save in exceptional circumstances.

Selection to be made by Department.

19. The Department, through the County Committee, will as far as practicable assist intending purchasers to secure suitable boars for the purposes of this scheme.

Department will afford facilities to selected applicants.

20. The service season for a premium boar shall not commence until the owner of the boar has been informed by the Secretary that the Department have approved of the selection of the boar for a premium. It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the sanction (in writing) of the Department with the least possible delay. The service season for premium boars shall close finally on the 31st December, 1906.

Service season.

21. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium boar under this scheme with posters, which the said owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the boar is to serve.

Posters for premium boars.

22. Each yearling premium boar must serve not less than 30 sows, and each two-year-old boar not less than 40 sows. The service fee, inclusive of all charges, for this number of sows, shall not exceed 1s. for each sow. After the minimum number of sows have been served, the owner of the boar may fix such fee as he may desire.

Number of services.

Service fee.

23. The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard—

Special regulations by County Committee.

(1) to the breed or breeds of boars to be selected,

(2) to the number of premium boars which any one applicant may possess (provided no person shall possess two premium boars of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other).

(3) to the place in which a premium boar shall remain during the season for service,

(4) to the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium boar who fails to take proper care of the animal, and

(5) to the number of sows which any one farmer may send to a premium boar under this scheme.

24. Each sow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding, or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Sows to be the property of farmers, herds, &c.

Herds, artisans, and *bona fide* agricultural labourers may obtain service for their sows on the same terms as a farmer.

25. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Definition of the term "farmer."

Order of  
services.

26. The owner or owners of a premium boar shall not, before the stipulated number of sows have been served, reserve the use of the boar for the sows of any individual, or of the members of any society. Subject to the provisions of Clause 30, sows must be served by a premium boar in the order in which they are presented.

Breeding of  
premium  
boars.

27. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium boars, and to inspect them from time to time.

Payment of  
premiums.

28. (1.) Not earlier than 1st September, 1906, and not later than 15th January, 1907, the owner of each premium boar shall forward to the Secretary a form containing a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose sows have been served by the premium boar—together with dates of such services—at the fee named in Clause 22, as well as a statutory declaration, signed before a magistrate, other than the owner of the boar, certifying that the said sows have been served, and that all the regulations of this scheme have been complied with.

(2.) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms, and when correct shall forward them to the Department.

(3.) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary will be notified that payment may be made to the owner or owners of the boar of the premium, or part of the premium, payable under this scheme.

(4.) Any premium not applied for on or before the 15th January, 1907, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Forms for the declaration required by this clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

Withholding of  
premium in  
special cases.

29. In the event of a boar being unable, from any cause, to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require.

Refusal of  
service in  
certain cases.

30. The owner of a premium boar has the right to refuse the use of his boar in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reason for such refusal must, however, be communicated to the County Committee, immediately on the refusal of the application.

Department's  
decision final.

31. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BULLS. 1906.

1. Applications for loans for the purchase of Bulls must be made by each applicant—on the prescribed form—direct to the Department before 1st March, 1906.

2. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Bull will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of pure-bred Bulls for the purpose of their scheme.

3. No loan will be granted save for the purchase of a pure-bred yearling Bull, passed by the Department as suitable for a premium. The Bull must be of a breed approved by the County Committee.

4. The purchase price of the Bull must be approved by the Department.

5. A person applying for a loan under this Scheme must purchase through the Department, who cannot undertake to consider applications for loans in respect of animals purchased without their knowledge at shows, sales, or from private individuals.

6. Before taking possession of the Bull the applicant must pay to the Department's representative—(1) one-third of the approved purchase price, (2) the stamp duty, and (3) the charge for insurance (see Clause 11). Further, he must sign a form of undertaking to have the necessary form of guarantee for repayment duly signed and completed.

7. As soon thereafter as possible, the approved applicant and two approved solvent sureties shall sign a form of guarantee to repay to the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase price—in two equal annual instalments, at the end of one and two years respectively, from the date of payment of the full purchase price to the vendor by the Department, together with interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the outstanding balance.

8. In the case of an association the person in whose charge the Bull is to be placed must, with two other approved members of the association in their capacity of private individuals, guarantee repayment of the loan.

9. Should the Bull be awarded a county premium (1) the person in whose favour the loan is being granted must conform to the regulations of the Department's scheme for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, or any modifications therein made, with the approval of the Department, by the County Committee; and (2) the amount of such premium shall be paid to the individual in possession of the Bull, after the provisions of the general scheme have been complied with.

10. Each Bull purchased under this scheme must be insured with the Department by the applicant for a loan.

11. The charge for insurance against death shall be 5 per cent. on the full purchase price. This charge must be paid to the Department, who will, subject to all the regulations of this scheme being complied with, insure the Bull as from the date of payment of such charge until the loan has been repaid, but in no case will the insurance cover a period longer than two years from date of payment of this charge.

12. In the event of the death of the Bull within twelve months from the date of payment to the Department of the charge for insurance, a sum equal to three-fourths of the loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the amount due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

13. If the Bull dies in the second year, *provided the first instalment was paid to the Department before the expiration of the period allowed for repayment thereof, under Clause 7*, a sum equal to one-half of the original loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the balance due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

The insurance, however, shall be cancelled in the event of the first instalment not being paid within the period prescribed under Clause 7. (See also Clause 15).

14. The individual in whose favour the loan is being granted must observe the following conditions:—

(1.) In the event of the Bull getting ill or lame he must, without delay, give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department. Like notice must also be given (a) in the event of any accident or injury occurring to the Bull, and (b) in case of the death of the Bull.

(2.) He must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the Bull from coming into contact with any animal suffering from disease.

(3.) He must provide proper accommodation for the Bull and care him in a proper manner, to the satisfaction of the Department.

(4.) He must procure at his own expense a syringe and disinfecting materials for the washing of his Bull after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13 on contagious abortion in Cows.

(5.) He must procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon when necessary.

(6.) In the case of the death of the Bull he must forward a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon as to the cause of death.

15. The non-observance of any one of the conditions of this scheme will render the insurance void, and all moneys paid therefor will be forfeited to the Department.

16. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Bull at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared, or in the event of an instalment of principal and interest being in arrear for more than four weeks.

17. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark the Bull, and to inspect it from time to time.

18. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any Bull purchased by means of a loan from the Department.

19. The Bull shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments of principal and interest are paid off.

20. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

21. The granting of a loan does not imply that a premium will be awarded in respect of the Bull.

22. The Department will, as far as possible, endeavour to procure suitable animals for persons to whom loans are to be granted, but they cannot undertake to supply Bulls at a price fixed by the applicant.

23. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

*Forms of application for loans can be had from the Department.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STALLIONS, 1906.

1. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Stallion will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of registered Stallions for the purpose of their scheme.

2. The individual or association applying for a loan must be approved by the Department.

3. No loans will be made save for the purchase of Stallions passed by the Department as eligible for registration in 1906.

4. The purchase price of the Stallion must be approved by the Department.

5. Before the loan is granted the purchaser must pay to the Department the premium for the insurance of the Stallion at its full value, i.e., the amount of the purchase price, and the payment to the Department of the annual premiums on this insurance must be secured under conditions similar to those provided for the repayment of principal and interest. (See 7 and 8.)

6. Approved applicants for a loan must lodge with the Department the amount of the premium as above, together with one-third of the purchase price of the Stallion.

7. As soon thereafter as possible the individual or association to whom the loan is granted, shall enter into a bond to repay the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase money—in five equal annual instalments, at the end of one, two, three, four, and five, years, respectively, from the date of payment of the full purchase price to the vendor by the Department, together with interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the outstanding balance.

8. In the case of an individual, two or more solvent sureties approved by the Department, in addition to the purchaser, must guarantee repayment. In the case of an association repayment must be guaranteed by the Committee of the association, or in such other manner as the Department may require.

9. On receipt by the Department of (1) the premium for insurance, (2) one-third of the agreed on purchase money, (3) the necessary stamp duty, and (4) the bond duly completed, the Department will pay to the vendor the full amount of the agreed on purchase price, and intimate to him that possession of the Stallion may be given up to the borrower.

10. If the vendor, before being paid by the Department, gives up possession of the Stallion, the Department will hold themselves free of any liability to the vendor.

11. The individual or association must offer the Stallion each year for registration, must undertake to conform at all times to the regulations of the Department's schemes for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses, and during the continuance of the loan must allow the Stallion to serve nominated Mares at a fee to be fixed by the Department.

Such fee, however, in no case to exceed £3 per mare.

12. Nominated Mares, the property of the members of an association purchasing a Stallion under this scheme, shall not take priority of service over nominated mares owned by non-members.

As soon, however, as the number of nominated Mares required by the scheme may have been served, the service of the Stallion may be retained exclusively for the use of the members of such association.

13. The individual in whose favour the loan has been granted must observe the following conditions:—

(1) In the event of the horse becoming ill or lame, he must without delay give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department. Like notice must be given—

(a) If the horse meets with any accident or injury, and

(b) If the horse dies. In the latter event he must furnish at his own expense a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon.

(2) He must provide proper accommodation for the Stallion, and care him in a proper manner to the satisfaction of the Department.

(3) He must procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon when necessary.

14. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Stallion at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared, or if an instalment of the principal and interest is in arrear for more than four weeks.

15. The Stallion shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments or arrears of principal and interest are paid off, and shall not be disposed of, without the consent of the Department, for five years.

16. Should the Stallion be awarded a premium, each premium shall not be paid to the individual or association in possession of the Stallion, but shall be credited, after the close of the season, towards the repayment of the loan.

17. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

18. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

*Forms of application can be had from the Department.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### SCHEME OF SUBSIDIES TO IRISH DRAUGHT, HUNTER, AND HALF-BRED SIREs, 1906.

Type of horse  
eligible for  
subsidy.

1. The Department are prepared to subsidise for any part of Ireland, subject to the regulations of this scheme, a number of approved sires of the Irish Draught or Hunter type, as well as ponies suitable for the poorer districts.

Conditions of  
acceptance.

2. The Department will publish a list of the approved Stallions accepted for the purpose of this scheme in 1906.

Copies when issued may be had free on application.

Owners of suitable Stallions, are invited to apply to have their horses placed on this list subject to the provisions of this scheme.

Forms of  
application.

3. Forms of application for the purpose of this scheme may be had from the Department.

One of these forms, accurately filled up in every particular, and signed by the owner or his agent, must be lodged in, or sent by post so as to reach, the offices of the Department not later than the 31st October, 1906.

4. (1.) Owners offering their stallions for service under this scheme must, if required, submit them to inspection and veterinary examination by the Department. Notice of the centres to which the horses are to be brought for inspection will be given.

(2.) No application for the subsidising of a stallion under this scheme will be considered unless the owner agrees to accept for service by that stallion, at a fee not exceeding £1 per service and 2s. 6d. groom's fee, at least fifty mares the property of herds or of farmers whose tenement valuation does not exceed £50. (In exceptional circumstances the Department may raise the maximum limit of valuation to £60.)

The Department will in addition grant the owner a bonus of £1 per mare for each selected mare not exceeding fifty in number served by a stallion under this scheme at a fee of £1.

(3.) No application will be considered in which every particular required in the form of application is not supplied.



(4.) Stallions approved under this scheme will be accepted for particular districts only, and shall not, without the written consent of the Department, be removed to another district. If a stallion is removed without such consent to a district for which he was not accepted the owner of such stallion shall forfeit all claim to the benefits of this scheme.

(5.) All sires which have received a certificate under the Scheme of Subsidies to Irish Draught, Hunter, and Half-bred Sires, in 1905, may, at the discretion of the Department, be accepted without further inspection, but an application in respect of a sire over four years old which has, on inspection, been previously rejected, as unsuitable shall not be considered under this scheme.

5. Stallions offered under this scheme may be inspected for their general merit and fitness for the purposes of the scheme. Such inspection shall be carried out by one or more Inspectors appointed by the Department. If the stallion has been to stud, evidence of his fruitfulness and, where practicable, of the character of his stock, must be produced if required. Inspection for general fitness, when deemed necessary, shall, as far as possible, precede veterinary examination.

Inspection  
for general  
merit.

6. (1.) The Veterinary examination shall be carried out by one or more qualified Veterinary Surgeons appointed by the Department.

Veterinary  
examination

(2.) No stallion shall be rejected as unsound unless suffering from one of the following diseases:—Cataract, roaring, whistling, ringbone, sidebone, unsound feet, spavin, curb.

7. The inspection for general merit and fitness and the veterinary examination of stallions offered under this scheme may be dispensed with in cases where evidence of suitability and soundness have been sufficiently established to satisfy the Department.

Inspection and  
veterinary  
examination  
may be dis-  
pensed with,

8. The Department cannot undertake to disclose their reasons for the non-acceptance of any animal, and they reserve to themselves the right without assigning any reason therefor or without inspection or veterinary examination to decline to accept any stallion for the purposes of this scheme. No right of appeal shall lie in the case of any stallion rejected under this scheme.

Reservation of  
powers to  
Department.

9. The owner shall advertise the sire to the satisfaction of the Department.

Advertise-  
ments.

10. (1.) Exhibitions of mares which are intended to be sent for service to stallions accepted under this scheme will be held on dates and at centres to be fixed by the Department.

Farmers'  
and herds  
mares eligible

Such exhibitions will be duly advertised by posters in the districts where accepted Stallions will be located during the season of 1906.

(2.) The selection of mares at these exhibitions will be made by the Department alone.

(3.) The Department, on being satisfied as to the valuation of the owner of each selected mare, will supply him with a voucher certifying that the mare in question is eligible for service under this scheme by an accepted Stallion. This document must be given up to the owner of the sire on the date of first service.

(4.) Mares to be served under the provisions of this scheme must be the bona fide property of farmers or herds.

(5.) The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Definition of  
"farmer."

(6.) A farmer shall not be entitled, save with the approval of the Department, to have more than one mare served under this scheme. Before service the owner of each mare, if a farmer, must if required furnish the stallion owner with a certified statement of his valuation.

Certificate of  
valuation.

11. The owner of a stallion accepted under this scheme shall not, before the stipulated number of mares have been served, reserve the use of his stallion for the mares of any individual or for the members of any society; but must, subject to the provisions of Clause 14, allow his stallion to serve mares in the order in which they are presented.

Order of  
services.

Payment of  
service fee.

12. The service fee fixed under Clause 4 shall be paid by the owner of the mare to the owner of the stallion at the time of first service, or at such other time as may be agreed upon between them.

Payment of  
subsidy.

13. Not earlier than the 1st August, 1906, and not later than 1st September, 1906, the owner of the stallion shall forward to the Department a form containing a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose mares have been served by the stallion at the prescribed fee of £1, as well as the vouchers referred to in Clause 10 (3), accompanied by a statutory declaration, signed on the prescribed form before a magistrate other than the owner of the stallion, certifying that the said mares have been duly served, and that all the regulations of this scheme have been strictly complied with. As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, payment of the bonus will be made to the stallion owner by the Department.

Forms for the declarations required by this clause may be had on application to the Department.

Refusal of  
service in  
certain cases.

14. The stallion owner has the right to refuse the service of his stallion under this scheme in the following circumstances, viz.:-

Clause 12.

(1.) Where the valuation of the owner of the mare exceeds £30 or £50 as may be fixed by the Department.

(2.) Where the owner of the mare refuses to pay the fee at time of first service, and

(3.) Where the mare is believed to be suffering from a contagious disease.

Department's  
decision final.

15. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme, the decision of the Department shall be final.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE DAIRY CATTLE OF IRELAND THROUGH THE SELECTION AND REGISTRATION OF COWS, 1906.

Objects of the  
scheme

1. Dairying, as well as the raising of store cattle, is one of the principal branches of agriculture pursued in this country. It is, accordingly, of importance that the milking properties of Irish cattle should be preserved and improved. In dairy herds the yield and quality of milk given by each cow largely determine whether that animal realises a profit or entails a loss to the owner; consequently it is essential that farmers should know exactly the quantity and quality of milk which each cow yields per annum. At the same time, as young cattle are a considerable source of revenue, it is desirable that the good milking cow should be of the type likely to produce a calf which will be of value for both beef and milk. With the object of encouraging the improvement of Irish dairy cattle, the Department have decided to put into operation the following scheme.

Register

2. The Department will keep a register of cows selected subject to the provisions of this scheme. The inspection of cows with a view to entry on this register will be carried out by the Department.

Type of cows  
eligible for  
registration

3. Owners of good cross-bred and pure-bred dairy cows are invited to apply on the prescribed form for the inspection of their stock by the Department as regards—

(a) General merit (i.e., appearance), and

(b) Milk yield.

Only cows of a distinct and well-defined type are eligible.

4. Application for inspection of cows must be made on the prescribed form, and must be accompanied by a fee of 2s. 6d. in respect of each cow entered for inspection. Only such animals as are mentioned on said form will be inspected. Form of application and entry fee.

Applications must be lodged with the Department on or before 1st May, 1906.

As soon as all the applications have been received the Department will give due notice to the owners of cows of the centre fixed for the inspection of their animals.

5. There will be two inspections of cows for the purposes of this scheme. Inspection of cows.

At the first inspection animals will be provisionally selected, on the ground of general merit. This inspection will be made at local shows, local exhibitions, or at such other convenient centres as may be determined by the Department. All animals provisionally selected for general merit under this scheme will be suitably marked by the Department for future identification.

With regard to inspections elsewhere than at local shows, it should be understood that the Department, save in exceptional cases, cannot undertake to send an Inspector to any district unless at least ten cows from such district are offered for inspection.

The cows so selected will be inspected a second time during the season at their owner's residence, as to quantity and quality of milk yield. Cows which pass on the result of this second inspection will be further marked and numbered by the Department, and will then be eligible for entry on the register.

6. Owners of Cows provisionally selected under Clause 5 are required to observe the following conditions:— Records to be kept by owner.

- (a) To provide themselves with an approved type of machine for weighing milk;
- (b) To weigh the milk yielded by each cow on every seventh day during the entire milking period (the exact day of the week for each herd will be fixed by the Department), and to record the same on the form provided for the purpose;
- (c) To permit their herds to be inspected by the Department at any time, and to afford the Department every facility for testing the quality as well as the quantity of milk yielded by the selected animals;
- (d) To keep, on the prescribed form, a record of the breeding and dates of birth of produce, for the purposes of future registration.

7. Each registered cow must be served by a pure-bred bull of her own type passed by the Department as eligible for a premium. Service of selected cows.

A certificate of service on the prescribed form shall be forwarded to the Department within three months from the date of such service.

8. The female progeny from the service of registered cows by approved pure-bred bulls will be eligible for inspection at or about two years old. Progeny to be inspected.

9. As soon as a registered cow produces a calf, particulars regarding sex, colour, markings, etc., of the calf shall be furnished to the Department on the form provided for the purpose. Birth of calf to be notified.

10. When a registered cow or her calf has been disposed of, the Department must be notified of the fact within fourteen days of the disposal of the animal, and at the same time advised of the name and address of the new owner. Disposal of cow or calf to be notified.

The death of a registered cow or her calf must also be notified to the Department within fourteen days of the death of the animal.

11. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final. Department's decision final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, 1905-6.

Appointment  
of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Agriculture can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each county in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for an Instructorship in the county of which he is a native, or in which he resides permanently.

Remuneration  
of Instructor.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not, except in special cases, exceed £200 per annum, inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.

Duration of  
appointment.

4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not continue beyond the 30th September, 1906, and is terminable at any time previous to that date by the giving of three months' notice in writing on either side.

Duties of  
Instructor.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to deliver courses of lectures on agricultural subjects, such as soils, manures, seeds, pastures, crops and their cultivation, breeding, feeding, and management of live stock; to visit farms; to conduct such experiments and demonstrations in spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to assist, if required, in the teaching at Agricultural Classes established with the approval of the Department; to reply to letters from farmers seeking information; to advise farmers how they may avail themselves of the Department's Live Stock Schemes and of the Department's Seed-Testing Station; to make known the provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act; to advise farmers how they can best avail themselves of all schemes which may be adopted by the County Committee and by the Department, and how they may take advantage of agricultural organisation; to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his work, either weekly or otherwise, as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and do all in his power to further the interests of agriculture in the county.

The Instructor may also be required to act as judge in connection with the Scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms in a county other than that in which he acts as Instructor.

Circuits and  
Centres.

6. For the purposes of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor, unless in exceptional cases, should work for three or four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the

lecture or on the following day, any of the farms in the neighbourhood, and give such information on practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures may not have been given in previous years.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given, and to appoint a local committee with an honorary secretary at each centre who should select the school or other building and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

Duties of  
County  
Committee.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this Scheme and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

8. Lectures should be arranged to be given in school-rooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county, especially when the lectures are delivered in a district where the greatest number of farmers is to be found. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout their district. A copy of each poster and handbill should be forwarded to the offices of the Department one week prior to the commencement of the lectures in each circuit. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which farmers will be invited to ask questions relative to their business.

Arrangements  
for lectures.

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn, and be continued until the end of February.

Duration of  
lectures.

10. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

Scheme to be  
approved by  
Department

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE POULTRY-KEEPING INDUSTRY. 1905-6.

1. The Department are prepared provided a suitable Instructor in Poultry-Keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each county in Ireland. In the case of new

Appointment  
of Instructor.

appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which he or she is a native or in which he or she resides permanently.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining an Instructor by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

**Remuneration of Instructor.** 3. Unless in exceptional circumstances the remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third class railway fare, as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.

**Duration of appointment.** 4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not continue beyond the 30th September, 1906, and is terminable at any time previous to that date by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

**Duties of Instructor.** 5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to deliver courses of lectures on poultry-keeping, including the selection of breeds, the hatching and rearing of chickens, the feeding and housing of poultry, and the marketing of the produce; to give demonstrations and lessons on the treatment of common diseases, such as gapes, &c., the cramming of fowls, and on the plucking, trussing, and preparation of poultry for market, and on the grading and packing of eggs; to visit poultry runs, and give such practical advice as may be desired by poultry-keepers; to inspect the egg distribution and turkey stations referred to in Clauses 11 and 13, to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his or her work either weekly or otherwise as may be required, and generally to give his or her whole time towards promoting improvement in poultry-keeping in the county.

**Circuits and Centres.** 6. For this purpose the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor, except in special cases, should work for at least four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, any of the poultry runs in the neighbourhood, and give such information on poultry-keeping as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

**Visits to poultry runs.** The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and the arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he or she should be consulted.

**Duties of County Committee.** 7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given and to appoint a local committee, with an honorary secretary, at each centre, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures may not have been given in previous years.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

8. Lectures should be arranged, wherever possible, to be given in schoolrooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres only. *Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county, especially when the lectures are delivered in districts where the greatest number of those interested in poultry-keeping is to be found.* The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture, as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout the circuit. Copies of these posters and handbills should be forwarded to the Department at least a week prior to the commencement of each course of lectures. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which farmers and others interested in poultry-keeping will be invited to ask questions relative to their business. Where a course of lectures has already been given a new syllabus should be presented.

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn and be continued until the end of the hatching season. If employed during the summer months, the Instructor should, during that season, visit poultry runs, inspect egg distribution stations, and give lessons and demonstrations in cramming, trussing, &c.

10. The Instructor will be required to visit all the egg distribution stations in the county at least four times between the months of October and April. These inspections shall only be made between the finish of one course and the beginning of another course of lectures. After each inspection the Instructor shall submit reports to the County Committee and to the Department.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SETTINGS OF EGGS OF PURE BREEDS.

##### *Hens and Ducks.*

11. In counties where instruction in poultry-keeping has been provided, the Department are prepared to sanction a limited number of premiums of £5 each being awarded to selected applicants who distribute during the season at least 70 settings of eggs; those who distribute less will be paid in proportion to the number distributed. No maximum number of settings to be distributed is fixed, but owners of stations must continue selling eggs at the fixed price until May 31st. The owner may set eggs for his own use, but such settings will not count towards a premium. Applicants must agree to comply with the following conditions:—

(1.) To keep one pure breed of hens only. In exceptional cases the Department may approve of more than one pure breed being kept, provided they are satisfied that the selected person, houses, runs, birds, &c., are suitable.

(2.) To sell or destroy any existing fowl on the farm of which the Instructor or the Department may disapprove, and not to bring on the farm during the period for the distribution of eggs fowl of any description without the sanction of the Instructor and of the Department.

(3.) To keep no male birds on the farm other than those sanctioned for stock purposes of the breed or breeds of fowl approved of.

(4.) To dispose of the male birds in use during 1904-5 and to replace these with others unrelated to the stock at the station.

(5.) When a premium is claimed for hens alone, to keep not less than thirty or more than sixty of the selected breed. If the premium is claimed in respect of hens and ducks, not less than five ducks and twenty-five hens must be kept, or ten ducks and twenty hens, but the total number of birds to be kept at any one station should not exceed sixty. At least one cock or cockerel must be kept for every ten hens or pullets, and one drake for every five or six ducks. Only one breed of ducks can be kept.

(6.) To replace each year at least one-third of the hens with early hatched pullets.

(7.) To provide proper housing where such does not already exist, and in the case of two breeds being kept to provide a separate run for each to the satisfaction of the Instructor and the Department. The size of run for any flock of birds will require to be at least twenty square yards per bird.

(8.) To feed and care for the birds in such a manner and in such a way as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(9.) To supply, during the whole of the season, settings of eggs from the selected birds to any person in the county at 1s. per dozen (the purchaser to bear the cost of package and carriage), and to replace infertile eggs that are returned within one month from the date on which they were sent out.

In special cases the Department may sanction an increase in the price of eggs, provided the County Committee show sufficient reasons for so doing.

(10.) To stamp all eggs given out with a stamp provided for the purpose by the County Committee.

(11.) To keep in a special book provided by the County Committee an accurate record of all eggs laid and distributed. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when asked for by either of these bodies. The books must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the distributing season, which will commence on the 1st December, 1905, and terminate on the 31st May, 1906. (See Clause 17.)

(12.) To permit the Instructor and the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

Grant for  
erection of  
houses in  
special cases

12. An additional grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost, but in no case exceeding £2, may be made to the selected persons who provide themselves for the purpose of this scheme with portable wooden fowl-houses approved by the Department. This will apply only to persons who are taking up the scheme in 1905-6 for the first time. No grant will be made in respect of improvements in an existing house, and if a new house is obtained it must be portable.

#### Turkeys.

13. Premiums of £2 each may be offered to persons who are prepared to comply with the following conditions.

(1.) To keep one or more pure bred American Bronze stock turkey cocks for the service of turkey hens, the property of any persons residing in the county, at a fee of 6d. per service. Each cock must serve twenty hens exclusive of the owner's. If a smaller number are served, the premium will be proportionately reduced. After twenty hens have been served the owner may refuse to allow the bird to serve more or may charge a higher fee. The stock



birds must not be less than the following weights on 1st January, 1906, viz.:—Cockerels, 22 lbs.; adult birds, 28 lbs. Birds more than three years old are not eligible for premiums.

(2.) To provide proper housing accommodation, and to feed and care for the bird or birds in such a manner as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(3.) To keep no turkey cock other than the bird or birds approved for the purpose of this scheme.

(4.) To keep in a special book, provided by the County Committee, an accurate record of services. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when required, and in any case must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee not later than the 7th June, 1906.

(5.) To permit the Instructor or the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

A station-holder under the 1904-5 scheme will not be eligible to hold a premium under the 1905-6 scheme unless the bird kept in 1904-5 is exchanged or a new one purchased.

A premium may be granted for a turkey cock selected in 1904-5, provided the bird is suitable in every respect, and is located at a different station either in the same or another county.

14. An applicant will be eligible for only one premium either for hens or for hens and ducks combined, but he will, in addition, be eligible to hold a premium for turkeys. No premium, however, will be given for ducks alone.

Number of premiums one person may hold.

One of the following breeds of hens and ducks must be selected:—

#### HENS.

##### *Laying Breeds.*

Minorcas. White Leghorns. Brown Leghorns

##### *General Purpose Breeds.*

Houdans. Plymouth Rocks (Barred variety recommended).  
Orpingtons (Buff variety recommended). White Wyandottes.  
Salmon Faverolles. Sussex.

#### DUCKS.

Indian Runner. Aylesbury. Pekin.

15. As soon as the Instructor has been appointed and the number of premiums proposed to be awarded has been approved of by the Department, the County Committee shall invite applications from persons in the county who already possess, or are willing to purchase, pens of the approved pure breeds of hens or ducks, or to keep one or more pure-bred turkey cocks, and who are prepared to comply with the above conditions. When these applications have been received the County Instructor in Poultry-Keeping will, as soon as possible, inspect and report to the County Committee as to the number of suitable applicants. The names of the selected applicants, with full particulars as to the breeds, number of birds, and housing, should then be submitted for the approval of the Department, who may thereupon further inspect the selected farms, and submit a list of those of which they approve to the County Committee for their final selection.

Procedure as to selecting holders of premiums.

Application to  
be made by  
1st December.

16. The Department will not consider applications from a county in respect of premiums under this scheme later than 1st December, 1905.

County Committees who intend to adopt this scheme should have all arrangements completed prior to the 1st January, 1906.

Payment to  
be claimed by  
7th June.

17.—(1.) Not later than 7th June, 1906, the selected applicants for premiums must forward to the Secretary of the County Committee the record books referred to in Clauses 11 (11), and 13 (4), accompanied by a statutory declaration certifying that the entries in these books are correct, and that all the conditions of this scheme have been complied with.

(2.) As soon as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary of the County Committee will be notified that payment may be made by the Committee of the premiums or portions thereof payable under this scheme.

(3.) Any premium not applied for by the 7th June, 1906, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Forms for the declaration required by this clause may be had on application to the Secretary of the County Committee.

Scheme to be  
approved by  
Department.

18. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### INSTRUCTION IN BUTTER-MAKING. 1905-6.

Appointment  
of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided qualified Instructors can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of an Instructor in Butter-making in each county. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which she is a native or in which she permanently resides.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

Remuneration  
of Instructor.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car-hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.

Duration of  
appointment.

4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not continue beyond the 30th September, 1906, and is terminable at any time previous to that date by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

Form of  
Instruction.

5. The instruction will take the form of daily lessons on dairying, accompanied by practical instruction in butter-making. Each course shall extend for a period of not less than two, and not more than four weeks. Not more than twelve pupils should be admitted to each class. Pupils must undertake to attend regularly.

Duties of  
Instructor.

6. On the first day of visiting each centre the Instructor should give a public lecture and demonstration, and during the remainder of the course at that centre should conduct a class daily in which pupils only will take part, but which shall be open to the public.

It will also be the duty of the Instructor to visit house dairies in the county and to give advice as required; to give where possible during that part of the day not required for class work, demonstrations in the making of butter, by means of the equipment actually in use in the dairies visited; to reply to letters from persons seeking advice on butter-making; to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of her work either weekly or otherwise as may be required; and generally to give her whole time to the work of the Committee.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select suitable centres at which classes will be held, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who will be responsible for the local arrangements necessary for the proper carrying out of the work, and who will be required to comply with the annexed conditions. The local committee should undertake to have posters and hand-bills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed in the neighbourhood of the centre. Copies of these posters and hand-bills should be forwarded to the Department at least a week prior to the commencement of each class.

Duties of  
County  
Committee.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

8. To avoid expense and to ensure success these classes should be held, as far as possible, in schoolrooms or other suitable buildings in rural centres. Unless in exceptional circumstances no class should be held in a large village or town, or near a creamery.

Centres.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that she should be consulted.

9. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

Scheme to be  
approved by  
Department.

## CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

I. To secure premises suitable for a working dairy, if possible not less than twenty-five feet by eighteen feet, or other dimensions affording similar floor space. Either a public room, schoolroom, or barn with good floor, would be suitable for the purpose.

II. To secure a sufficient supply of water.

III. To provide on the premises means of heating at least fifteen gallons of water at one time, for use in cleaning utensils, &c.

IV. To provide sufficient milk or cream for use in the school, the Committee taking responsibility of sale of butter.

After the opening day at each centre about three gallons of milk and six gallons of cream will be required for each day's work. Arrangements should be made to have the milk and the cream delivered in the morning.

V. To guarantee not less than six and not more than twelve pupils to attend on each of the days over which the course of instruction extends.

VI. To arrange for the carriage of utensils from one centre to another. The weight of the utensils is usually from twenty-five to thirty cwt., and they are somewhat bulky.

The Department recommend the following list of utensils for a travelling dairy school attended by twelve pupils:—

	Approximate Cost.
	£ s. d.
6 End-over-End Churns, at £3,	18 0 0
6 Butter Workers, at 37s. 6d.,	11 5 0
6 Butter Boards, at 2s.,	0 12 0
4 Large Butter Boards, at 3s. 6d.,	0 14 0
6 Scoops, at 1s.,	0 6 0
6 Sieves, at 2s. 6d.,	0 15 0
6 Pairs Scotch Hands, at 2s. 6d.,	0 15 0
6 Squeezers, at 1s.,	0 6 0
6 Scrubbing Brushes, at 1s.,	0 6 0
6 Thermometers, at 1s. 6d.,	0 9 0
6 White Enamelled Buckets, at 5s. 6d.,	1 13 0
6 Iron Buckets, at 4s. 6d.,	1 7 0
4 Shallow Tins (Cream), at 4s.,	0 16 0
1 Pair Scales,	0 19 0
1 Set Iron Weights (7, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ , and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.),	0 4 6
1 Set Brass Weights (2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.),	0 5 6
1 Set Creamometers,	0 6 6
1 Lactometer,	0 1 6
1 Gerber Butter-fat Tester (2 Bottles), about	2 10 0
1 2-Quart Measure,	0 2 6
4 Quart Measures, at 1s. 9d.,	0 7 0
4 Pint Measures, at 1s. 3d.,	0 5 0
2 Skimmers, at 8d.,	0 1 4
1 Hand Separator (17 gallons per hour),	7 10 0
1 Portable Boiler (15 gallons),	2 14 0
	<hr/>
	£52 10 10

The above equipment allows one churn and butter worker, and one set of the smaller utensils for two students. A dash churn may be included in the equipment when the County Committee deem it desirable.

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*Special attention is directed to Clause 12.*

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN HORTICULTURE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES, 1905-6.

Appointment  
of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Horticulture and Bee-keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which he is a native, or in which he permanently resides.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post. If a County Committee should find it impossible to obtain a person competent to give instruction in both branches the Department may sanction the employment of separate Instructors for each subject.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not, unless in exceptional circumstances, exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare, as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof. Remuneration.

4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not continue beyond the 30th September, 1906, and is terminable at any time previous to that date by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side. Duration of appointment.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to give demonstrations and to deliver lectures on horticultural subjects, such as soils, manures, vegetable, fruit, and flower cultivation, plant diseases, and insect pests; to visit gardens and orchards, and give practical demonstrations on spraying, planting, pruning and grafting of fruit trees; to conduct such experiments and other demonstrations in the spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures, and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to give instruction in the principles and practice of modern bee-keeping; to deal with diseases of bees; to reply to letters from those seeking his advice on horticultural and bee-keeping subjects; to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of his work either weekly or otherwise, as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and to do all in his power to further the interests of horticulture and bee-keeping in the county. Duties of Instructor.

6. The Instructor shall report to the County Committee on all cases of foul brood which may come under his notice. He may, subject to the consent of the owner of the bees being previously obtained by him, destroy infected stocks by burning them, and shall take all due precautions against the spread of the disease. He must advise in writing the County Committee of each case in which stocks are so destroyed, and the County Committee may, if they think fit, pay to the owners of such stocks a sum not exceeding 5s. for each stock destroyed, provided that the amount set aside in the County Scheme for compensation under this clause shall not be exceeded. Compensation for destruction of stocks.

7. For the purpose of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits. The Instructor should work for three or four weeks in each circuit, and give lectures and demonstrations during that time. In cases, however, where an Instructor may be employed to give instruction in bee-keeping only it will not be necessary to divide the county into circuits. In such instances demonstrations can be arranged for at centres from which applications have been made through the Secretary of the County Committee for his services. The Instructor will visit gardens, orchards or apiaries in the district, and give such information in practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest. Circuits and centres.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres for lectures and demonstrations. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

8. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures and demonstrations will be given, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered. Duties of Committee.

In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures and demonstrations may not have been given in previous years.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Arrangements  
for lectures.

9. Lectures should be arranged to be given in schoolrooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and *should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural part of a county.* The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout their district. Copies of these posters and handbills should be forwarded to the Department at least a week prior to the commencement of each course of lectures. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in horticulture and bee-keeping will be invited to ask questions. Where a course of lectures has already been given a new syllabus should be presented.

Season.

10. The horticultural demonstrations should commence early in autumn and be continued throughout the whole year.

Demonstra-  
tion plots.

11. In each circuit one demonstration plot may be selected for the purpose of growing vegetables, flowers, and fruit, and showing improved methods of cultivation. The seeds, manures, and fruit trees, and, if necessary, fencing will be, subject to approval of Department, paid for out of the sum set aside for demonstration plots; the labour to be given gratuitously by the persons providing the plots, and the produce to be their property.

Distribution of  
trees, &c.

12. The County Committee may purchase fruit, forest and other trees, shrubs, or plants in bulk, and resell them at cost price, including carriage, to farmers and cottagers in the county. As, however, it has come to the knowledge of the Department that trees and plants infested with disease, have been imported into Ireland, it will be necessary for County Committees who intend to put this clause into operation to invite tenders from nurserymen and before acceptance to submit them to the Department for examination. The Department may, if they think it advisable, inspect the trees, &c., that are offered for sale, and satisfy themselves that they are suitable and free from disease.

Scheme to be  
approved by  
Department.

13. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE FLAX- GROWING INDUSTRY, 1905-6.

The following programme has been adopted by the Department for encouraging improvement in the flax-growing industry during the season 1905-6:

#### I.—FIELD EXPERIMENTS.

Variety tests and manual experiments will be continued. The object of these experiments is to ascertain the relative value of various

varieties of flax seed and the influence of certain manures on the yield and quality of the flax crop. Experiments on seed selection will also be undertaken. A report on the experiments carried out in 1904 has appeared in No. 3, Vol. 5, of the Department's *Journal*, and will also be published and distributed in leaflet form.

## II.—RIPPLING EXPERIMENTS.

With a view to testing whether rippling may be profitably undertaken in this country experiments will be again carried out in 1905-6, and a report on the results will be published.

## II.—ARTIFICIAL RETTING.

The Flax Supply Association propose to continue at Millisle the experiments on the drying of green straw for the purpose of determining whether flax retting on the artificial system can be profitably carried out in Ireland.

## IV.—COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

An attempt will again be made to collect statistics with reference to the flax crop through the managers of co-operative flax societies.

## V.—SCUTCHING TESTS.

The scutching trials started four years ago at Carhall, near Coleraine, to test various systems of scutching, will be continued during 1905-6 with such modifications as previous experience may suggest.

## VI.—FORMATION OF FLAX SOCIETIES.

The Department, subject to conditions to be prescribed by them, are prepared in a limited number of cases to assist farmers in establishing co-operative flax societies by paying a portion of the salary of an approved manager, and by granting loans for the erection of machinery.

Applications for assistance of this nature should be made to the Secretary of the Department. As soon as the Department are satisfied that the conditions are favourable for the formation of a society, an organiser will be sent to the district.

## VII.—PRIZES FOR GROWERS AND FOR OWNERS OF AND EMPLOYEES OF SCUTCH MILLS.

The Department have set aside a sum of money to enable the County Committee in each of the counties interested in flax growing—

- (A.) To hold a number of flax shows on the same lines as in the past four years.
- (B.) To offer prizes to growers for flax on foot.
- (C.) To offer prizes to scutch mill-owners, scutchers, and employees in scutch mills on the result of inspection of scutch mills.

A County Committee may adopt sections A and B or sections B and C, or any one of these sections.

### SECTION A.

For the purpose of this section a county may be divided into districts, in each of which a show of scutched flax may be held, at which it is suggested the following prizes be offered:—

#### (A.)—Growers.

First prize,	...	...	...	3 bags flax seed.
Second prize,	...	...	...	2   "   "   "
Third prize,	...	...	...	1 bag   "   "

(B).—*Scutchers.*

Scutchers employed in the mill where the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Scutchers employed in mills where the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

(C).—*Other employees.*

For other persons employed in the mill where the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Similar employees in mills where the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

(D).—*Mill-owners.*

*This class may be omitted if the County Committee so desire.*

Owners of mills in which the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Owners of mills in which the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

## SECTION B.

## Flax on foot.

For the purpose of this section the county may be divided into districts, in each of which prizes for flax on foot may be offered, e.g.:—

(a.) For growers the valuation of whose holdings does not exceed £10, and who grow at least half a statute acre of flax.

(b.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25, and who grow at least one statute acre of flax.

(c.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50, and who grow at least two statute acres of flax.

(d.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £50, and who grow at least three statute acres of flax.

*N.B.—The limits of valuation in the foregoing classes are not prescribed; they are merely inserted as an indication to County Committees to encourage the small grower.*

When judging growing crops the judge shall take into consideration:—

- (a.) Freedom of crop from weeds;
- (b.) Uniformity of crop;
- (c.) Length and quality of crop.

## SECTION C.

## Inspection of Mills.

For the purpose of this section the county may be divided into districts, in each of which it is suggested that prizes may be offered as follows:—

(a.) Three or more prizes to be competed for by the owners of scutch mills.

(b.) A like number of prizes to the scutchers employed in the successful competing mills.

(c.) A like number of prizes to other employees engaged in the successful mills.

When inspecting scutch mills the judge shall take into consideration:—

- (a.) The general arrangements (buildings, machinery, storage).
- (b.) The quality of scutching (handling of flax).
- (c.) Care and disposal of tow.
- (d.) General management.



## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. A County Committee adopting this scheme shall appoint a special sub-committee for flax, which must be restricted to six members, each of whom should be an experienced grower or scutcher of flax; and this sub-committee shall be given full authority to administer the county scheme when sanctioned in writing by the Department.

Appointment of sub-committee for flax.

2. The sub-committee shall be responsible for organising shows under section A, and for making all arrangements in connection with sections A, B, and C; but no payments under this scheme shall be authorised, except by the County Committee.

Responsibility of sub-committee.

3. The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local papers and by posters, invite applications on special forms from persons in the county desirous of competing for the prizes offered under this scheme. Copies of these posters must be forwarded to the Department.

Advertising, &c.

4. All prizes under this scheme, whether in connection with section A, or C, shall be paid in flax seed only, which will be procured by the Department and sold to the County Committee at cost price. In connection with section B, the prizes may be paid in money or seed at the discretion of the County Committee.

Prizes in seed only.

5. Not later than the 26th September, 1905, and not less than six weeks before the date of the first show, the County Committee must submit, for the approval of the Department, on the form provided for the purpose, a complete statement showing:—

Details of scheme to be submitted.

In regard to section A—(1) the classes to be provided at each show; (2) the quantity of flax to be exhibited by one person in each class, which should not be less than 16 stones; (3) the number and value of the prizes to be offered; (4) the place, suggested date, and hour of each show. (N.B.—Two or more alternative dates, being flax market days, should be suggested for each show); (5) the instructions to exhibitors, together with such conditions of award, in addition to the compulsory provisions in the following clauses as the Committee may consider desirable.

In regard to section B—(1) the number of districts into which it is proposed to divide the county; (2) the limits of valuation in each class; (3) the number and value of prizes in each class.

In regard to section C—(1) the number of districts into which it is proposed to divide the county; and (2) particulars as to the prizes to be offered to millowners, scutchers, and other employees respectively. (N.B.—A list of the names and addresses of the competing scotch mill-owners, the number of scutchers and other employees engaged in each such mill, must be submitted to the Department on the form provided for the purpose within six days after the close of the period for receiving entries.)

6. All growers of flax shall be eligible to compete for prizes in sections A and B, subject to the regulations of this scheme.

Persons eligible to compete.

7. Under section A no grower shall be paid more than one prize during the season, and after this same section no individual can receive a prize both as a grower and as a mill-owner.

No competitor can receive two prizes.

8. If, in the opinion of the judge, the flax exhibited under section A, the crop inspected under section B, or the work inspected in scutch mills under section C, does not show sufficient merit, the prizes must be withheld.

Withholding of prizes in certain cases.

9. If it be discovered that any fraud, deception, or dishonest practice has been committed, either in connection with the preparation or ownership of the scutched flax or growing flax, or in any representation regarding exhibits of growing crop or scutch mills which may have affected, or have been intended to affect, the decision of the judge or judges, the offending person shall be disqualified, and shall be debarred

Fraudulent practices.

from obtaining any future benefits under the Department's scheme. He shall also forfeit any claim in respect of prizes awarded under this scheme. The Department reserve to themselves the right to publish the names of such persons if deemed expedient.

Details of scheme to be approved by Department.

10. No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting any portion of this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department to the Committee's proposals has been obtained in writing. The scheme, when sanctioned by the Department, must be considered as final for the year.

Appointment of judge.

11. The County Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Department, appoint a competent judge or judges under this scheme. The person appointed must not be a resident of the county in which he is to act.

Payment of prizes.

12. (1) Not later than six days after the holding of each show the Secretary of the County Committee shall submit to the Department for approval, on the form provided for the purpose, a statement showing the name and address of each of the prize-winners under section A, and the quantity of flax seed to which each winner is entitled. (2) Similar returns in respect of competitions in section B and section C should be furnished to the Department within one week after the work of judging has terminated. (3) The awards will not be final until the sanction of the Department has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary.

Secretary to keep separate account of expenditure.

13. The Secretary of the County Committee shall keep a separate account of expenditure in connection with each section of this scheme, and shall furnish same to the Department when required.

Department's contribution.

14. Subject to the foregoing regulations being complied with, the Department will be prepared to refund County Committees 50 per cent. of all authorised expenditure under this scheme.

Department's decision final.

15. The decision of the Department in all matters of dispute in connection with this scheme shall be final.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOWS, 1906.

Information to be furnished by Show Societies to the Department.

1. In 1906, County Committees of Agriculture may, subject to the approval of the Department, make grants in aid of—

- (a), Established Agricultural, Poultry, Horticultural and Farm Produce Shows held under the auspices of an Agricultural Society;
- (b) Industrial Shows or Exhibitions, and
- (c) Ploughing Matches, Skilled Labour Competitions and Implement Trials.

In allocating the funds available under this scheme, County Committees should consider the claims of the various Shows held in the county and the special requirements of particular districts.

A Show Society, proposed to be subsidized under this scheme by a County Committee, must furnish, not later than 1st February, 1906, to the Department, through such County Committee, the following particulars in respect of each Show held by the Society in 1905, viz. :—

- (1.) An audited balance sheet, setting forth in detail the financial position of the Society after all liabilities have been discharged, and also,—

- (2). If required, a list certified by the Secretary of the Show Society, setting forth the amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1905.

Any Society which fails to furnish these particulars, or such further information as the Department may require, shall not be eligible to receive a subsidy.

2. In approving of the amount to be granted to any particular show, the Department will take into consideration:—

Approval of grants to Show Societies.

- (1.) The amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1904 and 1905.
- (2.) The total value of prizes awarded in 1905, and the cost of administration.
- (3.) The regard paid by the Society to the furtherance of the Department's Live Stock, Poultry, and other County Schemes.
- (4.) The amount set aside for classes confined to small farmers.

3. The prize schedule for 1906 must, prior to publication, be submitted in duplicate through the County Committee to the Department for approval in writing. Non-compliance with this regulation may entail the cancellation of the grant from the County Committee in 1906.

Prize schedule

The Department will not consider any schedule which has not previously received the approval of the County Committee.

4. The joint contribution from the County Committee and the Department must be acknowledged in the prize schedule.

Acknowledgment of subsidy.

5. In the case of Live Stock Shows, other than shows confined to Horses, provision must be made in the schedule of prizes for the inclusion of classes for Sheep and also for Poultry of the breeds subsidized by the County Committee.

Sheep and Poultry.

6. Each Society receiving a subsidy under this scheme shall, if required, afford all reasonable facilities for the inspection of their books by the Department, and shall admit the Department's Inspectors to the judges' ring during all adjudications on the day of the Show.

Societies books to be open for inspection.

7. A portion of the joint fund available under this scheme may be given to new Show Societies, provided the Department are satisfied:

New societies.

- (1.) That there is need for such new Societies in the county;
- (2.) That adequate local support is forthcoming; and
- (3.) That the rules and financial proposals of the Society are deemed satisfactory.

8. Only in very exceptional circumstances will the Department be prepared to sanction the holding of local exhibitions for the award of prizes by a County Committee.

Local exhibitions.

9. The cost of employing judges must be defrayed by Show Societies out of their own funds. The Department cannot undertake to supply the services of a Judge or Demonstrator for any Show or local exhibition as they have done in previous years.

Judges to be engaged by Show Societies.

10. Immediately after the Show the Secretary of the Society shall furnish to the Department, through the Secretary of the County Committee, a certificate of the total amount actually awarded in prizes at the Show, and the Department may then instruct the Secretary of the County Committee to lodge to the credit of the Show Society the amount of the grant already approved.

Payment of grant.

11. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

Department's decision final.

The Department recommend that each Agricultural or other Show Society receiving a subsidy under this Scheme should invite the County Committee to nominate one or more representatives to act on the Show Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.SCHEME OF PRIZES FOR COTTAGES AND SMALL FARMS,  
1906.Sections of  
scheme

1. In 1906 County Committees of Agriculture may, subject to the Department's approval, offer prizes in one or both of the following sections subject to the provisions of this scheme, viz. :—

- A. Cottages with gardens;  
B. Small farms.

Persons  
eligible to  
compete.

2. Competition in Section A shall be confined to *bona fide* cottagers. Only *bona fide* farmers who derive their means of living mainly from farming, who reside on their farms and work the farms themselves, will be eligible to compete in Section B. At least one-fourth of the arable land of the entire holding of each competitor in this section must be tillage, first year's grass or meadow being regarded as tillage.

Circuits.

3. For the purposes of this scheme the county may be divided into districts or circuits, in each of which separate competitions will be held.

Details of  
scheme to be  
approved by  
Department.

4. Particulars as to the sections adopted, the number of districts or circuits into which the county is divided, the number of classes in each section, the limits of valuation or acreage fixed by the County Committee for each class, and the number and value of the prizes offered, must be submitted to the Department on the prescribed form for approval.

Entry form.

5. Entries must be made on special forms to be obtained from the Secretary of the County Committee. Each competitor must forward one of these forms, accurately filled up in every detail, so as to reach the Secretary of the County Committee on or before a date to be fixed by the County Committee, but in no case later than the 31st May, 1906.

Withholding  
of prizes.

6. In cases of insufficient competition, want of merit, or in which the conditions of this scheme have not been strictly adhered to, the prizes may be withheld in whole or in part.

Points to be  
considered by  
judge.

7. The following points shall be taken into consideration by the judge in making his awards :—

## COTTAGE SECTION.

- (a.) Cleanliness and general order of cottages and premises.
- (b.) Cultivation of the garden, varieties of fruit and vegetables, arrangement of manure heap.
- (c.) General management and care of live stock (if any), poultry (quality to be particularly considered), housing accommodation, &c.

## SMALL FARM SECTION.

- (a.) Cleanliness, order and economy in the dwelling-houses and offices (including poultry-houses).
- (b.) Judicious character of cropping, efficiency of cultivation, arrangement of manure heaps, and provision for collecting liquid manure.

- (c.) Cultivation of the garden, variety of vegetables and fruit trees.
- (d.) General condition of land under grass, care of fences, gates, water courses, &c.
- (e.) Freedom from weeds, especially grass land; stack-yards and headlands.
- (f.) Cultivation of headlands.
- (g.) Management and care of live stock and poultry (quality to be particularly considered).
3. Special credit will be given if simple accounts of receipt and expenditure in connection with any holding entered for competition are kept and exhibited to the judge. Special credit for keeping of accounts.
9. The Department will supply, free of charge to the county, the Judge services of an Instructor to act as judge under this scheme.
10. The judge's report shall deal with such matters in connection with the competition as the Department and the County Committee may decide. Judge's report.
11. The inspection of cottages or small holdings entered for competition under this scheme will be made between the months of June and August. Date of inspection.
12. The Committee shall submit the judge's report, with list of awards, for consideration by the Department, who, as soon as they are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, will notify the Secretary of the County Committee that the prizes or reduced prizes may be paid. The awards will not be final until the sanction of the Department has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary. Payment of prizes.
13. The County Committee shall furnish to the Department such detailed statements of expenditure under this scheme as may be required from time to time. Returns of expenditure by County Committee.
14. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final. Department's decision final.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### SCHEME OF EXPERIMENTS FOR 1906.

These experiments are intended only for those counties in which an agricultural instructor has been appointed for the purpose of personally attending to all the details of selecting and measuring the land, sowing the seed, applying the manure, weighing the crops, and tabulating and writing a report on the result.

Agricultural instructors, before arranging the centres for these experiments, should carefully study the appendix to this scheme. They should be specially careful not to undertake experiments at too many centres, as the amount of work necessary is much greater than is supposed by those who have no experience of field experiments. Demonstrations with seeds and manures may be undertaken at a much larger number of centres.

Before commencing field experiments and demonstrations, each instructor must submit to the Department his proposals for the year.

In all cases seeds and manures must be ordered by the instructor, and paid for by the County Committee.

As early as possible, after the close of the season, tabulated results of the experiments must be sent to the Department, and where these are presented in a concise form, accompanied by brief and carefully prepared notes, the same may be published by the County Committee. pro-

vided the approval of the Department has been previously obtained. All plots should be marked off at the commencement of the experiment by pegs, 3 inches square and 2½ feet long, which should be firmly driven into the ground.

No change must be made in any of the manurial experiments, as given below, but the Instructor may include additional plots as local conditions render advisable. In the variety tests instructors are strongly advised not to omit any variety unless it is found impossible to procure the proper seed.

It is not absolutely necessary to have both a manurial and a variety test with any particular crop. One or other, or both, may be omitted at discretion.

## SCHEME OF THE EXPERIMENTS.

### I. OAT CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manure will be used per statute acre:—

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| No. of<br>Plot. |   |
| 1.              | No manure.  |
| 2.              | 1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.   |
| 3.              | 3 cwt. Superphosphate.  |
| 4.              | { 1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.<br>3 cwt. Superphosphate.                   |
| 5.              | { 1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.<br>3 cwt. Superphosphate.<br>3 cwt. Kalnit. |

### II. OAT CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following varieties may be tested:—

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| No. of<br>Plot. |                    |
| 1.              | Potato.            |
| 2.              | Black Tartarian.   |
| 3.              | Abundance.         |
| 4.              | Waverley.          |
| 5.              | Tartar King.       |
| 6.              | Banner.            |
| 7.              | Island Magee.      |
| 8.              | Any other variety. |

### III.—BARLEY CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The kinds and quantities of manure will be the same as for Oats (see page 2).

### IV.—BARLEY CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following varieties may be tested:—

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| No. of<br>Plot. |                              |
| 1.              | Archer's Chevalier.          |
| 2.              | Scotch Chevalier.            |
| 3.              | Hallet's Pedigree.           |
| 4.              | Garton's Brewers' Favourite. |
| 5.              | Garton's Invincible.         |

## V.—TURNIP CROP (MANURIAL TEST with FARMYARD MANURE).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

No. of Plot.

1. No manure (size of this plot, one-fortieth of a statute acre).
2. 20 tons farmyard manure.
3. 10 tons farmyard manure.
4. { 10 tons farmyard manure.  
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
5. { 10 tons farmyard manure.  
4 cwt. Superphosphate.  
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
7. { 10 tons farmyard manure.  
4 cwt. Superphosphate.  
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.  
3 cwt. Kainit.
7. { 10 tons farmyard manure.  
4 cwt. Superphosphate.  
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.  
2 cwt. Sulphate of Potash (not less than 90 per cent. pure).

## VI.—TURNIP CROP (MANURIAL TEST without FARMYARD MANURE).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

No. of Plot.

1. No manure (size of this plot, one-fortieth of a statute acre).
2. 4 cwt. Superphosphate.
3. { 4 cwt. Superphosphate.  
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
4. { 4 cwt. Superphosphate.  
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.  
3 cwt. Kainit.
5. { 6 cwt. Superphosphate.  
1½ cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.  
4½ cwt. Kainit.

## VII.—TURNIP CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, each four ridges full length of field.

The following varieties may be tested:—

No. of Plot.

No. of Plot.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Stirling Castle.     | 8. Bronze Top.           |
| 2. Improved Purple Top. | 9. Monarch.              |
| 3. Elephant.            | 10. Aberdeen Green Top.  |
| 4. Kangaroo.            | 11. Centenary.           |
| 5. Best of all.         | 12. Fosterton Hybrid.    |
| 6. Magnum Bonum.        | 13. Aberdeen Purple Top. |
| 7. Triumph.             | 14. Any other variety.   |

NOTE. Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, are Swedes.

## VIII.—MANGEL CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

- | No. of Plot. |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1.           | No manure (size of this plot one-fortieth of a statute acre).   |
| 2.           | 15 tons farmyard manure.  |
| 3.           | { 15 tons farmyard manure.<br>4 cwt. Superphosphate.  |
| 4.           | { 15 tons farmyard manure.<br>4 cwt. Superphosphate.<br>2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.   |
| 5.           | { 15 tons farmyard manure.<br>4 cwt. Superphosphate.<br>2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.<br>4 cwt. Kainit.   |
| 6.           | { 15 tons farmyard manure.<br>4 cwt. Superphosphate.<br>2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.<br>4 cwt. Salt.   |
| 7.           | { 15 tons farmyard manure.<br>4 cwt. Superphosphate.<br>4 cwt. Salt.<br>2 cwt. Nitrate of Soda (to be applied after thinning in two dressings). |

## IX.—MANGEL CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, each four ridges full length of field.

The following varieties may be tested:—

- | No. of Plot. |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1.           | Yellow Globe.        |
| 2.           | Prize Winner.        |
| 3.           | Crimson Tankard.     |
| 4.           | Golden Tankard.      |
| 5.           | Long Red.            |
| 6.           | Windsor Prize Taker. |
| 7.           | New Triumph.         |
| 8.           | Golden Globe.        |
| 9.           | Any other variety.   |

## X.—POTATO CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

- | No. of Plot. |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1.           | No manure (size of this plot one-fortieth of a statute acre).                       |
| 2.           | 20 tons farmyard manure.  |
| 3.           | 15 tons farmyard manure.  |
| 4.           | { 15 tons farmyard manure.<br>1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.                           |
| 5.           | { 15 tons farmyard manure.<br>1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.<br>4 cwt. Superphosphate. |



No. of  
Plot.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 6. | { | 15 tons farmyard manure.                |
|    |   | 1 cwt Sulphate of Ammonia.              |
|    |   | 4 cwt. Superphosphate.                  |
|    |   | 1 cwt. Muriate of Potash (high grade).  |
| 7. | { | 15 tons farmyard manure.                |
|    |   | 1 cwt Sulphate of Ammonia.              |
|    |   | 4 cwt. Superphosphate.                  |
|    |   | 1 cwt. Sulphate of Potash (high grade). |

## XI.—POTATO CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following varieties may be tested:—

<i>Maincrop.</i>		<i>Mid-Season.</i>	
No. of Plot.		No. of Plot.	
1.	Langworthy.	11.	British Queen.
2.	Black Skerries.	12.	Royal Kidney.
3.	Champion II.	13.	Any other variety.
4.	Old Champion.		
5.	Beauty of Bute.		
6.	Up-to-Date.		
7.	Evergood.		
8.	Discovery.		
9.	Northern Star.		
10.	Any other variety.		

## XII.—POTATO CROP (BOXING TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

No. of  
Plot.

1. "Seed" boxed before December 1st.
2. "Seed" boxed after January 31st.
3. Unsprouted seed.

## XIII.—POTATO CROP (SPRAYING TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following will be compared:

No. of  
Plot.

1. Unsprayed.
2. Effect of a 2 per cent. lime or Bordeaux mixture, single application.
3. Effect of a 2 per cent. lime or Bordeaux mixture, double application.
4. Effect of a 3 per cent. lime or Bordeaux mixture.
5. Effect of a 2 per cent. soda or Burgundy mixture, single application.
6. Effect of a 2 per cent. soda or Burgundy mixture, double application.
7. Effect of a 3 per cent. soda or Burgundy mixture.

## XIV.—DESTRUCTION OF CHARLOCK (PRESHAGH) AND OTHER WEEDS (SPRAYING TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following Solutions will be tested:—

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| No. of Plot. |  |
| 1.           | Unsprayed.                                 |
| 2.           | 50 gallons 3 per cent. Sulphate of Copper. |
| 3.           | 50 gallons 4 per cent. Sulphate of Copper. |
| 4.           | 50 gallons 10 per cent. Sulphate of Iron.  |
| 5.           | 50 gallons 15 per cent. Sulphate of Iron.  |

## XV.—MEADOW HAY CROP (MANURIAL TEST FOR ONE YEAR).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| No. of Plot. |  |
| 1.           | No manure.   |
| 2.           | 10 tons farmyard manure.   |
| 3.           | 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.  |
| 4.           | { 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.<br>2 cwt. Superphosphate.  |
| 5.           | { 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.<br>2 cwt. Superphosphate.<br>2 cwt. Kainit.                                    |
| 6.           | { 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.<br>2 cwt. Superphosphate.<br>2 cwt. Kainit (applied not later than Nov. 30th). |

## XVI.—IMPROVEMENT OF SECOND CLASS PASTURE.

Improvement to be estimated by Observation.

Size of plots, one-half a statute acre.

The following plan is suggested:—

- |              |                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| No. of Plot. |                                     |
| 1.           | 5 cwt. Basic Slag per statute acre. |
| 10.          | cwt. Basic Slag per statute acre    |
| 3.           | Unmanured.                          |

## XVII.—INFLUENCE OF SEED MIXTURES IN FORMING PASTURE

Land selected to be left in grass for not less than two years.

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

Plot 1.

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1½ | bushels Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. the bushel).  |
| ½  | bushel Perennial Rye Grass (28 lbs. the bushel). |
| 4  | lbs. Red Clover.                                 |
| 2  | lbs. White Clover.                               |

Plot 2.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | bushel Perennial Rye Grass (28 lbs. the bushel). |
| ½ | bushel Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. the bushel).   |
| 4 | lbs. Red Clover.                                 |
| 2 | lbs. White Clover.                               |

*Plot 3.*

- 1 bushel Meadow Fescue (23 lbs. the bushel).
- $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. the bushel).
- 4 lbs. Red Clover.
- 2 lbs. White Clover.

*Plot 4.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel Perennial Rye Grass (23 lbs. the bushel).
- $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. the bushel).
- 3 lbs. Cocksfoot.
- 3 lbs. Timothy.
- 3 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
- 3 lbs. Red Clover.
- 2 lbs. Alsike Clover.
- 2 lbs. White Clover.

## APPENDIX.

## "FIELD EXPERIMENTS" AND "DEMONSTRATION PLOTS,"

THEIR VALUE AND THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS.

(Reprinted from *Department's Journal*, Vol. 2. 1902.)

In a "Memorandum on Agricultural Education," issued in July last, the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland referred incidentally to field experiments as being work which might usefully form part of the duties of County Agricultural Instructors. Since that date fully half the counties in Ireland have resolved to put into operation a scheme of agricultural instruction, including field experiments, and, as it is highly desirable that such work should be conducted on systematic lines, it is proposed to give here, in simple language, a brief outline of the nature and purpose of field experiments and their value to farmers.

In the discussions which have taken place at meetings of County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction this class of work has been referred to either as "Experimental Plots" or "Demonstration Plots." No very hard and fast line can be drawn between these two classes of experimental work, but it has become customary to confine the term "Field Experiment" or "Experimental Plot" to indicating a comparative trial of different methods of cultivating, manuring, or seeding, the soil, for which object the land is carefully selected and measured, the manures analysed, the seed tested and accurately weighed, an exact record kept of the produce of each plot, and the whole work supervised by a person who has had a first-class training in practical and technical agriculture.

The term "Field Demonstration" or "Demonstration Plot" has, on the other hand, come to mean a simple test in which a small portion of a field is cultivated, manured, or seeded in a special manner for comparison with the rest of the field, but the term does not necessarily, or even generally, imply the exercise of a very high degree of accuracy in measuring the land, analysing the manures, or recording results.

For the sake of clearness, we may agree in Ireland to use the terms in the above sense. A "field experiment" or an experimental plot shall, therefore, mean a piece of land laid out in sub-plots, on which comparative trials are made of different methods of cultivation, of different kinds and quantities of manures, or of different kinds and quantities of seed. Field experiments will be found extremely costly, troublesome, and often very disappointing, and should not be undertaken by those who have not had a first-class training in both practical and technical agriculture. The secret of success in an agricultural experiment lies in

having all the conditions except one, constant or uniform. That is to say, if, for example, different methods of cultivation are under trial, the soil and the kinds and quantities of seeds and manures used on each sub-plot must be absolutely uniform. If, again, the influence of manures is to be tested, the cultivation of the land and the kinds and quantities of seed employed should be absolutely alike for each plot. And, similarly, if the seed is under trial, all the other conditions must be identical for each plot, and the quality of the seed alone should vary.

So little is this somewhat obvious condition precedent to success understood that in some of the experiments which were conducted last year by private individuals in Ireland, in which the yield from different varieties of oats was being estimated, each of the plots was manured in a different manner. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the results of such an experiment are worthless, it being impossible to distinguish between the changes in the crops due to variety of seed and those due to the influence of the different manures employed.

To insure that all the conditions but one are constant in the plots in a field experiment is, however, sometimes beyond the power of the most capable experimenter. For, in addition to securing uniformity in the cultivation of the soil, and in the kinds and quantities of seeds and manures, it is necessary that the work on all the sub-plots of a field experiment should be done under uniform conditions in respect of weather. Many an experiment—for instance, on the manuring of hay—which, in all other respects, has been carried out most successfully, has been spoiled at the last moment by rain coming on during the operations of weighing the crop.

The points which require attention in successfully conducting a field experiment are too numerous, and many of them too involved, to be detailed here. It is desirable, however, to point out a few of the more common mistakes which have to be avoided.

The selection of the person on whose farm the experiment is being conducted is a matter of great importance. The farmer selected should be capable of making notes of the appearance of the plots, and of superintending the labour on them during summer, when the Instructor for the district is engaged in another part of the county. It is, however, still more important that he should have a genuine interest in the success of the work. If his interest extends merely to the desire to obtain, free of charge, a small quantity of seed or manure, the work is not likely to be successful. He will soon discover that it is very far from being a profitable undertaking, unless he is content to give his services and interest in return for the information which is to be derived from the experiment.

It is, likewise, desirable, though not essential, that the farm selected should be near a railway station. If half a day is taken up in travelling to and from the plots, the number of experimental centres which the Instructor can supervise will be very limited. For this reason it is well to have more than one experiment situated in the same district, so that the Instructor can inspect and direct the work of two or three centres in one day.

The selection of the piece of land to be laid off into plots presents several difficulties. The whole area should be uniform in character, level if possible, and, if sloping, the slope should be uniform. If, as is sometimes the case, one or more sub-plots are on low-lying, deep soil, while some of the others are on high, thin ground, the results of the experiments will be absolutely worthless. "Openings" and "finishes" made by the plough should, when possible, be avoided. If one or the other runs through one of the sub-plots and not across them all, the results from the plots in which the "openings" or "finishings" occur must be discarded. But the greatest difficulty of all, in selecting suitable land, is to find a piece which has been uniformly cultivated, cropped and manured during, at least, the preceding five years. An experimental

plot on land, part of which, in the preceding year, was under swedes, a second part under mangels, and a third part under potatoes, will yield misleading results, even though the soil may appear comparatively uniform.

To decide on the size and the number of sub-plots in an experiment is a question which requires a great deal of consideration. Beginners almost invariably make the mistake of attempting too much in an experiment, and consequently multiply the number of sub-plots, thereby entailing more work than they can properly accomplish. It is a popular fallacy that each sub-plot should be large. Those who advocate large sub-plots, however, usually forget that the greater the number and the larger the area of each sub-plot, the more difficult it is (1) to secure land that is uniform in quality and previous treatment, (2) to get the manures and seed uniformly distributed, (3) to get the manures applied and the seeds sown and the crop weighed on one day, and (4) to get every operation completed without a change in weather, which, if it occurs in the middle of an operation, may vitiate the whole experiment. It is a safe rule to remember that the larger the size of each sub-plot the fewer there should be of them. In Ireland, where the fields are small and the land, as a rule, undulating, it will often be found very difficult to get even one statute acre of land sufficiently uniform for experimental work. Good results can, however, be obtained with sub-plots one-tenth of an acre in extent. Each sub-plot may be 44 yards long by 11 yards wide, or other dimensions containing the same area. First-class results have been obtained in Scotland by using plots one-twentieth of an acre in extent, while in Canada plots only one-hundredth of an acre in extent have been successfully employed. If, however, it is considered advisable to have plots one-quarter of an acre in extent (and no larger should be employed except in very rare cases), it will seldom be possible to find sufficiently uniform land to admit of more than four or five sub-plots.

Enough has now been said respecting the chief difficulties in carrying out the details of a field experiment to moderate the ambition of instructors, and prevent them undertaking too many centres. Indeed, County Committees, as well as the Instructors, would be well advised to enter upon experimental work with caution. In their desire to serve every district in a county they may insist on having too many centres. It would be wiser to rest content with a few experiments, well conducted, rather than have a large number yielding unreliable results. The time available in spring for the measuring of land, the application of manures, and the sowing of seeds is very limited, and, if the Instructor is to supervise all the work himself, it is obvious that he cannot attend to many centres. Moreover, if the maximum amount of useful work is to be done the experimental centres should be selected with a view to the minimum amount of time being spent in travelling. Field experiments, as has already been stated, may prove expensive, and, for this reason, it is desirable that the number of centres in one county should be limited, and selected with a view to avoiding unnecessary travelling expenses.

The results of an experiment are of much wider application than is usually supposed. Most of the soils in Ireland have this in common, that they are deficient in those substances which plants require for their growth, and, therefore, where this is the case, no matter in what county the experiment is made, the lessons derived from it will be found useful in all.

One more point remains to be dealt with for the benefit of all County Instructors, County Committees, farmers, and the Department alike. After reading the above list of difficulties which will face the experimenter, it cannot be hoped that at first field experiments will be the success which enthusiasts would desire. As has already been stated more than once, the work may prove expensive, oftentimes very disappointing, and it must proceed slowly. It will be found that the results of experiments conducted in one year will not agree with the results of experiments conducted the preceding season. It will also be found that

the results of experiments conducted on the same lines in different counties will not agree. Experiments which are carried out even in the same field in the same year will apparently contradict each other. There will, no doubt be numerous opportunities for critical wisacres to raise a cry that field experiments are a waste of money and of no practical use to the farmer. Such has been the result in other countries, and we can hardly expect otherwise in Ireland. The enthusiasm which exists to-day may be followed in a year or two by a reaction, and it will then require faith and perseverance to carry on the work.

Fortunately, we have the history of similar movements in other countries to encourage us. In Scotland, for example, it took some years of steady work before prejudice was overcome, and the true value of experimental work was apparent. In that country there is no longer any difficulty in finding proofs of the great value of field experiments, but even greater than their direct influence on the system of farming has been the collateral results in spreading the knowledge of technicalities of soils, manures and crops.

There is one mistake into which some other countries have been led, which it will be the duty of the Department to prevent in Ireland. If each Instructor were to carry on investigations having no relation to, or the results of which could not be co-ordinated with the results of those conducted by others, and, further, if each experimenter were allowed to multiply the number of his experiments and change his system from year to year before he had arrived at any definite results, the confusion which the publication of a mass of figures, which were not comparable, would give rise to in the minds of farmers would be a source of great danger to the success of the work. If farmers are to take an intelligent interest in the work, and follow the result as published from year to year, and if the value of the experiments in one county is to be enhanced by the work done in other counties, all field experiments will have to be co-ordinated, unnecessary overlapping and variation of experiments prevented, and the results presented in the shortest and simplest manner. This duty of co-ordinating field experiments in all Ireland rests with the Department. They fully realise its importance, and accept full responsibility.

What has been said with regard to experimental plots is not altogether applicable to demonstration plots. A simple trial of a new system of cultivation, manuring or seeding, which has been found, as the result of a field experiment, to yield profitable results may constitute a demonstration plot. In a demonstration plot it is not necessary to be so accurate in the measurement of land, or in weighing manures and crops as in field experiment. It is not necessary always to have sub-plots; one plot may be sufficient. It may not even be necessary to weigh the crop as, if the plot is near the public road or some place of meeting, where it can be seen by a large number of farmers, its lesson will be apparent to every passer-by. Demonstration plots are not expensive, and in every county there must be a large number of farmers who are perfectly competent to carry out the work with the occasional assistance of the Instructor. Every farmer should adopt the practice of having a demonstration plot in every field. For example, in applying purchased manure to a field he should withhold the manure from a small portion of it in order to prove whether so far as can be observed by the eye the application of the manure has paid. The untreated portion then becomes a demonstration plot. Similarly, if a new variety of potato, swede, mangel, oat, barley, or wheat, an untried mixture of grass seeds, or artificial manures is recommended, each farmer should procure just sufficient of the material to prove whether, when tested side by side with his usual seed or manure, it yields a more profitable return. The plot devoted to the new method, manure, or seed then becomes a demonstration plot.

Last year, at the instigation of the Department, about 1,500 farmers conducted demonstration plots with one or other of three varieties of potatoes. A small quantity of each variety was planted alongside of the variety usually cultivated and constituted a demonstration plot. The advantages of this are obvious. The cost was trifling. If the yield this year has been good, and the quality excellent, each farmer will again plant this new variety, and in a few years the potatoes will be rapidly distributed throughout Ireland. If, on the other hand, the potatoes possess no advantage over the common varieties, this information will rapidly spread in the district, and farmers will be prevented from laying out large sums of money in procuring the new seed.

It will be the duty of the Itinerant Instructor to encourage demonstration plots of all kinds in the county under his charge, and County Committees should encourage the work so far as the time of the Itinerant Instructor will permit.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CREAMERIES.\*

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With a view to encourage and assist improvement in the very important work of the management of creameries, the Department have decided :—

- (1) To publish annually a Register of suitably equipped and well-managed creameries and auxiliaries.
- (2) To arrange for visits of the Department's Instructors in Dairying to creameries and auxiliaries.
- (3) To make provision during the winter for courses of instruction in dairy technology, with special reference to creamery management.
- (4) To award certificates of competency to creamery managers under prescribed conditions.
- (5) To hold annually a series of surprise butter competitions.

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\* Throughout these regulations the term "creamery" does not include auxiliaries where milk is separated and the cream sent elsewhere to be made into butter.

## I.—REGULATIONS, 1906-7.\*

1. *REGISTRATION OF CREAMERIES AND AUXILIARIES.*

The Department are prepared to consider applications for the Registration of creameries and auxiliaries from managers and proprietors who desire to have their management recognised by the Department as efficient, and who may be in a position to train one or more pupils.

Applications from apprentices or pupils in creameries for admission to the examination for the Department's Creamery Managers' Certificates will be considered only in the case of those who have been trained in Registered Creameries under approved managers. (See page 208 *et seq.*)

The requirements for Registration in the case of creameries† are:—

- (1.) That the manager is capable.
- (2.) That strict cleanliness and order are manifested around the creamery, in the creamery, and in the persons of manager, employees, and pupils.
- (3.) That a proper system of bookkeeping and business methods is in operation.
- (4.) That the buildings and equipment are suitable.
- (5.) That the premises and methods are at all times open to inspection by the Department.
- (6.) That defects indicated by the Department's Inspectors and Instructors are remedied with the least possible delay.

[As the Department would not feel warranted in incurring the expense of repeatedly inspecting creameries and auxiliaries the proprietors or managers of which show no inclination to carry out necessary improvements indicated by the Department's Inspectors and Instructors, applications from creameries and auxiliaries which have been entered for Registration in previous years and are not included in the Department's Register for 1905-6 must be accompanied by a statement of the efforts which have since been made towards effecting the requisite improvement in each case].

- (7.) That the butter packages in general use are satisfactory.
- (8.) That apprentices and pupils (if any) receive efficient training and instruction.
- (9.) That the creamery is entered for the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions in 1906.

[Failure to forward duly an Exhibit for any one Competition will—except in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Department, afford a satisfactory excuse for such failure—disqualify a creamery for Registration].

\* For some important modifications proposed in the Regulations to come into operation in 1907-8, see p.

† See footnote, page 205.



Registration of auxiliaries will be granted in the cases which fulfil the foregoing conditions (1) to (6) inclusive.

All creameries and auxiliaries, whether co-operative, joint-stock, or proprietary may be entered for Registration.

Inspection of the creameries and auxiliaries will take place as speedily as possible.

The Register, which is subject to annual revision, is published annually, and contains the names of each creamery and auxiliary accepted for Registration on the result of the previous year's inspections, as well as the names of the manager, and of the president, chairman, proprietor, or general manager of the creamery or auxiliary. The Register for 1906-7, which will be published early in 1907, will be divided into two classes, viz., First Class and Second Class. In the First Class will be included only those creameries and auxiliaries which, during the period covered by the 1906 Inspections, have been maintained in a highly satisfactory condition in regard to all the requirements of the Scheme as set forth above. In the Second Class will be included those creameries and auxiliaries which, while failing to attain to as high a level of efficiency as those of the First Class, and accordingly requiring improvement to a greater or less extent, are nevertheless considered by the Department to merit recognition as having to a passable degree complied with the requirements of the Scheme. In considering applications for Registration the Department attach much more importance to cleanliness and order than to elaborate and expensive equipment. At the same time due consideration is given to the provision of an efficient equipment.

The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to inspect or to register any creamery or auxiliary, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

*Applications for the Registration of creameries and auxiliaries must be made on Form A 136, to be obtained from the Department, Upper Merriam-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in, should be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department on or before the last day of March, 1906. Applications after this date may be considered from managers who, having duly applied for the Registration of their creameries or auxiliaries, subsequently remove to creameries or auxiliaries which have not applied for Registration, but no such applications can be entertained later than 1st May, 1906.*

## 2. VISITS TO CREAMERIES OF INSTRUCTORS IN DAIRYING.

With a view to increase the existing facilities for obtaining technical advice and assistance in the management of creameries, the Department have made arrangements by which proprietors can have their creameries and auxiliaries periodically visited free of charge by Instructors in Dairying, appointed by the Department. Under these arrangements all creameries and auxiliaries, whether co-operative, proprietary, or joint stock, and whether entered for Registration or not, from which applications on Form A 175 are duly received and accepted by the Department, are visited periodically by the Department's Instructors. On the occasion of each visit all necessary advice is afforded on matters relating to the dairying operations.

It is not necessary that applications on Form A 175 should be renewed annually. Creameries and auxiliaries from which applications on this form are accepted will be retained on the list of those to be visited by the Department's Instructors until notification is given

to the contrary. The Department, however, reserve the right to remove from the list at any time creameries or auxiliaries the proprietors or managers of which evince no desire to profit by the instruction afforded.

Applications for visits of the Instructors for any special purpose, e.g., the preparation of sketch plans and notes for creamery buildings, or suggestions for specifications for machinery, should be made on Form A 174. It is, however, to be understood that except in cases of special urgency applications of this nature cannot receive prior attention to those made on Form A 175.

The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to send an Instructor to any creamery or auxiliary.

### 3 WINTER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

During winter, courses of instruction in the subjects of examination for the Creamery Managers' Certificates may be provided.

Attendance at the annual course of instruction for students of agriculture provided at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, is recommended as a preliminary general training for young men who may intend to become creamery managers.

### 4. CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

It is proposed to hold annually in March an examination for these certificates. The subjects of the examination are set forth on pages 209 to 214. Due notice of time and place will be given to applicants.

To the examination of 1907 will be admitted—

- (a.) Persons who for the whole season\* immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered creamery† to the satisfaction of the Department‡
- (b.) Assistant-managers, apprentices, and pupils who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have worked in a registered creamery† under an approved manager,‡ and who furnish a satisfactory certificate from him.
- (c.) Persons who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered auxiliary to the satisfaction of the Department.
- (d.) Students who have attended a full winter course of instruction approved by the Department.

[The following courses will be approved for the examination to be held in 1907:—

- (1.) The courses for creamery managers provided at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, since 1902-3, inclusive.
- (2.) Any course of instruction during the winter 1906-7, which the Department may notify, at a later date, as approved.]

The Creamery Managers' Certificate will be granted to candidates of class (a.) who are successful at the examination. A provisional certificate, which—on application being duly made—will be exchanged for the Creamery Managers' Certificate after the holder has, to the

\* The Season shall be considered to begin on 1st May and to terminate on 31st October.

† See footnote, page 303.

‡ An approved Manager is one who possesses the qualifications set forth in foregoing clause (a.).

satisfaction of the Department, managed a registered creamery for at least one whole season, will be granted to the successful candidates of classes (b), (c), and (d).

The Managers' Certificate is valid only for the year in which it is issued. New Certificates will, however, be issued annually by the Department to holders of lapsed Certificates on the condition that the holder in each case shows that he has managed for the preceding season a creamery registered by the Department on the results of that season's inspections.

Candidates must satisfy the Department that they are at least twenty years of age on the last day of January previous to the examination.

*Applications for admission to the examination should be made not later than 31st January, 1907, on Form A 137, to be obtained from the Department, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £1, which will be returned if the candidate presents himself for examination, or if his application is not accepted.*

Copies of the Forms of Certificate issued to successful candidates in 1905 are printed on page 217.

A list of Technical Schools in which instruction is given in one or more of the subjects of the examination for the Certificates is printed on page 218.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

N.B.—The Text Books mentioned within brackets thus [ ] under each subject will be found useful by candidates. The latest editions of these books can be obtained through any bookseller, and the various Acts of Parliament may be procured from Messrs. Ponsonby, Grafton-street, Dublin. Candidates should also carefully read the pamphlets and leaflets issued by the Department. It is not possible to obtain books which adequately cover the subjects of the examination, and it is to be understood that the questions will in every case be set from the Syllabus and not from Text Books.

#### i.—DAIRY FARMING.

##### *Soils.*

Suitability for dairy farming.

##### *Crops.*

Pasture, hay, green crops, forage crops, grain crops.

##### *Fertility of Soil.*

Sources of grain and loss to soil.  
Farmyard manure.  
Artificial manure.

##### *Stock.*

Pure-bred and half-bred cattle: suitability for dairying purposes.  
Selection of bull, of milk cows, of heifers.  
Calf rearing.  
Pigs: breeding and management.

##### *Housing of Stock.*

Cow-houses, best types.  
Improvement of existing cow-houses.  
Calf-houses.  
Pig-houses.  
Shelter sheds.

## DAIRY FARMING—(continued).

*Foods and Feeding.*

Home-grown and purchased foods: composition and uses.  
 Manurial value of feeding stuffs.  
 Separated milk and butter-milk as feeding stuffs.

*Milk Production.*

Circumstances affecting quantity and quality of milk.  
 Summer and winter dairying.

*Diseases of Stock.*

The common ailments affecting dairy stock.

["*The Elements of Farming*," Primrose M'Connell. (Vinton & Co.). Price 2s. 6d.]

## II.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

*Physics.*

Weighing and measuring.  
 The balance.  
 Graduated vessels.  
 Solids, liquids, gases.  
 Density, hydrometers.  
 The spring balance as a force-meter.  
 Friction, lubricants.  
 Centrifugal force.  
 Work and power—their measurement.  
 Fluid pressure: pumps, syphons, wells.  
 Effect of heat on the properties of matter.  
 Temperature and thermometers.  
 Evaporation and condensation.  
 Transfer of heat—conduction, convection, and radiation.  
 Heat a measurable quantity.  
 Units of heat, specific heat, latent heat.  
 Relation between pressure and boiling point.  
 Refrigeration—principles involved.  
 Heat and work.  
 Heat a form of energy.

["*Introductory Physics*," Gregory & Simmons. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 2s. ...  
 Omit §§ 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 80, 81, 91, 92, 128, 129,  
 130; and chapters VII. and XI.]

*Chemistry.*

Fundamental principles.  
 Indestructibility of matter.  
 Simple and compound substances.  
 Chemical change.  
 Solution; precipitation; filtration; oxidation; reduction.  
 The atomic theory.  
 Chemical nomenclature.  
*The Atmosphere.*—Its composition; part it plays in combustion, and in vital changes.  
*Water.*—Composition, physical and chemical properties; natural waters.  
 Bases, acids, and salts; acidity and alkalinity—quantitative determination.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(continued).

General knowledge of the Elementary Chemistry of the following substances and their compounds as met with in dairying:—

Potash, soda, lime, magnesia, ammonia, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, borax, and boracic acid.

Lactic, butyric, and salicylic acids, formalin, amyl alcohol, albumen, casein, fats, milk-sugar.

[*"Elementary Chemistry,"* Farncauz. (Longmans). Price 2s. 6d.

Omit § § 171, 181, 182, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224; and chapters XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV.]

## iii.—DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY.

Microscopical study of milk.

Experimental proof that souring of milk is due to bacterial activity.

Sources of bacterial contamination.

Care of milk; influence of temperature upon the keeping qualities of milk.

Biology of the commoner forms of bacteria, yeasts, and mould fungi

Cultivation of bacteria and moulds; preparation of pure cultures.

Disinfection and application of disinfectants.

Bacterial examination of air, water, and dust.

Injurious bacteria of milk; milk in relation to disease.

Defects in milk due to improper feeding of cows.

Methods of preserving milk: pasteurisation, sterilisation, filtration, refrigeration.

Objections to the use of chemical preservatives.

Cream-ripening; use of "starters."

Importance of extreme cleanliness in dairies.

Comparison of the bacterial contents of good and bad keeping butters.

Bacterial faults in butter.

Coagulation of milk.

The part played by unorganised ferments and by bacteria, yeasts and moulds in cheese-ripening.

Comparison of the ripening changes that take place in hard and in soft cheeses.

Faults in cheese due to bacterial agency.

Bacterial treatment of creamery sewage.

[*"Outlines of Dairy Bacteriology,"* H. L. Russell. (The author, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.). Price 4s. 6d.

Or,—*"Bacteria in Milk and its Products,"* H. W. Conn, (P. Blackiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.)]

## iv.—DAIRY TECHNOLOGY.

- Composition and properties of milk and its products, and of their constituents.
- Causes of variation in milk.
- Changes produced in milk and its products by heat and bacteria.
- Physical characteristics of good milk, cream, and butter.
- Sampling at farm and creamery; testing and analysis of milk, cream, butter, and cheese.
- Acidity and its estimation.
- Factory tests for quality of milk.
- Physical and chemical changes involved in the manufacture of cream, butter, and cheese.
- Preservation, conveyance, and marketing of milk.
- Cream raising and separation; the cream trade.
- Ripening of cream.
- Churning: conditions influencing yield and quality of butter.
- Washing, salting, and working of butter; packing for market.
- Conditions affecting quality of butter.
- Chilling and cold storage.
- Separated milk and butter-milk; uses and value.
- Standards of quality for milk, cream, butter, butter-milk.
- Hard and soft cheese making: principles of manufacture; ripening and storage.

[*"Milk and its Products," Henry H. Wing. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 4s.*

*Omit pages 270 to 288.*

Or.—*"Creamery Buttermaking," John Michels. (The author, Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.). Price 5s.]*

## v.—DAIRY ENGINEERING.

*Buildings for Creameries.*

- Selection of site; general arrangement of a creamery to facilitate work; space required.
- Plans of creameries.
- Building materials.
- Ventilation; lighting; drainage.
- Approximate cost.

*Water Supply.*

- Source; selection of a site for wells; sinking and lining of wells; artesian wells; suitability of water for dairy purposes; means of purification; storage.

*Sewage.*

- Methods of disposing of creamery sewage.

*Machinery.*

- Elementary fitting; packing of glands; adjustment of bearings; shafting and brackets; lining up of machines; tools required in a creamery.

*Boilers.*

- Types of boilers; advantages and disadvantages of each.
- Size of boiler needed for central and auxiliary creameries; evaporative power.
- Insulation and setting of boilers.
- Fittings attached to boilers; their use and care.
- Usual defects in boilers.
- Firing and care of boiler; cleaning.
- Use of water-purifier.
- Various methods of economising steam.
- Feed-water heaters.

## DAIRY ENGINEERING—(continued).

## Coal.

Evaporation power of various qualities.  
How to judge coal.  
Consumption of fuel; economical stoking.

## Chimneys.

Steel and brick; approximate cost; advantages and disadvantages of each.

## Steam Engine.

Construction and management of ordinary non-condensing engine.  
Power required; steam consumption.

## Lubrication.

Oils, greases, &c.  
Oil holders and filters.

## Machines.

Various types of weighing machines, heaters, regenerative heaters, coolers, separators, tanks, vats, churns, pumps, butter-workers, refrigerating plants.  
Their capacity, construction, and approximate cost.

## Arrangement of Machinery.

Transmission of power.  
Care of belts; belt fasteners.  
Pulleys and gearing.  
Speed of various machines, and description of methods for increasing and reducing speed in machinery.

## Arrangement of Work in a Creamery.

Hands required.

[*"Elementary Manual on Steam and the Steam Engine,"* Professor Jamieson. (C. Griffin, & Co.). Price 3s. 6d.  
Omit Chapters IV., VII., XVIII., XIX., XX., XXIV., XXV.

Or,—*"First Stage Steam,"* J. W. Hayward. (W. B. Clisc, London.). Price 2s. 6d.

Omit as much of pp. 4 and 5 as relates to *"The Planimeter,"* together with §§ 9, 18, 40, 60, 61, 62, 68, 77, 78, 81.]

## VI.—BUSINESS METHODS.

## Office equipment.

General business terms and abbreviations.

Correspondence, care of; telegrams.

Postal regulations.

Business forms.

Banking: cheques, loans, overdrafts.

Railway rates, regulations and forms.

## Purchase of materials—

Milk, valuation of.

Quotations for various goods required in a creamery.

## Marketing of produce—

Market charges and regulations.

Trade routes.

Special requirements of various markets.

Insurance—fire, boiler, and employer's liability.

Advertising: quotations and circulars.

## Calculations—

Yield.

Cost at each stage of manufacture.

Monthly estimates.

Comparison of returns from milk, cream, butter, and cheese trades.

Labour and wages.

## BUSINESS METHODS—(continued).

## Book-keeping—

- Use and balancing various books used in creameries
- Preparation of returns.
- Depreciation allowances.
- Balance sheet.
- Allocation of profits.

["*Modern Business Methods*," Hooper and Graham. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 2s. 6d.

Omit pages 144 to 153, and Chapters XXVII. and XXVIII.

And,—"*Practical Lessons in Bookkeeping*," Jackson. (University Tutorial Press, Ltd.). Price 3s. 6d.]

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899; the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893; the Employers' Liability Act, 1880; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900; the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901; Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, 1876 and 1893; and so much of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1896, and the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, as may be applicable to creameries; the Dairies Cow-Sheds and Milk Shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1878, and subsequent Statutory Orders on this subject applying to Ireland.

## 5. SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS.

A number of Surprise Butter Competitions will be held each year.

The object of these competitions is to induce creamery managers and others engaged in butter-making to give increased attention to every detail in the making and packing of butter, and particularly to cleanliness in every stage of the work. The reputation of Irish butter must depend on the degree in which these two essentials, viz., cleanliness and attention to details, are possessed by Irish buttermakers. But unless interest in the work can be increased and sustained, and unless those engaged in the industry bring into the work a certain amount of enthusiasm, accompanied by a desire and a determination to excel, the qualities which mark the successful buttermaker will not be perpetuated, and the possibilities of Ireland as a butter producer cannot be realised to the full. Fortunately, buttermaking is an occupation which becomes engrossingly interesting to those who have studied the numerous scientific problems which it presents to the thinking mind. The courses of instruction for creamery managers have been instrumental in arousing interest in the scientific side of dairying, and it is hoped that these competitions may serve the further useful purpose of stimulating many creamery managers to greater sustained practical efficiency. They certainly should set up a standard of comparison by means of which buttermakers will be able to measure their progress towards perfection.

The following is the procedure which the Department intend to adopt:—

On not more than eight and not less than five occasions each year the Department will forward to each person who enters for the competitions a telegram requesting the recipient to send to an address in Dublin a box, keg, or kiel of butter made on the day the telegram is despatched, from cream separated on the previous working day. The butter at each competition may be judged one or more times by one or more competent and independent persons appointed by the Department.

Provided that the judges consider the exhibits show sufficient merit, the following prizes will be given in each competition on the basis of the highest total number of points, viz:—

Prizes for first class,	£2 each.
Prizes for second class,	£1 "

In addition a sum of 10s. will be awarded in each case to the dairy-maid or actual maker of an exhibit obtaining a First Class prize.



Until further notice the following scale of points will be adopted as the basis in judging:—

Flavour, . . . . .	60 points.
Texture, . . . . .	25 „
Colour, . . . . .	5 „
Packing and finish, . . . . .	10 „
Total, . . . . .	100 „

*N.B.*—To the total marks awarded to an exhibit two marks will be added if the exhibit contains no preservative other than salt. (See Condition 8 on page 216.)

The following special prizes are offered in the case of exhibitors who comply with all the conditions of the competitions, and whose exhibits obtain not less than 90 per cent. of the maximum number of points obtainable during the year:—

To the manager of the creamery obtaining the highest number of points, . . . . .	£10
To the manager of the creamery obtaining the second highest number of points, . . . . .	£6
To the manager of the creamery obtaining the third highest number of points, . . . . .	£4

In the event of two or more creameries obtaining the same total number of points during the year, or in any other circumstances which may arise, the Department reserve the right to allocate this sum of £20 in such manner as they may think fit.

All prizes will be paid at the end of the year.

#### CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITIONS.

1. These competitions are open to butter made in any creamery in Ireland, whether co-operative, joint stock, or private, which complies with the conditions of the competitions.

2. Applications must be made on Form A 136, which may be had from the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in by intending competitors, who are required at the same time to enter their creameries for Registration, should be forwarded so as to reach the office of the Department on or before the last day of March, 1906, accompanied by a fee of £1, which will admit to all the competitions in one year.

Creameries which have been placed on the Department's Register for 1905-6 are exempt from the payment of any fee for the competitions held in 1906.

3. The quantity of butter in each exhibit must be either 56 lbs., or 112 lbs., packed in a box, keg, or kiel, similar to those in regular use by the competitor.

Competitors using packages other than those in general use at their creameries will be disqualified from participating in any future competitions, and will forfeit any prizes that may have been awarded to their exhibits. They will also be debarred from entering their creameries for registration.

4. The butter must be made on the day on which the telegram is despatched by the Department, from cream separated on the preceding working day. The butter must be forwarded by passenger train, carriage paid, on the same day as that on which it is made.

5. Excepting the direction label supplied by the Department, there must be no mark or label in or on the package of butter, which might indicate its origin.

6. The carrying Company's receipt must be transmitted to the Department by post on the day the exhibit is forwarded. Unless the carrying Company's receipt is received at the Office of the Department

by the ordinary postal delivery on the morning of the day following that on which the telegram is despatched, the exhibit will be liable to be disqualified.

7. Butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water, or more than 3 per cent. of salt, will be ineligible for a prize.

8. To the total marks awarded by the Judges to an exhibit two marks will be added if the exhibit contains *no preservatives* other than salt.

9. The butter sent in for competition will be paid for by the Department at the end of the year. The price given will be based on the current market rate prevailing for the various classes of butter at the date on which the telegrams are despatched, and shall be determined by the judges.

Any butter which reaches the Department in an unsatisfactory condition will not be paid for, but will be returned to the competitor at his own risk.

10. Creameries entered for the competitions must at all times be open to the inspection of the Department's officers.

11. Any departure from these rules will disqualify the competitor.

12. The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to accept for competition butter from any creamery, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

#### PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE SCHEME FOR 1907-8.

While it is not intended to subject the main features of the Scheme to annual revision, alterations in matters of detail which from representations made to the Department, and from experience in the working of the Scheme, are found to be desirable, will be adopted in the Regulations which are published annually. The Department have under consideration the undermentioned modifications, which it is proposed to incorporate in the Regulations for next year (1907-8). As these changes will considerably alter the conditions under which creameries can be entered for Registration and for the Surprise Butter Competitions, it has been decided to afford this notification before their adoption is definitely sanctioned.

##### *Proposed Modifications.*

- (1.) The existing condition No. (7) for Registration (see page 206) to be modified and to read as follows:—

(7.) That the 56-lb. pyramid boxes and the 112-lb. keils used in the creamery are those approved by the Department as standard butter packages.

- (2.) The following to be added to the existing conditions for Registration as set forth on page 206.

(10.) That, in the case of creameries having auxiliaries under their control, all the creamery's auxiliaries are entered for Registration.

Under this arrangement applications from auxiliaries for Registration will not be entertained unless the "central" creameries with which they are connected are also entered for Registration, except in the case of independent separating stations not under the control of the churning stations which they supply with cream.

- (3.) The following to supersede existing Conditions 1 and 2 of the Surprise Butter Competitions (see page 215):—

1. Only those creameries which are included in the Department's Register of Creameries for 1906-7 are eligible to participate in the Surprise Butter Competitions to be held in 1907.

- (4.) The following to supersede existing Condition 8 of the Surprise Butter Competitions:—

(8.) Butter containing any preservative other than salt will be disqualified.

COPIES OF FORMS OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE EXAMINATION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES IN 1905.

## I.

## CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATE.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATE.

## Awarded

to \_\_\_\_\_ on the results of the Examination held in 1905, and in consideration of his having managed the \_\_\_\_\_ Creamery to the satisfaction of the Department during the year 1904.

This Certificate is renewable annually on the Conditions prescribed by the Department's Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries.

[Department's  
Seal]

(Signed),

T. P. GILL, Secretary.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1905.

## II.

## PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## EXAMINATION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATE.

## PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, having been successful at the Examination held in 1905, will be entitled to obtain the Department's Creamery Manager's Certificate upon shewing that he has since managed for at least one whole Season, to the satisfaction of the Department, a Creamery\* registered under the Department's Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries.

T. P. GILL, Secretary.

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin,  
\_\_\_\_\_ 1905.

Prepd. \_\_\_\_\_

Esd. \_\_\_\_\_

\* The term "Creamery" does not include auxiliaries where milk is separated and the cream sent elsewhere to be made into butter.

LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN WHICH INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN IN ONE OR MORE OF THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT'S CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following list is published for the information of creamery students desiring to obtain instruction in the subjects specified therein. It is, however, to be understood that the classes at the undermentioned schools are not framed to meet the requirements of creamery students in regard to the syllabus set forth in this pamphlet. At the same time the classes will in all cases be found useful for creamery managers.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.
ARMAGH MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping.
BALLINASLOE: ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, .	Business Methods, Office Routine, Book-keeping.
BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN: TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping.
BALLYMENA MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Theoretical Mechanics, Chemistry, Steam, Physiography.
BAMBRIDGE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, . .	Chemistry, Physiography.
BANDON: TECHNICAL CLASSES, . .	Book-keeping.
BANGOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, . .	Book-keeping, Physiography.
BELFAST MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.	Theoretical Mechanics, Practical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam, Book-keeping and Business Methods, Physiography.
BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping, Chemistry, Physiography.
BRAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL, . . .	Book-keeping, Office work.
CARLOW TECHNICAL CLASSES (CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL).	Book-keeping.
CLONMEL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, .	Book-keeping.
COLERAINE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, .	Theoretical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping.
CORK: CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.	Practical Mechanics, Chemistry, Steam, Agricultural Science.
DROGHEDA MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Book-keeping, Applied Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry.
DUNDALK MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Book-keeping, Applied Mechanics, Theoretical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam.
CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, .	Book-keeping, Theoretical Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam, Physiography.
DUNGANNON TECHNICAL CLASSES, .	Theoretical Mechanics, Chemistry
EDLINTON: CARMONEY NATIONAL SCHOOL.	Agricultural Science.
FERRYMOY TECHNICAL CLASSES, . .	Book-keeping, Business Methods.

## LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—continued.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.
CITY OF GALWAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,	Book-keeping, Theoretical Mechanics, Chemistry.
HOLLYWOOD TECHNICAL SCHOOL, .	Chemistry.
KILKENNY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, .	Book-keeping, Chemistry
KINGSTOWN MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Book-keeping, Physics.
KINSALE TECHNICAL CLASSES, .	Book-keeping.
LARNE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, . .	Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping.
LIMERICK MUNICIPAL SCIENCE AND ART AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Practical Mechanics, Chemistry, Steam.
LONDONDERRY MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Theoretical Mechanics, Practical Mechanics, Physics, Book-keeping, Physiography.
LURGAN MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Theoretical Mechanics, Book-keeping, Physiography.
MACROOM TECHNICAL CLASSES, . .	Book-keeping.
MALLOW TECHNICAL CLASSES, . .	Book-keeping.
MIDLETON TECHNICAL CLASSES, . .	Book-keeping.
NAAS TECHNICAL SCHOOL, . . .	Book-keeping.
NEWRY MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Practical Mechanics, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Business Routine, Physiography.
NEWTOWNARDS MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Practical Mechanics, Book-keeping.
PORTADOWN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, .	Book-keeping.
QUEENSTOWN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, .	Practical Mechanics, Steam.
RATHMINES SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, .	Book-keeping, Business Methods.
RINGSSEND, DUBLIN, TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Applied Mechanics
ROSCREA TECHNICAL SCHOOL, . .	Chemistry, Physiography.
SLIGO MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping.
THURLES TECHNICAL CLASSES (CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS).	Experimental Science.
TIPPERARY TECHNICAL CLASSES (CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS).	Agricultural Science, Book-keeping.
TRALEE CENTRAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Practical Mechanics, Book-keeping.
WARRENPOINT MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping, Business Routine.
WATERFORD: CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, MOUNT SION.	Theoretical Mechanics, Chemistry.
WATERFORD: DE LA SALLE TRAINING COLLEGE.	Chemistry, Physiography.
WEXFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book - keeping, Applied Mechanics, Chemistry.

II.—LIST OF HOLDERS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES, WHOSE CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN RENEWED IN 1906.

Name.	Creamery managed in 1905.	—
ALCORN, ANKER,	OMAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1905, 1906.
HEGARTY, DENIS,	BOHERBUE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.)	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1905, renewed in 1906.
LYON, JAMES,	BALLTRASHANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1905, 1906.
M'DERMOTT, JOHN,	DEUNQUIN Creamery,	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1905, 1906.
SEMPLE, EDWARD CHAS.,	DONEGAL Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1905, renewed in 1906.
SPEARMAN, ANDREW H.,	KILLYMAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1905, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## III.—REGISTER OF CREAMERIES AND AUXILIARIES—1905-6.

As a result of the inspection of creameries and auxiliaries from which applications were received in 1905 for Registration under the Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries, the following have been placed on the Department's Register for 1905-6.

*Registered Creameries—1905-6.*

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
ARINGTON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Barrington's Bridge, co. Limerick.	WILLIAM CURACE,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
ASHADOWEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Drumcotton, Coleraine, co. Londonderry.	DANIEL SHEEHAN,	President—H. S. MORRISON, M.P., Belview, Blackhill, Coleraine.
ANGLO-IRISH Condensed Milk Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Middleton, co. Cork.	R. H. WILKINSON,	Chairman—W. G. WATSON, The Grange, Harold Wood, Essex.
ARDAGH Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ardagh, co. Limerick.	JOHN SHEEHAN,	President—MICHAEL ENRIGHT, Kiltreash, Ardagh.
BAILIEBORO' Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Bailieboro', co. Cavan.	PATRICK MCCARTHY,	President—THOMAS MICHAEL FARRELLY, Main-street, Bailieboro', co. Cavan.
BALLYBRICKEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Ballybricken, Caberelly, Kilmallock.	W. P. CLIFFORD,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
BALLYCANEW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballycaneu, Gorey, co. Wexford.	EDMOND L. KEATINGE,	President—C. M. DOYNE, D.L., Wells, Gorey.
BALLYMOTE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballymote, co. Sligo.	THOMAS DE LACY,	President—Very Rev. CANON LOSTUS, P.P., The Presbytery, Ballymote.

## REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
BALLYRASHANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballyrashane, Coleraine.	JAMES LYON, . . .	President—JAMES STEWART MOORE, D.L., Ballydivity, Der- vock, co. Antrim.
BELLOCK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Belleek, co. Fermanagh.	DANIEL J. M'SWENNEY,	President—CHARLES J. TREN- DRICK, Fortwilliam, Belleek, co. Fermanagh.
BONERBUE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Beherhne, Banteer, co. Cork.	DENIS HEGARTY, . . .	General Manager—J. TURNBULL, 20, John-street, Cork.
BROSNA Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Brosna, co. Kerry.	JOHN O'CONNELL, . . .	President—Rev. J. J. O'SULLIVAN, c.o., Brosna, co. Kerry.
BUNKAY BRIDGE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Castleconnell, co. Limerick.	HUGH M'CULLOUGH, . . .	General Manager—W. LA STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
CASTLECAULFIELD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Castlecaul- field, co. Tyrone.	WILLIAM BLAIR, . . .	President—C. W. NASH, Pook- onohr, Castlecaulfield.
CASTLECOR Dairy Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Castlecor, Kantark, co. Cork.	CORNELIUS KIELY, . . .	Chairman—W. N. BARRY, J.P., Castlecor House, Castlecor.
CENTENARY Co-operative Cream- ery Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballyduff, Thurles, co. Tip- perary.	RICHARD WALSH, . . .	Chairman—Rev. RICHARD FEN- NELLY, Castletown, Moyra, Templemore, co. Tipperary.
CLOVES Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Clones, co. Monaghan.	ALEX. B. HENRY, . . .	President—JAMES WEST, J.P., Scotboro' House, Clones.
COAGE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Coage, co. Tyrone.	JAMES M'LAUGHLIN, . . .	President—ROBERT BURGESS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), Coage.
CUTTEEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Cut- teen, Tipperary.	D. K. NOONAN, . . .	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
DERRYGONNELLY Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Derrygonnelly, co. Fermanagh.	WM. M'LOUGHLIN,	President—Rev. P. HACKETT, C.C. Derrygonnelly.



## REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
DONEGAL Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Donegal.	EDWARD C. SEMPLE.	<i>President</i> —H. D. WARNOCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., Invereske, Donegal.
DROMCLOUGH Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Listowel, co. Kerry.	WALTER E. LESLIE.	<i>General Manager</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
DROMORE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Dromore, co. Tyrone.	JAMES J. HURLEY.	<i>President</i> —JAMES WALLACE, Anghadara, Dromore, Tyrone.
DRUMQUIN Creamery, Drumquin, co. Tyrone.	JOHN M'DERMOTT.	<i>Proprietary Creamery belonging to</i> Rev. T. L. F. STACK, B.D., Lower Langford Rectory, Drumquin, co. Tyrone. <i>President</i> —Capt. JOHN RISKY, J.P., Mount Hall, Killygordon.
FINN VALLEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Crossroads, Killygordon, co. Donegal.	CHRISTOPHER B. DUFFY.	
FIVEMILETOWN AND BROOKBOROUGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Fivemiletown, co. Tyrone.	PETER BENNOCH.	<i>President</i> —H. DE F. MONTGOMERY, D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown.
FREMOUNT Dairy Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Fremount, Charleville, co. Cork.	TIMOTHY O'CALLAGHAN.	<i>Chairman</i> —JOHN MORTON, Lyte, Fremount, Charleville.
GLENWILLIAM Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Bellingarry, co. Limerick.	TIMOTHY MULLINS.	<i>President</i> —T. D. ATKINSON, D.L., Glenwilliam Castle, Bellingarry, co. Limerick.
GRANAGH Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Bellingarry, co. Limerick.	RICHARD CHAWKE.	<i>President</i> —DANIEL HEDERMAN, Ballynaale, Bellingarry, co. Limerick.
GRANARD Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Granard, co. Longford.	JOHN CAWLEY.	<i>President</i> —Ven. Archdeacon SMITH, F.P., The Parochial House, Granard.
GRANTSTOWN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Grantstown, Tipperary.	JOHN O'DWYER.	<i>General Manager</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
GREYBRIDGE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Mannus, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	MICHAEL POWER.	<i>General Manager</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
INVER Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Inver, co. Donegal.	PATRICK COLEMAN.	<i>President</i> —Very Rev. E. MAGUIRE, B.D., Inver.
IRVINESTOWN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Irvinestown, co. Fermanagh.	WM. R. IRWIN.	<i>President</i> —EDWARD ARCHDALE, D.L., Castle Archdale, Irvinestown.

## REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
KILCOMMON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Kilcommon, Thurles, co. Tipperary.	JAMES C. DOBNEY,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
KILFINANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kilsnane, co. Limerick.	JOHN C. TURNER,	President—MAURICE CONNERT, J.P., co.c., Spring Lodge, Kilduane.
KILLARNEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Loughanboy, Mallowhamilton, co. Leitrim.	EDWARD O'CALLAGHAN,	President—Rev. S. M'TERNAN, J.P., MULLA, Mallowhamilton.
KILLEN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Killen, Castlederg, co. Tyrone.	WM. J. BRONN,	President—JOHN BUTLER, Ardbarren, Castlederg.
KILTYMAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Moy, co. Tyrone.	A. H. SPEDMAN,	President—HENRY ATKINSON, Brookfield, Dungannon.
KILNALECK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kilnaleck, co. Cavan.	CHAS. E. COSTELLO,	President—R. MOTHERWELL, J.P., Foxfield House, Kilnaleck.
KILTOMBERT Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kiltombert, Carrick-co-Shannon, co. Leitrim.	MARTIN BRENN,	President—Rev. M. NANGLE, O.C., Drumliffon, Kilsclare.
KINAWLEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kinawley, Belturbet, co. Fermanagh.	JOHN FINNESTY,	President—Rev. THOS. TORRES, M.A., Kinawley.
KINLOUGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kinlough, co. Leitrim.	DANIEL J. CROWLEY,	President—ST. GEO. R. JOHNSTON, J.P., Mountprospect, Buckalee, Kinlough.
KNOCKAVANDUGH AND MOYGLASS, (co. Tipperary), Co-operative Creamery and Butter Factory Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Killenale, Thurles.	RICHARD MURPHY,	Chairman—Rev. RICHARD FENNELLY, Castletown, Moyne, Templemore.
LACAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Sallybrook, Manorcaningham, co. Donegal.	W. S. RUSSELL,	President—SAMUEL MARSHALL, J.P., Sallybrook, Manorcaningham.
LICKPATRICK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Artigarvan, Strabane, co. Tyrone.	THOS. H. QUINN,	President—J. C. BOYD, M.B., Lifford, Strabane.
LIMAVADY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Limavady, co. Londonderry.	WM. ASHROFT,	President—S. M. MACROFT, J.P., co.c., Ardmore and Newton Mills, Limavady.

## REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
LEDBELLAW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ledbellaw, co. Fermanagh.	TIMOTHY NOONAN,	President—E. MITCHELL, Derryvalley, Baniskillen.
LEICEROLL Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Leicemoll, Buttsvant, co. Cork.	SAMUEL LOMBARD,	President—Rev. P. M'SWERNY, F.P., Churchtown, co. Cork.
LISIAN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Lisian, co. Kerry.	JOHN O'LEARY,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
LOUGHBRICKLAND Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Loughbrickland, co. Down.	ROBERT HYDE,	President—Rev. J. B. Lusk, The Manor, Glenties, Loughbrickland.
LOUGHMOLLY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Loughmolly, co. Londonderry.	THOMAS SCOTT,	President—HENRY BYRNE, Monaghan, co. Londonderry.
NEWMARKET Creamery (Newmarket Dairy Co., Ltd.), Newmarket, co. Cork.	THOMAS HURLEY,	Managing Director—P. O. SHAUGHNESSY, Riverdale, Coachford, co. Cork.
OMAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Omagh, co. Tyrone.	ARMER ALOORN,	President—JOHN G. R. PORTER, J.P., Park-avenue, Omagh.
POMEROY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Pomeroy, co. Tyrone.	JAMES GRANT,	President—Col. R. T. G. LOWRY, D.L., Pomeroy House, Pomeroy.
PORTGLENONE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Portglenone, co. Antrim.	WILLIAM WHARTON,	President—J. B. STEWART, M.D., Portglenone, co. Antrim.
RAMOLTON Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ramolton, co. Donegal.	JAMES J. KEELY,	President—S. DAVIDSON D.C., Ardara, Ramolton, co. Donegal.
RATHKENNY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Rathkenney, Carragee, co. Antrim.	JAMES GREER,	President—JOHN MCAY, M.D., Clough, Belfast.
SCOTTISH Co-operative Wholesale Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.	OWEN CORRIGAN,	General Manager—W. R. WHYTE, Tithe Bank House, Enniskillen.
SHANERAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Shaneragh, Drogheda, co. Tyrone.	DENIS J. COSTELLOE,	President—Rev. WALTER SCOTT, Brookfield, Clanshogan, Omagh.
SMERLA BRIDGE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Smerla Bridge, Listowel, co. Kerry.	WALTER E. LINLIE,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.

## REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs
SOLOHEAD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Limerick Junction, co. Tipperary.	J. J. O'HEA,	<i>President</i> —Rev. THOMAS O'DWYER, P.P., The Presbytery, Solohead, Limerick Junction.
SPAMOUNT Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Spamount, Castleberg, co. Tyrone.	DAVID HICKEY,	<i>President</i> —Rev. A. LEITON, Drumclagh Rectory, Castleberg, co. Tyrone.
SPRINGFIELD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.	ROBERT G. MARSHALL,	<i>President</i> —C. BLACKEN, The Grain, Enniskillen.
TASSAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Tassagh, Armagh.	THOS. M'CLUSKEY,	<i>President</i> —Rev. PATRICK A. MACKEN, O.C., Granemore, Tassagh, Armagh.
URNEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Urney, co. Tyrone.	JOHN J. GALLIN,	<i>President</i> —JOHN O'FLAHERTY, P.P., The Grove, Urney, co. Tyrone.

## REGISTERED AUXILIARIES, 1905-6.

Name and Postal Address of Auxiliary.	Name of Manager.	Name and address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Auxiliary belongs.
BELNALOCK Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Bernalock, Enniskillen.	GLOVER ANDERSON, JR.,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. E. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
BLACKLION Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Blacklion, co. Carran.	JAMES MURPHY,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. E. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
BRAID Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Broughshane, co. Antrim.	WILLIAM J. GASTON,	<i>President</i> —Rev. ALAN SLOAN, The Manse, Broughshane.
CARRONAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Carronagh, co. Donegal.	W. E. KINN,	<i>President</i> —Rev. JOHN DOHERTY, Adm., Churchtown, Carronagh.
COPANT Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Laghey, co. Donegal.	H. COLLUM,	<i>President</i> —J. V. COLLINS, L.R.O.S.I., L.K.Q.A.P.L., Laghey, co. Donegal.

## REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Auxiliary.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Auxiliary belongs.
CREEVELEA Co-operative Auxiliary, Creevelea, Drumkeeran.	W. GAFFNEY, . . .	<i>President</i> —REV. J. MEEHAN, O.C., Creevelea, Drumkeeran.
DONALONG Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Bready, Strabane.	J. GRAHAM, . . .	<i>President</i> —REV. J. CONNELL, O.C., Manass, Bready, Strabane.
FIVEMILETOWN AND BROOKBOROUGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Brookeborough.	T. THOMPSON, . . .	<i>President</i> —H. de F. MONTGOMERY, D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown.
FLORENCECOURT Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Florencecourt, Enniskillen.	A. ABERCROMBIE,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GARDINER'S CROSS Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Cornafann, Lisbellaw.	W. ROSS MAGEE,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GLENFARNE Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Glenfarne, co. Leitrim.	DENIS SHENHAN,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GLENFINN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Wolshtown, co. Donegal.	E. J. SCANLON, . . .	<i>President</i> —WM. H. H. DONALDSON, J.P., Glenafton, Wolshtown, co. Donegal.
GOLA Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.	PATRICK O'SULLIVAN, .	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
KILVILCABBER Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Drom, Templemore, co. Tipperary.	M. CASH, . . .	<i>President</i> —BROOKLYN ROE, Grange Bush, Templemore.
PALLAS Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Pallas, Kilancrin, Gorey.	F. SULLIVAN, . . .	<i>President</i> —THOS. WEBSTER, Great Grove, Hollyfort, Gorey.
"8" BRIDGE Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Tempo, co. Fermanagh.	ARTHUR FEE, . . .	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.

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06. (a.)DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## NOTES ON CREAMERY MANAGEMENT.

The undermentioned summary of requirements for maintaining a creamery in a satisfactory condition in regard to cleanliness and order, equipment and general good management, indicates the standard to be aimed at by the Department's Inspectors and Instructors in making recommendations to creamery proprietors and managers and in reporting to the Department.

General  
appearance of  
creamery and  
staff.

The condition of the creamery and the appearance of the manager and employes should be such as will create a good impression. It will almost invariably be found that neatness or slovenliness in the personal appearance of the manager will be reflected in the state of the creamery itself. Any manager who is aware of the supreme importance of cleanliness, and who nevertheless is so careless as to frequent his creamery in unbrushed and dirty clothes, or to take part in the manufacture of butter with unwashed hands and dirty finger nails, or who is otherwise slovenly in his dress and appearance, may generally be assumed to be also negligent in regard to the condition of his creamery. On the other hand, a clean and tidy manager will usually have under him clean and tidy assistants, and the qualities of cleanliness and order conspicuous in the staff will not only be extended to the creamery and surroundings but will also in some measure be communicated by force of example to any of the milk suppliers who may be inclined to be remiss in these respects.

Grounds and  
surroundings.

The grounds and surroundings should be clean, tidy, and properly drained. The separated milk passage should be laid with an impervious pavement of sufficient dimensions (14 feet long by 12 feet wide), and sloped to a trapped drain in the centre or at the side.

By suitably planting the grounds with shrubs and trees not only will the premises present a more tasteful appearance, but in time the trees and shrubs will shelter the exterior of the creamery from dust, and will also by acting as a wind-brake prevent dust from rising and being blown into the creamery and thereby contaminating the produce. The grounds where possible should be fenced off from the road, and should be swept daily, the accumulated rubbish being carted away at least once a week.

Exterior of  
building.

The exterior of the building should be whitewashed not less than twice each year if constructed of masonry, concrete or brickwork, or well painted, as often as may be necessary, if constructed of wood or galvanized iron.

Sanitary  
accommoda-  
tion.

Dry earth or water-finished w.c.'s should be placed at the corner of the grounds furthest from the building, and should be kept in a clean condition.

Lighting.

The lighting of every portion of the interior should be sufficient in order that the presence of dirt, whether on the walls or floor, or on the tanks, machines, or other appliances, may be easily observed by the staff.

The lighting area should be at least one-tenth of the floor area, preferably one-fifth, exclusive of light from open doors.

The ventilation should be such that when all doors are closed there is still a good current of air to dry the floors and machines rapidly after cleaning. Ventilation.

Besides the ventilators on roofs, etc., fresh air inlets should be provided near the floor level.

All floors and platforms should have a sufficient fall ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to the foot) in order that spilt milk and the water used for cleansing purposes may run quickly to the open channel, which should be situated not less than six inches from partitions or walls. This channel should be of the same depth throughout. Drainage.

All drain traps and all down pipes should be situated outside the building. Drain traps.

All drains should be properly trapped, and the sewage conducted to such a distance from the creamery and from any road or habitation that no nuisance will arise. Sewage.

An ample supply of water should be provided for cooling milk and cream, washing the butter, and for cleansing purposes generally. Care should be taken that the supply is not contaminated by surface water or the drainage from the creamery. The well should be finished off as described in the Department's Leaflet, No. 52. Water supply.

Ample storage accommodation should be provided for boxes, box timber, and for the sundries usually stocked at a creamery. Storage.

The store should be dry and thoroughly well ventilated. All useless materials should be disposed of as soon as possible. Broken boxes, old sucking, and useless machinery lying around the creamery are most objectionable.

The lower portion of all internal walls for a height of four feet from the floor or platform should be coated with cement plaster (smoothly finished off with a steel trowel), or, with some other smooth, durable, and impervious material. Internal walls.

In the case of galvanized iron buildings, the concrete work should be carried up to such a height as will provide against any splashing reaching the wood or iron work.

In order to ensure easy and thorough cleaning, the buildings should be of such dimensions that all tanks and machines used for milk, cream, separated milk or buttermilk, can be situated at such a distance from the walls, partitions, and from other appliances or machinery that the attendants can pass freely round them for cleansing purposes, and that the splashing of milk, etc., on walls, partitions, and machines will be prevented. Accommodation for, and position of machines.

A minimum distance of 24 inches is suggested.

All stands or supports for machines should be of iron, as stands of this material are more durable and more easily cleaned than similar stands or supports of wood or concrete. Stands and supports.

The staff should be provided with two sets each of overalls—for the dairy workers, white; for the engine-driver, brown or blue. The overalls should be washed weekly or oftener if necessary. Overalls.

Dirty milk, stale milk, or milk delivered in dirty cans should be rejected. Milk.

During the working period of the winter months milk should be received on not less than three days during the week.

The composite system of daily sampling milk should be adopted. (See Department's Bulletin No. 4). Sampling.

Care should be taken to have the bottles stoppered as required.

In first-class creameries the milk should be pasteurised, either before or after separation. Pasteurisation.

- Starters.** When the milk or cream is pasteurised, proper appliances should be provided for the preparation of starters.
- Auxiliary cream.** At "auxiliary" creameries and at "central" creameries with "auxiliaries" the cream should be weighed, sampled, and tested before despatch or on receipt, as the case may be.
- Packing and packages.** The packages and vegetable parchment used should conform with the standards laid down by the Department. (See Department's Leaflet No. 60).
- Cleansing facilities.** Provision should be made for a plentiful supply of hot water for cleansing purposes. A good washing-up trough, drain-table, and steaming-jet should also be provided, and permanent steam connections made to all piping through which milk, separated milk, cream, or buttermilk passes.
- The piping should have brass unions at distances of not more than 15 feet. The permanent steam connections to piping should be made close to the pumps. The delivery pipes for separated milk and buttermilk should have permanent steam connections at the elbows below the outlet flange. The washing-up trough should have steam connections, silencers, and unions below the valves, so that the trough may be disconnected, taken out and aired.
- By utilising the exhaust steam in a feed water heater, after separation is over, more than sufficient hot water for cleansing purposes will be provided without extra cost.
- Daily cleansing routine and examination.** Each day after use all machines and utensils which come in contact with milk or its product should be rinsed with cold water to get rid of milky matter, then scrubbed with hot water to get rid of grease and any particles of curdy matter, and finally rinsed with scalding water.
- It would greatly facilitate the cleansing operations if all machines, utensils, and piping—as soon as finished with—are at once thoroughly rinsed with cold water so as to prevent milky matter drying on the surface of these appliances.
- All floors, platforms, and portions of walls splashed with milk or milky matter should be first rinsed down with cold water, then scrubbed with hot water.
- All piping through which milky matter passes should be first rinsed with cold water, then with hot water, and finally have steam blown through it until the end of the pipe furthest from the steam inlet is scalding hot.
- All machines should run quietly and smoothly. The engine, separator frames, and chilling plant after work is over should be carefully wiped down with waste free from grit.
- The manager should examine the creamery for cleanliness and order morning and evening as follows:—
- Examine all tanks, vats, etc., for stale milk indicating imperfect cleaning, more especially under the flanges and corner plates if on the inside.
  - Examine with the fingers for slimy growths the ends of all piping used for milk, cream, buttermilk and separated milk, the interior of the regenerative heater, and the space under the internal ledge of the heater, and more especially the separated milk and buttermilk delivery pipes. Should piping be in a suspicious condition it is recommended that a section be taken down and examined. As milk or milky water is frequently left in the delivery pipe to the separators, a close examination of this is necessary.
  - Lift the covers of all coolers, and examine the space under the ledge. The surface and corners of the cover should be also rubbed with the fingers to detect slimy accumulations.



- (d) Examine lids, bottoms, and gauge strips of milk cans as they arrive.
- (e) Examine with the fingers for slime the bottom of butter box and the floor underneath it. Other tanks close to the floors as well as cream vats, etc., should be examined in a like manner.
- (f) Closely examine the base of the framework of all machines, the gutter under butter-worker, the spaces behind any tanks situated close to a wall and behind the washing-up trough.
- (g) When the tops of coolers are close to ceilings or are in positions difficult of access, make a very strict examination of the tops of the coolers, the ceilings, or other surroundings as the case may be.
- (h) Examine with the hand for slime the lower portions of all walls (especially when behind machines and out of the direct line of light), the sides of platforms, and concrete blocks.
- (i) See that the edges of cream vats are not black, nor the sides greasy.
- (j) See that window ledges are tidy and not used as a scrap heap.
- (k) Examine the store and office for order and cleanliness.
- (l) See that all papers are properly filed, and books entered up daily.

The creamery should be provided with steaming and rinsing jets for the suppliers' cans, and these jets should be used daily.

A supply of lime should be kept on the premises, and a suitable barrel provided for the preparation of lime-water.

Scalding jets  
for suppliers'  
cans.  
Lime.

The lower portion of all internal walls should be white-washed at least once a week with thin whitewash, the dirt having been previously scrubbed off. Portions of walls less than twenty-four inches distant from machines or utensils from which milk is liable to splash should be cleaned and whitewashed daily.

White-  
washing.

When the accumulated layers of whitewash make a thick coating, this should be scraped off before a fresh application is made.

The floors should be well scrubbed with lime and water at least once a week.

Floors.

The churn, butter-box, and butter-worker should be well scrubbed with lime and water once a week.

Woodwork.

All utensils should be washed down with lime-water once a week in addition to the daily cleaning.

Lime water.

A mixture of fine lime and washing-soda, or caustic soda alone, should be used to remove any coating from the heater.

Cleaning of  
heater.

The internal surface of a heater should on no account be scraped with a metallic instrument.

Care must be taken when handling caustic soda, as it has a strong corrosive action.

All piping and the iron work of various machines should be painted as often as is necessary, and all bright parts should be polished.

Painting and  
polishing.

The various duties of the staff should be made clear, and all the work of the creamery should be properly apportioned among them.

Duties of  
staff.

### *Machinery Equipment.*

The equipment of a "central" creamery should include the following in addition to the usual machinery and appliances. Machines indicated by an asterisk should be included in the equipment of an "auxiliary" creamery.

- \* (a) Facilities for heating the milk or cream and separated milk to a temperature of not less than 185° F.
- (b) Facilities for the preparation and propagation of starters in quantity.
- (c) Facilities for mechanical refrigeration.

- \*(d) Weighing machines for new milk, cream (in the case of an auxiliary, or of a central creamery with one or more auxiliaries), separated milk, and buttermilk.
- \*(e) Facilities for the steaming and rinsing of suppliers' cans at the creamery.
- (f) Cream vats.
- (g) Facilities for the storage of butter during the interval between the workings.
- (h) Apparatus for the determination of the acidity of milk or cream, and the determination of the percentage of water in butter.
- \*(i) A feed water heater arranged to supply hot water to the boiler or to the hot water tank.

#### *Office Equipment.*

NOTE.—The undermentioned list of office requisites is intended to meet the case of "central" creameries, or of "independent" separating stations. When an "auxiliary" is merely a branch of a "central" creamery, the office equipment need not be so complete. In no case, however, should the items marked by an asterisk be omitted.

The office should be a separate room or space completely partitioned off from the other portions of the creamery. It should be provided with the following requisites in addition to a desk, table, and other usual equipment:—

- Fireproof safe for books and cash.
- \*Divided shelving for holding the various books during office hours.
- Indexed file for letters. Transfer cases.
- Indexed file for invoices or an invoice guard book.
- Indexed box file for receipts.
- \*A number of extra strong apron files with steel springs or other strong files for the following:—
  - (1) Orders received; (2) Petty Cash Receipts; (3) Credit Notes and Debit Notes; (4) Railway Dockets; (5) Advice Notes; (6) Butter Sales Notes; (7) Butter Merchants' Circulars; (8) Telegrams; (9) Quotations for goods; (10) Departmental Communications and Reports.

#### *Stationery Rack.*

- \*Facilities for copying letters, invoices, and advice notes.
- Letter trays.
- \*Receptacle for Waste Paper.
- Postal Guide—Triplicate Telegram Book.
- \*Ready Reckoner.
- \*Rubber stamps.
- Official Railway Map. Gazetteer. Time-table and Regulations of the local and other Railway Companies by which the produce of the creamery is usually carried. Manuscript table of railway rates (goods train) for produce to towns with which the creamery has business connections, showing class rate, rate for smalls, exceptional or special rates by one or more routes.
- Delivery book or railway consignment book with counterfoil.
- Complete set of books for accounts including the following:—
  - General Cash Book. \*Petty Cash Book. \*Order Book (duplicate). Goods Bought Book. \*Platform Milk Book. \*Office Milk Book. \*Test Book. \*Milk Summary Book and Pay Sheet. \*Produce Book. Stock Book. Butter Sales Book. Goods Sold Book. Personal Ledger. Impersonal Ledger.
  - \*Estimate Book.

April, 1906.

† All Reports and memoranda of the Department's Inspectors and instructors, as well as all letters and other communications received from the Department, and copies of all communications sent from the creamery to the Department should be carefully preserved in a file specially reserved for this purpose. This file, which should always be kept up-to-date, should be seen by the Inspectors and instructors on the occasion of their visits.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS, 1905.

One hundred and nineteen creameries participated in the Surprise Butter Competitions conducted by the Department in 1905. Six competitions were held during the year, particulars of which are set forth in the following table:—

Telegrams Issued.	Exhibits Judged.	Number of Entries.	Number of Prizes awarded.	
			First Class.	Second Class
25th May, 1905, .	2nd June, 1905, .	117	4	14
28th June, 1905, .	6th July, 1905, .	112	9	11
29th July, 1905, .	27th July, 1905, .	108	6	8
3rd August, 1905, .	10th August, 1905, .	114	5	10
14th September, 1905, .	21st September, 1905, .	108	6	16
28th September, 1905, .	5th October, 1905, .	105	5	10

The following creameries obtained prizes at four of the competitions:—Bansha C.A. and D.S., Centenary Creamery Co., Doons C.A. and D.S., Louford C.A. and D.S., Solohead C.A. and D.S.

The following obtained prizes at three of the competitions:—Ballin-trillick C.A. and D.S., Ballyrashane C.A. and D.S., Castlecaulfield C.A. and D.S., Finn Valley C.A. and D.S., Granstown C.W.S., Kilmallock Creamery Co., Kiltoghert C.A. and D.S., Newmarket Creamery (Newmarket Dairy Co.).

The following obtained prizes at two of the competitions:—Ardagh C.D.S., Bride Valley (Newmarket Dairy Co.), Clounesagh C.D.S., Derrygonnelly C.D.S., Glenwilliam C.D.S., Granagh C.D.S., Howardstown Dairy Co., Killasnett C.A. and D.S., Killen C.D.S., Knockulty (Newmarket Dairy Co.), Mitchelstown (Newmarket Dairy Co.), Newcastle West C.A. and D.S., Omagh C.A. and D.S., Piltown C.A. and D.S., Scottish C.W.S., Énniskillen, Shaneragh C.A. and D.S.

The following obtained a prize at one of the competitions:—Ballinahinch C.W.S., Ballinamore C.A. and D.S., Ballybricken C.W.S., Belleek C.A. and D.S., Bunkay Bridge C.W.S., Castlecor Dairy Co., Dromelough C.W.S., Dromore C.A. and D.S., Dromholm C.A. and D.S., Drumquin Creamery, Fealebridge C.W.S., Freemount Dairy Co., Granard C.D.S., Greenane C.W.S., Greencastle C.A. and D.S., Inver C.A. and D.S., Irvinestown C.A. and D.S., Killyman C.A. and D.S., Leckpatrick C.A. and D.S., Lissarda C.D.S., Monages C.A. and D.S., Monymore C.A. and D.S., Muckalee C.A. and D.S., North Kerry Creamery Co., Pomeroy C.A. and D.S., Rathkenny C.A. and D.S., Spamount C.A. and D.S., Springfield C.A. and D.S.

In addition to the prizes given at each competition, a sum of £26 was awarded in the form of special prizes to the managers and dairymaids in the undermentioned creameries which scored the highest number of marks during the season:—

—	Marks Obtained. (Max. 2,400.)	Percentage of Max.	Special Prize Awarded.	
			To Manager.	To Dairymaid.
Solohed C. A. and D. S.,	2,213	92.20	£	£
Ballyrashane C. A. and D. S.,	2,212	92.16	10	3
Centenary Co-operative Creamery,	2,210	92.08	6	2
			4	1

The following creameries scored 91 per cent. of the maximum marks obtainable at the six competitions:—

—	Marks obtained (Max. 2,400.)	Percentage of Max.
Buteha C. A. & D. S.,	2,205	91.87
Doons C. A. and D. S.,	2,190	91.25
Newmarket (Newmarket Dairy Co., Ltd.),	2,188	91.16
Grantstown (C. W. S., Ltd.),	2,186	91.08
Omagh C. A. & D. S.,	2,184	91.00

The judges at the competitions included representatives of the principal buyers of Irish butter in Great Britain, as well as of Cork, Limerick, and Belfast. Four judges, representing different markets, acted at each competition. A high standard, based on the quality of the best butter sold in the markets of Ireland and Great Britain, was adopted in judging.

On the occasion of each of the first five competitions held in the year, a limited number of Managers of Creameries registered under the Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries, were admitted to view the exhibits, after the judging had been completed. The judges directed the attention of the Managers to any pronounced defects which might have been noticeable, and subsequently the exhibits were examined in detail by the Managers, under the directions of one of the Department's Inspectors.

The reports furnished to the Department by the judges at this year's competitions express considerable satisfaction with the quality of the exhibits at the competitions held in October, September, August, and early in July. At these competitions only a few exhibits were considered of inferior quality, the majority being of good average quality, while some exhibits might be classed as excellent. The exhibits, however, at the competition held on the 27th July, and to a lesser extent at the competition held on the 2nd June, failed to show as satisfactory a standard as might be expected, the principal defects being (1) a soft and too moist texture, and (2) a tendency to a fishy, oily, or greasy flavour, which was probably accentuated by the damp hot weather prevailing at the time the competition was held. Softness and "sponginess" in texture is a fault to which several of the judges this year, as well as in 1904 and 1903, drew attention, and while one of the judges, who has acted one or more times each year since the inception of the

competitions, considers an improvement noticeable in the body and texture of the butter generally, it is apparent that the remedying of this defect in texture is a matter which requires careful attention on the part of creamery managers. A small percentage of exhibits, consisting mainly of kiels and kegs of butter, showed traces of mould this year. The mould in most cases had developed on the top or bottom of the exhibit where it came in contact with the lid or bottom piece of the package. This frequently indicates the use of unseasoned timber in the construction of lids and bottom pieces of kiels and kegs. Although not in itself necessarily productive of moulds, the causes of which are explained in the Department's Journal (Vol. V., No. 2, p. 320), unseasoned beechwood in contact with the damp parchment paper would certainly facilitate the propagation of moulds when the seeds or "spores" are already present. Improvement is still to be looked for in the packages used for butter. The Department's Leaflet No. 60 contains particulars of the recommendations of the Department in this matter.

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133a.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN. SESSION 1905-6.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

A limited number of scholarships will be offered for competition among young men in Ireland who desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of technical Agriculture. Each scholarship includes—(1) free admission to the first year's course of instruction in the College, (2) one third-class railway fare to Dublin at the beginning of the session, and one third-class fare from Dublin at the end of the session, and (3) either of the following at the option of the Department (a) a maintenance allowance of one guinea per week while in attendance at the College; or (b) free board and residence at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin; in the latter case a small grant will be made to each student towards the cost of books and apparatus.

A scholarship is tenable for one year, but selected candidates must undergo a probationary course of one term of about three months. If satisfactory progress be made by the holder, the scholarship may be renewed for a second, and even for a third year, to enable the student to complete the agricultural course at the College.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or find employment for, students at the close of the period of training.

Holders of these scholarships will be subject to regulations made from time to time at the Royal College of Science.

Candidates, who should be not less than 18 or more than 30 years of age on 1st September, 1905, must make application on a form, which may be obtained from the Department, or from the Registrar, Royal College of Science, Dublin, after the 1st January, 1905, and which should be returned not later than the 15th August, 1905.

Candidates must be free from any physical defect and have been born in Ireland or have been resident in Ireland for the three years immediately preceding the 1st June, 1905.

The examination will take place on the 6th, 7th, and 8th September, 1905, at the Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin, and at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, commencing each day at 10.0 a.m. Expenses in connection with attendance at this examination will not be allowed.

Successful candidates may be required to submit themselves for examination by a medical officer appointed by the Department.

Candidates will be tested in the following:—

#### A.—ENGLISH.

- (1) Composition, to be tested by an essay.
- (2) Grammar, Etymology, and the principles of Syntax.
- (3) Literature, the following works:—(a) Macaulay's "Warren Hastings" (Intermediate School Texts, Browne and Nolan);  
(b) Thomson's "Winter."

B. One of the following:—

LATIN;  
IRISH;  
FRENCH;  
GERMAN.

In these languages the papers will comprise—

- (1) Passages for translation from the following texts:—  
Latin—Cæsar "De Bello Gallico" (Book V.);  
Irish—*Beatha Eoghan Ruairí na Sínleolaí na h-Éirí an Uachtaraí*  
*Ódruimh na h-Uachtaraí.*  
French—Xavier de Maistre, "Les Lépreux de la Cité d'Aoste."  
German—Hauff, "Das Wirthshaus im Spessart," Pitt Press.
- (2) Easy passages for translation into English from other texts.
- (3) Questions in Grammar—Accidence and the principal rules of Syntax.
- (4) Short sentences for translation from English.

#### C.—MATHEMATICS.

- (1) Arithmetic—including elementary Mensuration.
- (2) Algebra—to quadratic equations inclusive;
- (3) Plane Geometry—to be tested partly by questions requiring formal proofs of propositions from Euclid I.-III., and partly by practical problems to be solved by compass and scale of equal parts.

#### D.—PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Each applicant must have had substantial experience in the practical working of a farm. No technical knowledge of agriculture will be expected. The examination may be written, oral, and practical. The subjects will include all the ordinary routine work as practised on a dairy or tillage farm in Ireland.

N.B.—On no account will a scholarship be awarded to a candidate who fails to attain a high standard in this portion of the examination; while excellence in this subject will be taken into consideration in case of deficiency in one or more of the others.

#### E.—ABILITY TO IMPART INSTRUCTION.

Gauged by the style of answers in both written and oral examinations.

October, 1904.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GLASNEVIN, DUBLIN.—SESSION 1905-6.

The buildings at this College have recently been extended, and the course of instruction completely re-organised for the technical training of young men in Agriculture and Horticulture. The laboratories, workshops, gardens and farm are equipped in a manner which admits of a technical training unsurpassed at any other institution.

Hitherto there have been two sessions in the year, viz. a winter session from October to March, and a summer session from March to September; but, as the character of the education which it is now proposed to provide makes it necessary to extend the session to one year, the new session will last from October to September.

Students of Agriculture will be required to take part in the work of the farmyard and of the fields. The horticultural students will be required to devote part of their time to the work of the gardens and orchards.

The next session will commence on 17th October, 1905, and will end on 7th September, 1906.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The entrance examination, which candidates will attend at their own expense, will be held simultaneously in each of the provinces, at centres which will be duly announced to each applicant for admission. No pupil will be admitted to the College who fails to pass this examination. The subjects included in the examination will be as follows:—

- (1.) *English*, including Dictation and Composition.
- (2.) *Arithmetic*, including calculations requiring a thorough knowledge of Weights and Measures; Decimal and Vulgar Fractions, Percentages, and Interest.
- (3.) *Mathematics*—Algebra to Simple Equations and the Elements of Mensuration.
- (4.) *Practical Agriculture or Horticulture*.

#### FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

*NOTE.*—The following arrangements regarding Scholarships and Fees will be revised when the Department's system of local agricultural education is further developed.

#### *Fees.*

Hitherto the fees for Irish students have been:—Summer session, £15; Winter session, £10.

The fee henceforth for the entire period will be £25 for Irish students, whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming.

It is to be noted that besides instruction this fee includes board, residence, laundry and medical attendance, and it is fixed at such a scale as practically to cover the cost of food only.

The fee for other students will be £50.

Fees must be paid to the Superintendent on entrance, and in addition a sum of £2 must be deposited at the same time to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, &c. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the close of the session.

Students will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which may be obtained by selected candidates from the Superintendent.

*Scholarships.*

For the past four years the Department have given twenty-five free places, available for the summer session, the period for which the fee charged was £15. Instead of these free places, twenty-five Scholarships available for the extended session will now be offered.

The Scholarships will be awarded on the result of the entrance examination.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Last date for receiving applications, 31st August, 1905.

July, 1905.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATION, ATHENRY, COUNTY GALWAY.  
*Session 1905-6.*

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The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have acquired lands and premises at Athenry, Co. Galway, as a Station in connection with their Agricultural schemes, for the selection and distribution of different kinds of live stock, poultry, &c., and for the carrying out of experiments in the breeding and feeding of live stock, in tillage, dairying, and for tests of inventions in all branches of Agriculture. It is intended to admit to the Station a number of young men as apprentices, who will be required to take part, under the supervision of an experienced Agriculturist, in all the work of the farm, whether in connection with seasonable operations or permanent improvements. In addition to the work in the fields, provision will be made for practical instruction in the farmyard, dairy, workshop, and garden. In the class-room attention will be given, in the evenings and at other times when outdoor work is not pressing, to English, Arithmetic (including Surveying), Book-keeping and Technical Agriculture. This instruction will not have reference to any examinations, and will be of such a character as will continue the general education of the pupils and be useful to young men who intend to become farmers. Applicants must be not less than seventeen years of age on the date on which the session opens, and each must give an undertaking that it is his intention to become a farmer in Ireland. He must also provide, in his application form, evidence of a sure prospect of obtaining a farm of his own, or *bona fide* occupation on a farm. Preference will be given to applicants from the province of Connaught. It will be an additional recommendation if the applicant produces a certificate from the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture for the County in which he resides that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations, and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

Owing to the absence of adequate accommodation only a limited number of apprentices can be admitted for the 1905-6 session. Until new premises have been provided no fees will be charged.

Apprentices will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which may be obtained by selected applicants from the Superintendent.



A sum of £1 must be deposited with the Superintendent on entrance to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, &c. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the close of the session.

The session will commence on the 17th October, 1905, and will terminate on the 7th September, 1906.

#### *Entrance Examination.*

An entrance examination will be held, particulars of which will be intimated at a later date. The subjects included in the examination are as follows:—

*English*—including Dictation, Grammar, and Composition.

*Arithmetic*—Including simple calculations showing a knowledge of weights and measures.

No person will be admitted as an apprentice whose general education is, in the opinion of the Department, too backward to enable him to profit by the class-room instruction.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET,  
DUBLIN.

*Latest date for receiving applications, 31st August, 1905.*

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### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL IN- STRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATION, BALLYHAISE, COUNTY CAVAN.  
*Session 1905-6.*

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The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have acquired about 600 acres of land and premises at Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, as a Station for the selection and distribution of different kinds of live stock, poultry, &c., in connection with their Agricultural Schemes, and for the carrying out of experiments in the breeding and feeding of live stock, in tillage and dairying, and for tests of inventions in all branches of Agriculture. It is intended to admit to the Station a number of young men as apprentices, who will be required to take part, under the supervision of an experienced Agriculturist, in all the work of the farm, whether in connection with seasonable operations or permanent improvements. In addition to the work in the fields, provision will be made for practical instruction in the farmyard, dairy, workshop and garden. In the classroom attention will be given, in the evenings and at other times when outdoor work is not pressing, to English, Arithmetic (including Surveying), Book-keeping, and Technical Agriculture. This instruction will not have reference to any examinations, and will be of such a character as will continue the general education of the pupils and be useful to young men who intend to become farmers. Applicants must be not less than seventeen years of age on the date on which the session opens, and each must give an undertaking that it is his intention to become a farmer in Ireland. He must also provide, in his application form, evidence of a sure prospect of obtaining a farm of his own, or *bona fide* occupation on a farm. Preference will be given to applicants from the province of Ulster. It will be an additional re-

commendation if the applicant produces a certificate from the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture for the County in which he resides that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations, and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

The apprentices must reside in Ballyhaise House attached to the station, where they will be in the charge of a house master and matron.

The session will commence on the 17th October, 1905 (or as soon thereafter as the alterations to Ballyhaise House have been completed), and will terminate on 7th September, 1906.

### *Fees.*

The scale of fees for apprentices whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming will be proportional to the aggregate tenement valuation of their holdings, as under:—

	Per Session.
Where the aggregate valuation does not exceed £20,	£3
Exceeds £20 but does not exceed £30,	£5
Exceeds £30 but does not exceed £75,	£10
Exceeds £75,	£15
For all other apprentices,	£20

Apprentices will be notified of the fees payable by them. Fees must be paid to the Superintendent on entrance, and in addition a sum of £1 must be deposited at the same time to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, &c. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit, will be refunded at the close of the session.

Apprentices will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which may be obtained by selected applicants from the Superintendent.

### *Entrance Examination*

An entrance examination will be held, particulars of which will be intimated at a later date. The subjects included in the examination are as follows:

*English*—including Dictation, Grammar, and Composition.

*Arithmetic*—including simple calculations showing a knowledge of weights and measures.

No person will be admitted as an apprentice whose general education is, in the opinion of the Department, too backward to enable him to profit by the class-room instruction.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MURRISON-STREET,  
DUBLIN.

*Latest date for receiving applications, 31st August, 1905.*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATION, CLONAKILTY, COUNTY CORK.  
Session 1905-6.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have acquired the farm of Darrara, situated about three miles from Clonakilty, consisting of about 340 acres of land, as a Station in connection with their Agricultural Schemes, at which experiments in the breeding and feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., in tillage and dairying, as well as tests of inventions in all branches of Agriculture, will be conducted. It is intended to admit to the Station a number of young men as apprentices, who will be required to take part, under the supervision of an experienced Agriculturist, in all the work of the farm, whether in connection with seasonal operations or permanent improvements. In addition to the work in the fields, provision will be made for practical instruction in the farmyard, dairy, workshop, and garden. In the classroom attention will be given, in the evenings and at other times when outdoor work is not pressing, to English, Arithmetic (including Surveying), Book-keeping, and Technical Agriculture. This instruction will not have reference to any examinations, and will be of such a character as will continue the general education of the pupils and be useful to young men who intend to become farmers. Applicants must be not less than seventeen years of age on the date on which the session opens, and each must give an undertaking that it is his intention to become a farmer in Ireland. He must also provide, in his application form, evidence of a sure prospect of obtaining a farm of his own or *bona fide* occupation on a farm. Preference will be given to applicants from the province of Munster. It will be an additional recommendation if the applicant produces a certificate from the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture for the County in which he resides that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations, and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

The apprentices must reside in the buildings attached to the station, where they will be in charge of a house master and matron.

The session will commence on the 17th October, 1905, and will terminate on 7th September, 1906.

## Fees.

The scale of fees for apprentices whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming will be proportional to the aggregate tenement valuation of their holdings, as under:—

	<i>Per session.</i>
Where the aggregate valuation does not exceed £20, . . . . .	£3
Exceeds £20 but does not exceed £30, . . . . .	£5
Exceeds £30 but does not exceed £75, . . . . .	£10
Exceeds £75, . . . . .	£15
For all other apprentices, . . . . .	£20

Apprentices will be notified of the fees payable by them. Fees must be paid to the Superintendent on entrance, and in addition a sum of £1 must be deposited at the same time to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, &c. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit, will be refunded at the close of the session.

Apprentices will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which may be obtained by selected applicants from the Superintendent.

*Entrance Examination.*

An entrance examination will be held, particulars of which will be intimated at a later date. The subjects included in the examination are as follows:—

*English*—including Dictation, Grammar and Composition.

*Arithmetic*—including simple calculations showing a knowledge of weights and measures.

No person will be admitted as an apprentice whose general education is, in the opinion of the Department, too backward to enable him to profit by the class-room instruction.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Latest date for receiving applications, 31st August, 1905.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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AVONDALE FORESTRY STATION.

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The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have a few vacancies for apprentices at the above Station.

Apprenticeship may extend over one, two, or three years, in accordance with the industry and efficiency displayed by the individual. All the apprentices will be required to work daily in the woods from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and from daylight to dark in winter, with one hour for dinner. An experienced Superintendent will direct the work and give instruction in the proper methods of forestry. A certain amount of theoretical instruction will be provided in the evening. Apprentices will be paid at the rate of 15s. per week, which may be increased to 18s. and 20s. for the second and third years respectively, provided the Department are satisfied with the progress made.

The engagement between the Department and apprentices may be determined at any time by one week's notice. Applicants should be strong, healthy, and at least twenty years of age, and should have a fair general education. *Preference will be given to those who have already had some experience in working in woods.* They will be required to undergo an examination in English and Arithmetic, which will be held in Dublin on the 17th October, 1905. Selected applicants must be prepared to enter the Department's employment immediately after the examination if required.

Apprentices will be required to find their own board and lodging, but the Superintendent will assist them as far as possible by supplying the names of persons in the neighbourhood who have suitable accommodation.

Application must be made on a form, to be obtained from the Department, and must reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 9th October, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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INSTRUCTION IN FRUIT GROWING AND GENERAL  
GARDENING.

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The Department have at present a few vacancies in their Horticultural School at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. Applicants must be prepared to undergo an examination to be held at the Albert Agricultural College on a date to be subsequently notified. No allowance for expenses will be made to candidates in respect of attendance at this examination.

The examination will include English, Arithmetic, and Practical Fruit Growing and Gardening. The examination in English will include Dictation, Grammar, and Composition, and that in Arithmetic a knowledge of weights and measures, decimal and vulgar fractions, simple and compound proportions, percentages and interest. The examination in Practical Fruit Growing and Gardening will cover the whole range of these subjects.

The course is suited for those who have already had some experience in fruit growing, and for such, a training of from one to two years should suffice to qualify for the post of instructor in Horticulture. The Department do not guarantee employment to the pupils at the close of the course, but they will send the names of those who qualify to County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, with an intimation that the Department will approve of their appointment if selected by a County Committee.

A number of men who have already passed through the school are now employed by County Committees at a salary of £2 per week, together with expenses of locomotion.

While in training the pupils will require to find lodging in the village of Glasnevin, and will be subject to the conditions under which the gardeners at the College are employed. The wages will be from 18s. to 25s. per week, according to qualifications.

In addition to work in the gardens, the pupils will be given facilities for studying the application of scientific principles underlying Horticulture.

Forms of application to attend the examination may be had upon application to

THE SECRETARY,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

N.B.—Particulars as to date and place of examination in Dublin will be communicated to applicants later on.

FORM A. 168 (a.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## POULTRY FATTENING INDUSTRY.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

The Department have made arrangements for the training, as apprentices to the poultry-fattening industry, of a limited number of young men who desire to become qualified to undertake the management of fattening stations in Ireland. Apprenticeship may extend over a period of from six to twelve months according to the efficiency of the apprentice.

The apprentices will be instructed in the preparation of suitable foods, the cramming, killing, plucking, and dressing, of fowl for market, and the management of poultry generally. They will be required to devote their whole time to such work, including the rearing of fowl, if found necessary.

Applicants for apprenticeships must be at least twenty years of age, unmarried, in good health, and of strong constitution. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in poultry-keeping.

The apprenticeships will be awarded on the result of an examination which will be held in Dublin on Wednesday, 20th June, 1906. The subjects included in this examination, which will be both written and oral, will be English, Arithmetic, and General Knowledge; a high standard will not be expected.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

Successful candidates will be called up for training as vacancies for them occur. They will receive wages at the rate of 15s. per week from the date of their commencing work, and will be required to find their own board and lodging. The engagement between apprentices and the Department may be determined at any time by one week's notice on either side.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to procure employment for apprentices on the conclusion of their training.

Applications for apprenticeships must be made on forms provided for the purpose, which can be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

These forms must be returned to the offices of the Department not later than 13th June, 1906:

Form A. 122 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## THE MUNSTER INSTITUTE, CORK.

The classes at the Institute are open to female students only.

The course of training includes :—

- I. The practice of dairy-work. The treatment of milk and the making of butter on a large and on a small scale with the most modern machinery and implements, as well as with the appliances generally used in farm dairies.
- II. Instruction in the feeding and management of cows, calves and pigs; in the keeping of small gardens, and in the manipulation and caring of bees.
- III. Instruction in poultry-keeping. Breeds; their suitability for different purposes and different localities; housing, feeding and management; hatching and rearing of chickens; fattening, killing, plucking, trussing and preparation for market.
- IV. Instruction in domestic work, embracing plain cookery, plain needlework, and laundry work.

The fee for tuition, board and lodging during one session is £3 3s., and is payable to the Superintendent of the Institute on entrance.

Four sessions, each of about eleven weeks duration, and commencing respectively, in January, March, July and October, are held in each year.

Intending students must be at least seventeen years of age on the date of their admission to the Institute. They are required to produce certificates of good health and character and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic. This examination is held at the Institute at the opening of each session.

Students are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session, provided they attain the required standard at the examination at the conclusion of their first session.

Students who have attended during two sessions, and who are desirous of qualifying for the position of Itinerant Instructor in butter-making or poultry keeping under a County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction or of Teacher in a School of Rural Domestic Economy for girls are admitted to a third session on attaining the required standard at the second terminal examination and satisfying the Department's examiner as to their ability to impart instruction. If their progress during the third session is satisfactory they are admitted to a fourth session to enable them to complete their training.

Attendance during at least four sessions at the Institute is necessary to qualify students for admission to the examinations for Instructorships and Teacherships.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to find employment for students on completion of their training at the Institute.

A limited number of free places and half-free places are awarded to the students who display special merit at the terminal examination of the first session to enable them to avail of a second session entirely or partially free of expense. A few similar places are also offered to students who have attended two sessions at the Institute.

The students are at all times under the supervision of an experienced matron.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from—

THE SECRETARY,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

### SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY, LOUGHGLYNN, CO. ROSCOMMON.

This school has been established in order to provide the women and girls of the neighbourhood with such practical training as will enable them to increase the comfort of their homes and improve generally the conditions under which they live. The particular object of the Department in promoting this type of instruction in rural districts in Ireland is to inculcate respect and affection for the home and the countryside, and thereby counteract the tendency to despise farm work and abandon rural life. The training aims at making efficient housewives. It does not aim at the preparation of girls for domestic service or for the factory or the shop.

The course of instruction comprises:—

*Dairying*—Including the making of cheese as well as butter; and the caring and feeding of cows and calves.

*Poultry-keeping*—The rearing and management of hens, ducks, turkeys, and geese.

*Pig-rearing*—The feeding and general management of pigs.

*Gardening*—The cultivation of such vegetables, fruits, and flowers as may be grown in the cottage garden.

*Bee-keeping*.

*Sewing, Knitting, and Mending*—Including the making and repairing of garments of every kind worn in the district.

*Washing and Ironing*.

*Cooking*.—The preparation, with inexpensive and simple utensils, of those dishes for which the materials are furnished by the products of the farm and the garden. Open hearths are used.

*The Cleaning and decoration of the home*.

*Home Industries* which can be carried on in time not required for the farm or the household, such as lace-making, embroidery, carpet weaving, the making of artificial flowers, &c.



The School is open to all who wish to enter, without restriction as to religious denomination. No fees are payable; the only conditions which the pupils must fulfil are that they should be more than fourteen years of age and reside sufficiently near the School to permit of their returning daily to their homes.

In order to give the lessons direct, practical application to the home life of the people, the pupils are required to bring with them to the school, so far as may be practicable, the materials needed for their work—the cream or milk for dairy practice; the poultry to be killed or dressed; the materials for the dishes to be cooked; the cloth for new garments; the clothing to be repaired, washed, or ironed. The pupils take home with them in the evening the products of their day's labour, which serve as object-lessons to those who cannot be present at the classes.

Housewives, and others in the neighbourhood who are not in a position to attend the classes daily, are at liberty to avail themselves of the instruction in any subject, and to come to the school for advice whenever they desire it in connection with their home work; and the teachers are prepared to visit the homes of persons who desire their guidance in the difficulties of household management.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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### SCHOOL OF RURAL ECONOMY, ST. MARY'S CONVENT OF MERCY, PORTUMNA, CO. GALWAY.

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#### RESIDENTIAL PUPILS.

Arrangements have been made for the reception of a small number of residential pupils.

The course of instruction is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work and Needle-work.

The school year extends from the beginning of October to the end of August, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively, in October and in March.

The fee for tuition, board and lodging during one session is £5 3s., and is payable to the Manager on entrance.

The school is open to female pupils over sixteen years of age without restriction as to religious denomination.

Intending pupils are required before admission to the school, to produce certificates of good health and character and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session on payment of the above-mentioned fee.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY, CONVENT OF  
MERCY, WESTPORT, CO. MAYO.

Arrangements have been made for the reception of a number of residential pupils.

The course of instruction is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work and Needle-work.

The school year extends from the beginning of October to the end of August, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively, in October and in March.

The fee for tuition, board and lodging during one session is £3 3s., and is payable to the Manager on entrance.

The school is open to female pupils over sixteen years of age without restriction as to religious denomination.

Intending pupils are required before admission to the school, to produce certificates of good health and character and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session on payment of the above-mentioned fee.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN FORESTRY AND BEE-KEEPING,  
TO BE HELD AT THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
GLASNEVIN, DUBLIN, FROM 6TH TO 18TH AUGUST, 1905.

## SYLLABUS.

## FORESTRY.

Lecturer, . . . . . Mr. A. C. FORBES.

1. Raising and propagating forest trees.  
Collecting and storing seeds.  
Formation of Nurseries.  
Treatment of seed beds.  
Method of sowing, &c.  
Propagating by layers.

- II. Principles and methods of planting.  
Thinning, pruning, &c.  
Preparation of ground.  
Drainage and fencing.  
Slit, notch, and pit planting.  
Choice of plants.  
Benefits of thinning and pruning.
- III. Species of trees suitable for shelter, ornament and timber production.
- IV. Laying out shelter belts and clumps.  
Choice of ground.  
Methods of mixing, thinning, &c.
- V. Hedge-row timber and its advantages and disadvantages.
- VI. Insects and fungi injurious to trees.
- VII. Planting and management of hedges.
- VIII. Planting and management of osiers.

## BEE-KEEPING.

*Lecturer,* . . . . . Mr. T. B. O'BRYEN.

- I. Various races of the Honey Bee—their chief characteristics.
- II. The Honey Bee—Anatomy and life history.  
Products of the Hive—Honey, pollen, propolis, wax.
- III. The Bar-Frame Hive and Appliances used in modern bee-keeping.
- IV. Methods of subduing Bees. Management of stocks.
- V. Cardinal points in bee-culture—Warmth; well-selected breeding combs; young queens; suitable hives.
- VI. Working for (a) comb honey, (b) run honey.
- VII. Marketing honey and wax.  
Packing Bees and Bee products for post and rail.
- VIII. Enemies of Bees—Protective measures.  
Diseases of Bees—Remedies and treatment.
- IX. Imparting instruction.

No. 29221-05.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET,  
DUBLIN, November, 1905.

SIR,—The Department desire to bring under the notice of your Committee the evil effects which are likely to follow the present wholesale destruction of timber trees in many districts in Ireland, where trees are being cut down without regard to their present usefulness for shelter or ornament, or to their value as timber when felled.

As the Department feel assured that your Committee fully realise the beneficial influence of woodlands on the country as a whole as well as to the locality in which they are immediately interested, the Department look for the cordial co-operation of your colleagues, not only in arresting the general policy of destruction which now unfortunately prevails, but also in giving encouragement to tree planting in each district of your county.

County Committees may do much to induce farmers and occupiers of land to preserve trees already on their holdings, and to plant clumps or shelter belts on any small areas of waste land that may be available, by giving special credit to those competitors under the Scheme of Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms who plant suitable shelter belts or clumps, or who take care of the existing trees on their holdings. Furthermore, the attention of occupiers of small parcels of land suitable for planting, who are at present deterred from undertaking such work owing to the cost of the trees, should be directed to the provisions of Clause 12 of the Scheme of Instruction in Horticulture, whereby they would be enabled to procure trees at a price considerably under what they would have to pay if each individual sent in his order for a small lot direct to the nurserymen.

I may add that last summer the Department provided a special course in forestry for Agricultural Instructors in Ireland, and, accordingly, the Committees of those counties in which such officers are at work should require them to devote attention to this important subject.

The Department, therefore, express the hope that your Committee will take every opportunity of bringing to the notice of residents in your county the advantages of a judicious system of tree planting.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*,

The Chairman  
of the County Committee of Agriculture  
named in the Address.

#### SHORT COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS.

No. 31395—05.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET,  
DUBLIN, *December, 1905.*

SIR,—

I have to inform you that the Department intend to provide in Dublin a short course of instruction for Creamery Managers, commencing on the 30th January, 1906, and terminating on the 24th February, 1906.

Only Managers of Creameries and Auxiliaries accepted by the Department for Registration under their Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries for 1905-6 will be eligible for admission to the course of instruction, and of these Managers only a limited number can actually be admitted to the course. Applications, on the prescribed Form, from qualified Managers will be considered in the order in which they are received, but preference will be given to Managers who have not attended previously any similar course of instruction provided by the Department. The Department cannot undertake to consider applications received after the 13th January. Notifications will be sent in due course to the applicants selected to attend the course.

Managers who are present on the invitation of the Department, and attend all the lectures and demonstrations provided during the period occupied by the course, will receive a refund of the cost of one third-class railway return ticket between their nearest station and Dublin, as well as an allowance of £3, to defray in part their subsistence expenses in Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

To the Manager of the Creamery  
named in the address.

# CONFERENCE OF MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF BUTTER PACKAGES.

No. 31304-05.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET,  
DUBLIN, 7th December, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—It appears from inquiries made by the Department during the last few years, and from reports received in these offices, that there is at present an absence of uniformity in the construction of the two principal classes of package, viz. (1) pyramid boxes to hold 56 lbs., and (2) keels to hold 112 lbs., used for the conveyance of Irish creamery butter to the markets. It also appears that in these circumstances a number of creamery proprietors who are not in a position to discriminate between the merits of the different packages offered by manufacturers are content to pack their butter in the cheapest packages procurable. As a result Irish creamery butter is consigned to the market in packages which are unable to bear the strain of transit, and which, owing to the use of unseasoned or unsuitable wood in their construction, injuriously affect the flavour of the butter which they contain.

With a view to securing an improvement in this matter, the Department have decided to ask some of the principal manufacturers of butter packages in Ireland to send representatives to a Conference to be held at these offices on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of considering whether it would be practicable to place on the market at reasonable prices uniform standard butter packages (constructed in accordance with a definite specification) which would be approved by the Department, and in purchasing which creamery proprietors would be satisfied that they were procuring packages in every respect suitable for the conveyance of butter to the markets. The Department would be glad if you can see your way to send a representative to the proposed Conference, in which case I have to request you to be good enough to notify at as early a date as practicable, and, if possible, not later than Wednesday next, the 13th instant, the name and address of your representative, so that a copy of the agenda and other particulars may be transmitted to him. Kindly enclose your reply in the accompanying envelope.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*,

## EXPERIMENTS WITH PURE CULTURES IN CREAM RIPENING.

No. 17305/06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET,  
DUBLIN, 5th July, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you that the Department propose, as an experiment, to supply, free of cost, to a limited number of selected creameries, during the present season, a quantity of pure culture to be utilised in the preparation of "starters" for ripening the cream from which butter in these creameries is manufactured. It is hoped that

in this manner some results may be obtained which will be of assistance in determining whether the use of starters made in this way is likely to increase the value of Irish Butter.

The Department will be glad if you will be good enough to say whether you would be willing to make use of the pure culture which the Department intend to supply during the present year in the manufacture of butter in your creamery at \_\_\_\_\_; and to report in due course the views of your customers on the quality of the butter in question as compared with the ordinary produce of your creamery. The Department will also be glad, if in the event of your deciding to use the culture, you will send to one of the Surprise Butter Competitions to be held during the year a box of butter made from cream ripened by this culture, either as your exhibit for the Competition, or as a special additional sample. The butter so forwarded will be paid for on the same terms and at the same rates as the ordinary exhibits sent for the Competition.

I have to add that it is to be clearly understood that while guaranteeing that the culture is pure on its despatch to the creamery, and being convinced that if suitably treated good results should be derived from its use, the Department cannot accept any responsibility as to the effects which may ensue from its treatment at the creamery. Its successful use will depend on the care which may be taken in its propagation, and on the condition of the cream.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

To the ..... Dairy Society, Ltd.,

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TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

**FORMS RELATING TO THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS, TO  
SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, AND TO SCHOLAR-  
SHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING OFFERED  
FOR COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT.**

Form S. 108.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.**

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

**I.—SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' QUALIFICA-  
TIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, 1907.**

The Department will hold, in 1907, special examinations for Teachers' qualifications in Experimental Science. Each examination will be divided into two portions, the first a written test to be held on Saturday, the 18th May, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and the second a practical examination to be held subsequently on a date to be fixed by the Department, and which will be duly notified to candidates. Provisional qualification to give instruction in the First, Second, Third, or Fourth Year Syllabuses of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science for Day Secondary Schools, will be granted to those candidates who pass the examination.

The subjects of the Special Examinations will be:—

- (1) First Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course.
- (2) Second Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course.
- (3) Physics (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (4) Physics (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (5) Chemistry (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (6) Chemistry (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (7) Mechanical Science (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (8) Mechanical Science (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (9) Botany (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (10) Botany (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (11) Physiology and Hygiene (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (12) Physiology and Hygiene (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (13) Geology.

The examination in any subject will be open only to those teachers in Secondary Schools who have received at least 100 hours' practical instruction in that subject within two calendar years previous to the date of the present examination. Before entering upon the course of instruction each Teacher must obtain, in writing, the Department's approval of the conditions under which such instruction is to be given.

Teachers who have made satisfactory attendance at the Summer Courses of Instruction conducted by the Department in 1905 and 1906, and who, as a result of the examination at the conclusion thereof, failed to secure a certificate or obtained recognition to teach for one year only, will be admitted to the Special Examination in that subject without having to satisfy the Department as to attendance at further courses of instruction.

Candidates will not be permitted to sit for examination in more than one subject in any one year.

Should a sufficient number of applications for examination be received, the Department will arrange to hold the written examination at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, and, in very exceptional circumstances, other centres might be arranged for, provided that special written application is made by School Managers before the 28th February, 1907.

Application for admission to the examination must be made before the 28th February, 1907, on Form S. 118, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st January, upon application to the offices of the Department.



## II—REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE DEPARTMENT ARE PREPARED TO RECOGNISE SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FOR TEACHERS IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Instructor in charge of classes for Teachers must be specially qualified, and his qualifications must be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the Special Course of instruction.

The Laboratory must also be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the Special Course of instruction.

Special classes, conducted during the winter in a Technical School or central institution, other than Training Colleges, may be registered as Science classes, and grants earned according to the regulations and scale of payment set out in the Programme for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes.

Attendance at theoretical instruction may not be taken into account when computing the 100 hours' practical instruction referred to in the third paragraph of Section 1 of this form.

Application for the recognition of special classes for Teachers must be made by letter, accompanied by detailed proposals upon Forms S. 54 and 59. Attendance at lessons previous to the receipt of the Department's written approval of the arrangements may not be reckoned as part of the 100 hours' practical instruction.

Form S. 31.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

#### SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS IN MANUAL TRAINING (WOODWORK), 1907.

A special examination for Teachers' qualifications in Manual Training (Woodwork) will be held in Dublin on Tuesday and Wednesday, 25th and 26th June, 1907. The Subjects and Time Table of the examination will be:—

TUESDAY, JUNE 25th—(10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.)—*Drawing*.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25th—(2.15 to 5.15 p.m.)—*Theory*.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26th—(10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)—*Practical Woodwork Test*.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26th—(2 to 5 p.m.)—*Drawing on the Blackboard, and Demonstration Exercise*.

For Syllabuses of the subjects of examination see circular letter No. 24.

Tools, wood, paper, pens, and ink will be provided by the Department, but candidates will be required to bring mathematical instruments, drawing boards (imperial size), pencils, erasers, etc., for the examination in Drawing; and, although tools for the Practical Woodwork Test will be provided by the Department, candidates are advised to bring their own, as no allowance can be made should the candidate not consider the tools supplied as satisfactory.

Application for the recognition of special classes for Teachers must be of age on or before the 1st January preceding the examination.

Application for admission to the examination must be made, on Form S. 32, before the 1st MAY.

No fee will be charged for this examination, but candidates will be required to defray all travelling and other expenses incurred by them.

*Under Revision.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS, 1906.

The Department will, during the summer, conduct short courses of instruction for teachers as under:—

A.—Courses beginning Tuesday, 10th July, and closing Friday, 3rd August:—

- (1) Courses in Experimental Science, in Laboratory Arts, and in Drawing and Modelling, for Teachers in Day Secondary Schools and in Day and Evening Science and Art Classes
- (2) Courses in Domestic Economy and in Manual Training (Wood-work) for Teachers of those subjects in Day Secondary Schools.
- (3) A Course of instruction for Teachers of Lace and Crochet Making, Sprigging and Drawn Thread-work.

B.—Courses beginning Tuesday, 7th August, and closing Friday, 31st August:—

- (4) Courses, for Manual Instructors, in Woodcarving, Modelling and Turnery, and in Carpentry and Joinery (Honours Grade).

The Courses will be held in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, but the centres will not be arranged until all applications have been received and considered.

Should the applications exceed the number for which it is proposed to provide accommodation, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear most likely to prove beneficial. Applications from Teachers who have attended short courses of instruction in previous years, and who have been giving instruction in the subjects of those courses during the present session, will have priority of claim for admission to advanced courses.

It is important that Teachers should not apply unless they know that they will be able to attend, for great difficulties, as well as injustice to others, may be entailed by applicants failing to take advantage of admission which may be granted. Failure to attend the course after the invitation has been accepted, will, except in the case of illness, be regarded as an abuse of the privilege; and any Teacher failing in this respect will be debarred from attending any future course.

Teachers who are selected for, and who attend the courses of instruction regularly and punctually at the specified hours, from the beginning to the end of the course, will be allowed a sum of £3 10s. towards their expenses while living at the centre; and those who travel more than twenty miles to the centre of instruction will be allowed, in addition, Third Class Railway Fare for one journey to and fro between the railway station nearest their school and Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, as the case may be; no car fares, or other travelling expenses will, however, be allowed. These allowances will in no case be made until after the conclusion of the courses.

The hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (with an interval of one hour for lunch), except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, Teachers will be required in the evenings to write out notes, &c.

Teachers desiring to take advantage of these courses must fill up and return the appropriate form of application (*see below*) as early as convenient, but in any case so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 31st March.

N.B.—These Courses are open only to Teachers who are over eighteen years of age, and who are engaged (a) by Local Committees of Technical Instruction; or (b) in Schools receiving grants either directly from the Department or under the provisions of an approved local Scheme of Technical Instruction.

## DETAILS OF THE COURSES.

## I. (a).—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

There may be thirteen courses of instruction in Experimental Science.

*Subjects:—*First and Second Years of the Preliminary Course; Third and Fourth Year Courses in Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene, and a course in Geology.

These courses will not only cover the subject matter of the syllabuses of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools, but will aim directly at bringing home to Teachers the intentions of the Department as expressed in the prefatory note thereto.

Provisional recognition to teach the subject of the course will be accorded to those Teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by laboratory note books, and by any examination—written, *viva voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S 42.

*(NOTE.—In 1907 the Department will not arrange for a Summer Course in the First Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course, and in 1908 a Course in the Second Year Syllabus will not be conducted. Courses in these subjects will in future be conducted in alternate years.*

## I. (b).—LABORATORY ARTS.

This course of instruction will be designed specially for those teachers who have already successfully attended four Summer Courses in Experimental Science, and is intended to give them special practice in the construction, adjustment, and repair of laboratory apparatus of a simple character, and to demonstrate how the equipment of a laboratory may be most suitably used and extended.

The Course will include practice in glass blowing and bending, soldering, the use of common tools for wood and metal work, and instruction in the properties of common materials for instrument making, so that teachers may be able to design and make for themselves laboratory apparatus of a character suited to their work.

Teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and in respect of whom the Department receive satisfactory reports, will receive a certificate of satisfactory attendance. Satisfactory attendance at the course in Laboratory Arts will be accepted in lieu of attendance at a fifth Summer Course under the conditions of Sections I. (2) of Circular 23.

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S 42.

## I. (c).—DRAWING AND MODELLING.

The course of instruction in Drawing and Modelling will be specially devoted to enabling teachers to secure the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate (*See Circular Letter No. 16*); but instruction of a more advanced character will be afforded to those Teachers who are already qualified for this certificate, or who hold higher certificates.

Teachers must not regard attendance at these courses as sufficient qualification to give instruction in the Department's Programme of Drawing. They should continue their studies throughout the winter, and present themselves for examination in the subjects required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, at the annual examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington, held in April, May, and June. The Regulations for the admission of External Candidates to these examinations are given in Form S. 100, copies of which may be obtained on application.

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 42.

## II. (a.)—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In order to facilitate the introduction of this subject into the curriculum of Day Secondary Schools, the Department propose to arrange for summer courses of instruction in Domestic Economy for Teachers who have already obtained provisional recognition to give instruction in the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Preliminary Course of Experimental Science. The course of instruction will include Cookery, the elements of Physiology and Hygiene, and Needlework.

Recognition to teach Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools during the Session 1906-7 will be given to those teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by note books and by any examination—written, viva voce, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold. Teachers who successfully attend three Summer Courses in Domestic Economy, under the conditions referred to above, and who teach this subject for two complete sessions to the satisfaction of the Department's Inspectors, will be recognised as qualified to give instruction, in Day Secondary Schools, in the Preliminary Course of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science and in the Syllabuses of Domestic Economy. (See Circular 25).

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 42.

## II. (b.)—MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK).

The course of Manual work will include instruction in Drawing, in addition to practical instruction in the use of Woodworking tools, and will provide for the further training of Teachers who at present teach these subjects in Day Secondary Schools, or who will be engaged as instructors during the forthcoming session. Examinations will be held at the conclusion of the course, and Teachers who succeed in passing these examinations will, for the present, be accepted as qualified to give instruction in the subject under the Department's Regulations for Day Secondary Schools, subject to the conditions of Circular 24.

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 42.

## III.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS OF LACE AND CROCHET MAKING, SPRIGGING, AND DRAWN THREAD-WORK.

The object of the present course is to improve existing kinds of work, and not to introduce new forms. The instruction will be confined to:—

- A. Limerick Lace.
- B. Clones Crochet.

- C. Raised Crochet.
- D. Sprigging and Drawn Thread Work.

The lessons on each of these subjects will include instruction in Technique and the use of suitable materials; Drawing, the preparation of working tracings, and of working drawings from rubbings of lace and crochet. In the case of those capable of profiting by such form of instruction, practice in Design will also be afforded. Special instruction will be given in the artistic arrangement of traditional details ordinarily used by crochet workers. Exercises will be given in which the actual units will be employed, and drawings will be made from such arrangements as prove satisfactory.

Certificates of proficiency will be awarded at the close of the Course to those who have attended regularly and worked well, and whose work is of a sufficiently high standard, as shown by the specimens produced during the class-lessons, and by any tests of a written or practical character which it may be considered advisable to apply.

Teachers attending this course will be required to bring their usual working material with them, as well as pencils, india-rubber, compasses, a twelve-inch ruler, two set squares (one of 45° and the other of 60°),

and a medium-sized drawing book. Teachers of crochet making should also provide themselves with sets of such details as they are accustomed to work for the trade, as for example, the "Scroll," "Lily," "Hawthorn," "Shamrock," "Stem," "Branch," Rosettes of various forms, &c.

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 140.

#### IV.—WOOD-CARVING, MODELLING AND TURNERY, AND CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (HONOURS GRADE).

These courses are intended primarily for the further training of Manual Instructors who are at present under engagement to Local Committees of Technical Instruction. A certificate of satisfactory attendance and progress will be issued to those who are favourably reported upon by the Instructors in charge; but it is not the intention of the Department to issue Teachers' Certificates upon the results of the course.

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 42.

Form S. 141.

*Under Revision.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

#### SHORT SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO MEMBERS OF ENCLOSED RELIGIOUS ORDERS, 1906.

The Department will, during the months of July and August, conduct Summer Courses of Instruction for Teachers of Experimental Science, Drawing, and Domestic Economy.

In all cases in which the Department grant the services of expert Instructors, compliance with the following conditions will be required:—

(1.) That the Convent authorities provide accommodation, and all necessary apparatus and materials required for the Courses.

(2.) That arrangements will be made for the admission of a limited number of Teachers from other Convents, who may apply for a Course of Instruction at the centre.

(3.) That none but members of Religious Orders, who are actually engaged in teaching in Day Secondary Schools in receipt of grants from the Department, will be admitted.

(4.) That all expenses incurred by Teachers attending the courses shall be defrayed by the authorities of the Convents in which they teach.

The courses will, as a rule, begin on the 10th July and close on the 3rd August; but, should these dates be not suitable, the Department will be prepared to consider applications for courses to begin on the 24th July or the 7th August.

The hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (with an interval of one hour for lunch), except on Saturdays, when the hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, Teachers will be required in the evenings to write out notes, &c.

The Department are prepared to consider applications for alternative arrangements provided they allow of an equal period of teaching.

Teachers who wish to attend the courses must fill in Form S. 142, and forward it to the Department through the Superioress of the Convent at which it is desired that they should attend.

## DETAILS OF THE COURSES.

## EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of the courses of instruction will be:—First and Second Years of the Preliminary Course; Third and Fourth Year Courses in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene.

These courses will not only cover the subject matter of the Syllabuses of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools, but will aim directly at bringing home to Teachers the intentions of the Department as expressed in the prefatory note thereto.

Provisional recognition to teach the subject of the course will be accorded to those teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by laboratory note books, and by any examination—written, *visu voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold.

(NOTE.—The Department are not, except in special circumstances, prepared to entertain an application for a course in the First Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course from a centre at which a course in that subject was conducted in 1905. In future, applications for courses in the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Preliminary Course will be entertained only in alternate years).

## DRAWING AND MODELLING.

The course of instruction in Drawing and Modelling will be specially devoted to enabling Teachers to secure the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate (see Circular Letter No. 16); but instruction of a more advanced character will be afforded to those Teachers who are already qualified for this certificate, or who hold higher certificates.

Teachers must not regard attendance at these courses as sufficient qualification to give instruction in the Department's Programme of Drawing. They should continue their studies throughout the winter, and present themselves for examination in the subjects included in the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, at the annual examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington, held in April, May, and June. The Regulations for the admission of External Candidates to these examinations are given on Form S. 100 copies of which may be obtained on application.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In order to facilitate the introduction of this subject into the curriculum of Day Secondary Schools, the Department propose to arrange for short summer courses of instruction in Domestic Economy for Teachers who have already obtained provisional recognition to give instruction in the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Preliminary Course of Experimental Science. The course of instruction will include Cookery, the elements of Physiology and Hygiene, and Needlework.

Recognition to teach Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools during the Session 1906-7 will be given to those Teachers who have punctually and regularly attended and successfully done the class work, as testified by note books and by any examination—written, *visu voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold. Teachers who successfully attend three summer courses in Domestic Economy, under the conditions referred to above, and who teach this subject for two complete sessions to the satisfaction of the Department's Inspectors, will be recognised as qualified to give instruction, in Day Secondary Schools, in the Preliminary Course of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science and in the Syllabuses of Domestic Economy. (See Circular 25.)

*Under Revision.*

Form 501

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO SCIENCE TEACHERS,  
1906.

May, 1905.

1. The following Short Courses of instruction at SOUTH KENSINGTON will be organized for Science Teachers this year :—

Mechanics,	. . . . .	} From 4th July to 26th July.
Mining,	. . . . .	
Physiographic Geology,	. . . . .	
The Mechanics of Building Construction,	. . . . .	

(The dates in each case are inclusive.)

NOTE.—No Teacher can be allowed to attend more than one of the above courses.

2. Teachers who wish to attend must fill up and return Form 500, before the 31st May.

3. If there are more applicants than can be accommodated for any course, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear most likely to prove beneficial. Teachers should therefore state the order in which they would select the courses, supposing they had perfect freedom of choice. No Teacher can be admitted to a course similar to one which he has attended since the year 1900.

4. These courses are limited to the Teachers of classes in Science, and in considering applications for admission the Board will have regard to (1) the character of the work done in the class or classes taught by the applicant and the probability of extension of this work; (2) the qualifications of the applicant as shewing the extent to which his previous training will enable him to profit by the instruction given. (*A limited number of teachers from Schools in Scotland selected by the Scotch Education Department and of teachers from Schools in Ireland selected by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction are also admitted to these courses. Application by teachers of Classes in Scotland and Ireland should be made to the respective Departments.*)

5. It is essential that Teachers should not apply unless they know they will be able to attend, as great difficulties as well as injustice to others are entailed by applicants failing to avail themselves of admissions which have been granted. If Teachers do not attend after having been selected, they will render themselves liable to be deprived of any future indulgence.

6. The Teachers who are selected to attend will receive 3rd class railway fare for one journey from their homes to London at the commencement, and for one journey from London to their homes at the end of the courses, also a grant of £3 towards their expenses while attending the courses. (1st class steam-boat fares will be allowed to teachers from Ireland.) No cab or omnibus fares or other travelling expenses will be allowed.

7. It must be understood that payment will only be made if the Teacher attends regularly at the specified hours from the commencement to the end of the course, and otherwise complies with the rules laid down. The hours of attendance will be from 9 or 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. daily as may be fixed by the Board in each case: the Teachers will, in addition, be required in the evening to write out their lecture and class notes, &c.

By Order,

F. G. OGILVIE.

*The following outline Syllabuses indicate the character of the work which will be followed in the several courses.*

### 1.—MECHANICS.

The course will be in Theoretical Mechanics, and will comprise lectures on the general principles of dynamics, with applications to problems on the mechanics of solids and fluids. The foregoing will be illustrated by examples worked out in class, by experimental work in the laboratory, and by graphical work in the drawing office.

### 2.—MINING.

A course of lectures will be given on "The movements of underground water and unwatering of Mines."

Practical instruction will be given in Surveying, which may be supplemented by lectures, if found necessary.

### 3.—PHYSIOGRAPHIC GEOLOGY.

ROCKS, WHAT THEY ARE MADE OF, AND HOW THEY ARE MADE.

The general trend of the course will be to show the methods by which water and unwatering of Mines." Practical instruction will be given in Surveying, which may be supplemented by lectures, if found necessary.

- I. Materials now being laid down in rivers, lakes, and the sea, will be prepared and studied; whether organic accumulations of the remains of plants or animals, clays, sands, and pebbles, swept down mechanically, or precipitates formed chemically.
- II. The various rocks which have been formed in these ways in past geological time will be prepared for examination, and compared with their present day equivalents.
- III. Rocks formed by consolidation of molten matter brought up from the interior of the earth, will next be dealt with, mainly from the point of view of determining the precise conditions under which they originated.
- IV. If time permits, the distribution of these rocks and their mutual relations as integral parts of the earth's crust will be worked out.

### 4.—THE MECHANICS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

A lecture will be given daily, and this will be followed by exercise work in drawing out graphic diagrams and in making useful calculations. Some experimental work will be included. The range of the course is indicated in the following syllabus:—

EXPLANATION OF TERMS: Résumé under the following heads:—

Matter and Force. Statics. Forces and Reactions. Pressures. Specification of a Force. Triangle of Forces. Polygon of Forces. Leverage. Moments. Couples. Graphic Statics. Force of Gravity. Weight. Centre of Gravity. Centroid. Moment of Inertia. Bending Moment. Moment of Resistance. Section Modulus. Stress and Strain. Modulus of Rupture.

Testing Materials. Cantilevers. Beams. Girders. Struts. Stanchions. Reciprocal Diagrams. Roof Trusses. Force of the Wind. Funicular Polygons. Stability of Walls and Buttresses. Stability of Arches and Abutments. Foundations. Shoring. Pile Driving. Ferro-Concrete.



*Under Revision.*

Form 234.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

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*SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN ART, 1906.*

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1. The Short Courses of Instruction in Art for Art Masters and Mistresses, Elementary School Teachers, and Students of Schools of Art and Art Classes, will be held at the Royal College of Art from the 9th July to the 24th July, both dates inclusive. There will be five Courses, one for Teachers of Drawing in Elementary Schools and one in each of the four Schools of the College—Architecture, Design, Painting and Mural Decoration, and Modelling.

The Courses in these four Schools will be under the direction of the Professors, who will give such Lectures and Demonstrations as are considered necessary to aid the class work.

*School of Architecture:* The subject for the course will be "The two phases of Greek Architecture, the Dorian and the Ionian, and the Corinthian Capital. [See accompanying circular 578.]

*School of Design:* The course of study in this School will include such subjects as Plant Drawing, Lettering, Heraldry, &c. Instruction in Design will be given in connection with the classes held in the Museum for the purpose of studying those objects best calculated to aid the Students in the branch of Design pursued by them.

*School of Painting and Mural Decoration:* Opportunities will be afforded Students for Drawing from the Life, for the study of extremities, and anatomy of the human figure. Those Students who give proof of a fair knowledge of the figure will be admitted to the figure composition class. The following subjects for the compositions will be taken in class: Pope Innocent III. sanctioning the Order of S. Francis (*see "Life of S. Francis,"* by St. Bonaventura, Temple Classics, pp. 23/32). S. Francis blessing Assisi (*see "The Mirror of Perfection,"* Temple Classics, pp. 133/8).

*School of Modelling:* Classes will be held in this School for the study of the figure and bust from life.

Lectures will be given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, on the Teaching of Design by Professor Lethaby; also on the History of Antique Figures in use in Schools of Art, and on Florentine Painters Guilds and workshops in the 14th and 15th centuries by Mr. B. A. Spencer. All the Students in the above Schools will be required to attend these Lectures.

*Courses for Teachers in Public Elementary Schools:* The subjects taken in this course will include drawing of Common Objects and of Plants and Animal Forms, Brushwork, Geometry as a basis for Design, and Memory Drawing. Drawings will be made upon paper and the blackboard.

2. Applications to attend the Courses in the several Schools of the College will be entertained only from those Art Teachers and Students who have obtained awards in the National Competition or successes in the Advanced Art Examinations, or have had works accepted for the Art Master's Certificate, Group I., and, in the case of the Architecture Course, from Teachers of Building Construction.

The selection of Elementary School Teachers, to attend the Course for Teachers of Drawing in Elementary Schools, will depend upon the recommendation of the Board's Inspectors.

3. Application to attend either of the four Schools of the College must be made on Form 234a, before the 10th June. Applicants must indicate the order of their preference of the Schools for which they apply, and they should complete carefully the statement indicating their previous training in related work.

4. Applications from Teachers and Students in Scottish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.

5. Applications from Teachers and Students in Irish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

6. Applicants who are selected to attend these Courses will receive third class railway fare (*see note below*) for one journey to and fro between their homes and London, and a grant of £3 towards their expenses while attending the Courses, provided that their attendance is punctual and that their work is in all respects satisfactory. In the case of Teachers or Students resident in London or its vicinity a reduction is made in the grant. Applicants attending the Courses will be expected to provide themselves with the requisite materials and apparatus, of which a list will be sent to them.

F. G. OGILVIE.

NOTE.—All selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby. In all cases, only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab or omnibus fares will be allowed. Teachers and Students from Ireland are allowed first class steamboat fare.

Circular 578.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

*SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN ART, 1906, AT THE  
ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART.*

*ARCHITECTURAL COURSE.*

The subject for this Course will be "The two phases of Greek Architecture, the Dorian and the Ionian, and the Corinthian Capital."

A course of lectures will be given by the Professor upon the development of Greek Architecture, and studies will be set to the students illustrating its proportions and details.

Special attention will be devoted to the study of Greek mouldings, real size.

Visits will be paid to the British Museum to study the Dorian details from the Parthenon and Egina, and the Ionian details from Hall-carnasses and Ephesus.

The classic buildings of London of the first half of last century by Wilkins, Inwood, Hardwick, Smirke, and Cockerell will be visited.

These include University College, St. Pancras Church, Easton Station, The British Museum, The Sun Fire Office, &c., &c.

A subject in Design will be set to illustrate the picturesque qualities of Columnar Architecture.

The attention of students may be directed beforehand to any modern Classic building by acknowledged masters in their vicinity, erected during the first half of the last century.

Form 1178.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

*VISITS TO THE NATIONAL COMPETITION, TO THE VICTORIA  
AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND TO OTHER CENTRES OF  
INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ABROAD.*

1. Grants will be made to enable a limited number of Teachers and Students of SCHOOLS OF ART and ART CLASSES to see the Works in the National Competition exhibited at South Kensington; to visit and study in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal College of Art, and other Institutions, and, in special cases, Foreign Towns, Schools, and Galleries; to study and make sketches of buildings and of objects in Museums; or to study in any approved centre of Art instruction. They may be required to do special work for the Board.
2. These Grants of Aid are as follows:—
  - a.—A sum not exceeding 7s. 6d. per day for the time occupied in the journey and visit, provided that a *satisfactory report, together with sketches, drawings or other work, be submitted.* After examination, these will be returned to the Teacher or Student submitting them.
  - b.—Payment by the piece for the work done for the Board; the value of each sketch, drawing, or other work to be determined by the Board; but the whole payment, together with that under a, is not to exceed £1 per day for the time occupied in the journey.
3. Application for aid to see the Works in the National Competition, to study in the Victoria and Albert Museum and elsewhere, or to study abroad, must be made on Form 1178a, not later than the 30th June.
4. Applications from Teachers and Students in Scottish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.
5. Applications from Teachers and Students in Irish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
6. Applicants who are selected to see the Works in the National Competition, or to visit and study in the United Kingdom or abroad, will receive third class return railway fare (see note below), between their homes and the approved destination, and a sum not exceeding 7s. 6d. a day towards their expenses, provided that a *satisfactory report, together with sketches, drawings, or other work be submitted.*
7. Applicants for aid to study abroad should give, in Form 1178a, particulars of their knowledge, if any, of the language of the country they propose to visit.

F. G. OGILVIE.

NOTE.—All selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby. In all cases, only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab or omnibus fares will be allowed. Teachers and Students from Ireland are allowed 1st Class Steamboat fare.

Form S. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, DUBLIN.

## TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1907.

The Department will offer for competition, at the beginning of the session 1907-8, three Teacherships-in-Training tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. One will be open to competition amongst male candidates only, and one amongst female candidates only; the third will be open to competition amongst both male and female candidates.

The object of the Teacherships-in-Training is to encourage capable Art students to undertake such a course of training as will enable them to become Art Teachers.

The Teacherships-in-Training will entitle the holders to free admission to all the day and evening classes at the Metropolitan School of Art for the Session 1907-8; a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week during the session (about forty weeks); and third-class railway fare for one journey to and from Dublin.

The Teacherships will be awarded partly as the result of an examination, and partly for works submitted according to the conditions stated below.

The examination will be confined to Art subjects, and will be held at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th July, 1907.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Teacherships will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Metropolitan School of Art, and in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible. In awarding the Teacherships, preference will be given to candidates who possess the Art Class Teachers' Certificate (Board of Education), or the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate.

The award will be made on the following conditions:—

- (1.) Candidates must be not less than eighteen and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st September, 1907. The Department may allow a modification of this rule in special cases.
- (2.) Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.
- (3.) Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.
- (4.) Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st September, 1907.
- (5.) Successful candidates will be required to prepare, in conjunction with the Headmaster of the School, a scheme of study; and to submit it for the Department's approval. They will be required to devote their whole time to the work of this scheme; to attend regularly and punctually; and generally to comply with the regulations set out in the programme of the Metropolitan School of Art. They must be prepared, if required, as part of their training, to undertake such work as teachers as the Headmaster may prescribe.
- (6.) The Teacherships may be renewed for a second Session. Renewal will depend upon the ability and application shown by the student during the previous Session, and on the scheme of study proposed by the student when applying for renewal for a second Session.

(7.) The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any teachership upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(8.) The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with Teacherships shall be final.

(9.) The Department do not undertake to employ Teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

The names of the candidates must be forwarded, on Form S. 3, so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 30TH APRIL, 1907. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acknowledgment of the form of application will be admitted to the examination room.

Copies of Form S. 3 may be obtained, after 1st FEBRUARY, 1907, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, or to the Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare-street, Dublin.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

##### *First Day, Tuesday, July 2nd—*

- 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing from the Antique. (100 marks.)  
3 to 4 p.m.—Geometrical Drawing (Art). (50 marks.)

##### *Second Day, Wednesday, July 3rd—*

- 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast. (50 marks.)  
2 to 4 p.m.—Perspective. (50 marks.)  
4.15 to 5.15 p.m.—Drawing on the Blackboard. (50 marks.)

##### *Third Day, Thursday, July 4th—*

- 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing, or Modelling, Design. (100 marks.)  
3 to 5.30 p.m.—Model Drawing. (50 marks.)

For syllabuses of the subjects of examination see "Syllabuses and Lists of Apparatus" of the Board of Education for 1906-7, to be obtained (price 4d.), either directly, or through any bookseller, of Mr. E. Ponsonby, 115 Grafton-street, Dublin. [Drawing from the Antique (page 192); Geometrical Drawing (Art), page 188; Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast, page 186; Perspective, page 189; Drawing on the Blackboard, page 188; Drawing Design (Stage 1), page 198; Modelling Design (Stage 1), page 204; Model Drawing, page 184.]

#### WORKS.

In order to encourage Art students to devote much attention to what should be the primary aim of their higher instruction, namely, the application of their skill, experience, and good taste to works requiring more time and care than the ordinary conditions of an examination room permit, marks, to a maximum of 225, will be awarded for works of the same character as those proposed for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate. (*See extract below.*)

Works to be submitted for the competition must be delivered at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on or before Saturday, the 29th June, 1907. They should be addressed, "The Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin," and should be specially marked, "Works, Teachership-in-Training."

*Extract from Circular 16 (Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate).*

## WORKS.

(1.) "An imperial sheet of three designs, based on a study in colour of a growing plant. The plant should be drawn from nature simply and directly—not pictorially represented. Such details of the plant as the student may select for the purposes of the designs should, if required, be drawn separately.

"The designs must occupy, in a decorative way, a square, a circle, and an oblong, one being in monochrome, one in two colours, and one in polychrome. At least one of the designs must be executed in body colour or tempera. In each case the plant must be not merely applied to the given space, but treated in accordance with decorative conditions.

(2.) "A modelled study of a flowering plant, with three distinctly different modelled designs for patterns based on it. Each of these three different designs must be suited to the technical requirements of three different processes of manufacture. The process and material for which it is intended must be named on each design. The four studies to be on a panel thirty inches by twenty-two inches.

- (3.) (a.) "A shaded drawing of a complete human figure from the Antique or from Life; or  
 (b.) "Shaded drawings of a head, hand and foot, from the Life, full size; *completely finished* in pencil, chalk, or brush in monochrome; or  
 (c.) "A modelled figure in the round, thirty inches high, from the Antique or from Life; or  
 (d.) "A modelled head, from Life, full size."

Form S. 33.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
 INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
 UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

*ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.*

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1907.

A limited number of Scholarships and of Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, will be offered for competition among Students of Science and Technology in 1907.

The Scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum, and, in addition, entitle the holder to free instruction during the Associate Course, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

A Teachership-in-Training entitles the holder to free instruction during the Associate Course, a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week for the session of about forty weeks each year, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

The Associate Course extends over three years, and the College Session lasts from the beginning of October until the end of June each year.

Holders of Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the Associate Course, to comply with the regulations of the College, and to pass the examinations required for the Associateship. The continuance of the Scholarship or Teachership-in-Training for a second or a third session will depend upon the ability and application which the Student has shown during the previous session or sessions at the College.

Candidates for Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training must be not less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age on the 1st June, 1907. Holders of Royal Exhibitions or National Scholarships, and present or past Students of the Royal College of Science, are ineligible as candidates.

Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st June, 1907.

Candidates will have to satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of English and of one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German). In these subjects a pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations, in the First Arts Examination of the Royal University of Ireland, or the equivalent of these, will be accepted as satisfactory. Those candidates who cannot thus satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of the qualifying subjects will be examined on the Pass Course for the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations of 1907.

The competition will be confined to Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

The Syllabus in Mathematics will be the Pass Courses in Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry for the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations of 1907; in Experimental Science, the Syllabuses (both Third and Fourth Years) of the Special Courses of Experimental Science of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools; and in Drawing, the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

In Experimental Science, candidates will be allowed the choice of one of the following subjects:—Physics Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Geology, Physiology and Hygiene.

*NOTE.*—Text Books, other than those referred to in the Syllabuses, are not prescribed for the examinations.

The examination will be held in Dublin on the days and at the hours shown below:—

*Tuesday, 2nd July.*—English, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German, 2 p.m.—5 p.m.

*Wednesday, 3rd July.*—Mathematics, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; Experimental Science (Written Test), 2 p.m.—5 p.m.

*Thursday, 4th July.*—Experimental Science (Practical Test), 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; Drawing, 2 p.m.—5.10 p.m.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Scholarships or Teacherships-in-Training will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Royal College of Science. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible for Teacherships-in-Training.

Successful candidates will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of Health, an authenticated copy of Certificate of Birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, a Scholarship or Teachership-in-Training, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training shall be final.

The Department do not undertake to employ Teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

Applications for admission to the examination must be made, not later than the 30th April, on Form S. 34, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st February, 1907, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, or to the Registrar, Royal College of Science, St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin.

Applications received after the 30th April will be too late for consideration. Applications for Forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acceptance of the Form of Application will be admitted to the Examination Room.

*Under Revision.*

Form S. 87.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SPECIAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN MANUAL TRAINING  
(WOODWORK).

In order to train capable artisans and others to give instruction in Woodwork (a) as Itinerant Instructors under County Schemes; (b) in Technical Schools; or (c) in Day Secondary Schools under the conditions of the Department's Regulations for such Schools, arrangements are being made to organise a fourth Course of Instruction in Dublin under an expert Instructor. The Course will begin on Tuesday, September 4th, and will continue for about eight months.

The Course of instruction will consist mainly of practice in Woodworking and in Drawing, but will also include lessons on woods, tools, and the management of classes; and arrangements will be made to hold an examination at the close of the Course. The examination will include:—

- (a) Practical working in wood;
- (b) Drawing;
- (c) Written answers to questions on woods, tools, and the management of classes;
- (d) Class demonstration;
- (e) Drawing on the blackboard.

Provisional Certificates of competency as Manual Instructors (Woodwork) will be issued to candidates who are successful at this examination. The conditions under which the provisional certificates may be made permanent certificates are set forth in Circular 24.

A limited number of scholarships tenable at this Course are offered for competition among artisans (joiners, carpenters, pattern-makers, and cabinet-makers) and others (such as architects, surveyors, and engineers), of not less than twenty-one, and not more than thirty, years of age, who undertake to attend the whole course of instruction.

The Scholarship will include free instruction, a maintenance allowance of 30s. a week while under instruction, and one third-class railway fare to and from Dublin.

Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing are not regarded as eligible. Successful candidates must provide a recent medical certificate of good health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and testimonials of good character from two responsible persons, one of whom should be his present employer.

Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st July, 1905.

The successful applicants will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the Course. The hours of attendance each day will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; occasional attendance at evening instruction may also be required.

Regular and punctual attendance every day on which instruction is given will be absolutely necessary.



The Department reserve the right to determine any Scholarship without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable; and in all questions connected with the award and tenure of the Scholarship the Department's decision shall be final.

With a view to assisting the Department in making a selection from the applicants, written and practical examinations will be held as below:—

An exercise in English Composition.

Arithmetic.—(Easy exercises of a practical character involving the use of simple fractions).

Drawing.—(Candidates will be required to make working drawings of some well-known object).

Woodwork.—(A test will be set involving the making of some simple joints).

The examinations will be held at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, on Saturday, 21st July, at the hours stated below.

English,	.	.	.	.	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Arithmetic,	.	.	.	.	10.35 a.m. to 12.5 p.m.
Drawing,	.	.	.	.	1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.
Woodwork,	.	.	.	.	2.35 p.m. to 4.35 p.m.

At some time during the progress of the examination each candidate will be asked to read aloud a passage of English prose of not more than ordinary difficulty.

Pens, ink, paper, tools, and wood will be supplied by the Department. Candidates will be required to bring pencils, india-rubber, and mathematical instruments for the examination in Drawing.

Names of Candidates must be received in the offices of the Department, on Form S. 88, on or before the 30th June, 1906. Only candidates presenting an official acknowledgment of Form S. 88 will be admitted to the examination rooms.

Candidates must themselves defray any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the written and practical examinations.

Candidates who pass the written and practical examinations, and obtain the highest places in order of merit, will be required to attend a further personal examination in Dublin on a date of which due notice will be given to them. Candidates attending this examination will be allowed third-class return railway fare.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or find employment for, the candidates on the expiration of their training. It may be added, however, that all the Manual Instructors trained at the three previous courses have found employment. For the general conditions of such employment see Circular 21. The conditions of Circular 21 are not, however, obligatory upon Committees.

Form S. 88.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1907.

The Department will award in December, 1907, not more than (a) ten Open Scholarships, and (b) ten Limited Scholarships, to assist Domestic Economy Students in undertaking the full course of instruction at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Scholarships will entitle the holders to free admission to the full course of training as Teacher of Domestic Economy subjects. The School is not residential, and no subsistence allowance is given.

The Scholarships will be awarded as the result of an examination, to be held in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1907, beginning at 10 a.m. Should a sufficient number of candidates present themselves, examinations will also be held at Londonderry, Sligo, Limerick, and Waterford.

The award will be made on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must be not less than nineteen and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st February, 1908. This rule will be strictly adhered to.
2. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing will not be regarded as eligible for Scholarships. Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.
3. Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.
4. Candidates for either class of Scholarship must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st February, 1908.
5. The Subjects and Time Table of the Examination will be:—  
 Arithmetic (General) 10 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.  
 English, 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
 Irish, French, or German, 1.45 to 2.45 p.m.  
 Plain Needlework (Qualifying Test only), 3 to 4 p.m.  
 Reading aloud. At some time during the progress of the examination the Candidate will be asked to read aloud a passage of English prose of not more than ordinary difficulty. The standard will be equivalent to that required for a pass in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations. Questions will not, however, be set from any prescribed text-books.
6. Twenty-five marks will be the maximum assigned for reading aloud; one hundred marks for Arithmetic; one hundred marks for English, and one hundred marks for the other language selected. Candidates must intimate, in their form of application, whether they propose taking Irish, French, or German.
7. Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.
8. The selection of the Students-in-Training will, in the first instance, be provisional. Those selected will take twenty trial lessons in Cookery at the Training School; the final award of a Scholarship will be made by the Department on receipt of the report from the Training School, and is subject to the condition that the Student shows in the trial lessons that she is capable of making full use of the instruction provided at the Training School, and that she is generally suitable for employment as a Teacher.
9. After final selection Students-in-Training must take up that course which will most suit the convenience of the Training School.

10. The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any Scholarship, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.
11. The Students-in-Training must conform to the regulations of the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.
12. Candidates who accept Scholarships, but leave the school before the completion of their course of training, will be required to pay the fees for the period during which they were in attendance at the school.

The *Limited Scholarships* are intended as rewards to students for successful attendance and work at Local Technical Schools or Classes, under the direction of properly-constituted Technical Instruction Committees of Local Authorities who have a Scheme of Technical Instruction in operation during the Session 1907-8. The Limited Scholarships will entitle the holders to free admission to the full course of training as Teacher of Domestic Economy subjects, provided that the Local Technical Instruction Committee who nominate the Candidate undertake to pay ten guineas, being half the fees for the full two and a half years' course of instruction. Nominations must be made, not later than the 18th November, 1907, upon Form S. 171, which must also contain an account of attendance and work done at Local Technical Schools and Classes. Candidates who have not attended such courses will be ineligible for these Scholarships.

The *Open Scholarships* will, in the first instance, subject to the terms of the conditions of award on page 1, be offered provisionally to the ten Candidates who stand highest on the examination list. Should one of the ten successful Candidates decline to accept a Scholarship it may be offered to the next in order of merit, and so on.

The *Limited Scholarships* will be offered to Candidates in order of merit who are not successful in obtaining Open Scholarships, and who have been nominated by the above-mentioned properly constituted Committees.

For the present Competition not more than one Candidate thus nominated by any Technical Instruction Committee will be awarded a Limited Scholarship. Should, however, a Candidate nominated for a Limited Scholarship be successful in obtaining an Open Scholarship, another Candidate nominated by the same Technical Instruction Committee will be eligible for a Limited Scholarship, and so on.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with these Scholarships must be considered as final.

**PERSPECT OF FUTURE WORK.**—Candidates who attend regularly and punctually the full course of instruction at the Training School and pass all the examinations held during the course will obtain a diploma from the Department at the end of their course of training. These diplomas are recognised as evidence of qualification to teach Domestic Economy in Schools and Classes aided by the Department.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or to find employment for, teachers at the close of the period of training.

The names of the Candidates for both Limited and Open Scholarships must be forwarded on Form S. 170, so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 30th September, 1907. Applications for Forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those Candidates who are able to present an official acceptance of the form of application will be admitted to the examination rooms.

Copies of Form S. 170 and of Form S. 171 may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, after the 1st June, 1907.

*Under Revision.*

Form S. 190.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department propose to establish for the year 1906-7, Commercial and Industrial Scholarships in accordance with the following general conditions:—

## (a) COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

A number of Commercial Scholarships (not more than six) will be granted for the Session 1906-7. They will be of the value of £100 each, and will be tenable for one year only at such Schools as the Department may approve. The object of these Scholarships is to offer to young men, having a sound general education and, as far as possible, commercial experience, facilities for one year's training in some higher Institution providing approved courses of instruction, with a view to their employment as teachers of Commercial Subjects in Ireland.

Candidates must be at least twenty-one years of age.

Successful candidates will be required to enter into an undertaking that they will engage in the teaching of Commercial subjects after the termination of their Scholarships.

Candidates must fill in and return, addressed to the Secretary of the Department, not later than the 6th August, 1906, Form S. 191, copies of which may be had on application.

## (b). INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department propose to establish for the Session 1906-7 two Industrial Scholarships, one for persons engaged in the Woollen Industry, and one for persons engaged in the Leather and Tanning Industries. The Department will also consider applications for a third Scholarship from persons engaged in other industries.

The object of these Scholarships is to enable selected persons, who must already have been engaged in one of the higher branches of the Industry, to take a full course of instruction in an institution providing special courses of an approved character, with a view to training them for the management of such Industry. Candidates will be required to show that there is a reasonable expectation of their being able to find suitable employment in the Industry in Ireland at the close of their instruction.

The Scholarships will be tenable at some higher Institution, to be approved by the Department, in which the industry is taught. They will be of the value of £80 each, and may be renewable for second and third years at the discretion of the Department.

Candidates must apply for Form S. 192, which should be returned to the Department duly filled in not later than the 6th August, 1906.

The Scholarship holders will be selected by the Department on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants.

Certificates of good character will be required from all applicants, and selected candidates will be required to produce a medical certificate of health, and an authenticated copy of Certificate of Birth.

The decision of the Department in regard to the selection of Candidates, or to any other question arising out of these Scholarships, will be final.

PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE DIRECT  
CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

## PROGRAMME FOR SESSION 1906-7.

## STAFF.

Dean, . . . . W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

## PHYSICS.

Professor, . . . . W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S., M.I.E.E., F.R.S.E.  
 Assistant, . . . . W. J. LYONS, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I.  
 . . . . F. W. WARWICK, A.R.C.Sc.I.  
 Lecturer on Electro-Technology, W. BROWN, B.Sc.  
 Assistant, . . . . R. G. ALLEN, A.R.C.Sc.I.

## CHEMISTRY.

Professor, . . . . W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.  
 Assistant, . . . . JAMES H. POLLOCK, D.Sc.  
 . . . . A. G. G. LEONARD, A.R.C.Sc.I.  
 Lecturer in Organic Chemistry, A. O'FAHRELLY, M.A.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor, . . . . JAMES LYON, M.A.  
 Lecturer, . . . . J. TAYLOR, A.R.C.Sc.I., B.A.  
 Assistant, . . . . W. H. S. ELLIOTT, A.R.C.Sc.I.

## AGRICULTURE.

Professor, . . . . JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc.  
 Lecturer on Agricultural Bi- D. HOUSTON, F.L.S.  
 ology.  
 Lecturer on Agricultural Che GEORGE STEPHENSON.  
 mistry.  
 Assistant to Lecturer on Agri- G. H. PETHYBRIDGE, Ph.D., B.Sc.  
 cultural Biology.  
 Assistant to Lecturer on Agri-  
 cultural Chemistry.

## MATHEMATICS.

Professor, . . . . W. McFADDEN OER, M.A.  
 Assistant, . . . . J. P. JOHNSTON, M.A., Sc.D.

## GEOLOGY.

Professor, . . . . GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, F.G.S.  
 Assistant, . . . . ISAAC SWAIN, A.R.C.Sc.I.

## BOTANY.

Professor, . . . . T. JOHNSON, D.Sc., F.L.S.  
 Assistant, . . . . J. ADAMS, M.A.

## ZOOLOGY.

Professor, . . . . G. H. CARPENTER, B.Sc.  
 Assistant, . . . . J. A. CLARK, B.A.

Registrar—P. A. E. DOWLING, B.A.

College Clerk—C. WELLESLEY STEELE.

## OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The College is an institution for supplying an advanced course of instruction in Science as applied to Agriculture and the Industrial Arts; for training teachers for Technical Schools, and for Secondary and Intermediate Schools in which Science is taught; and for carrying out scientific research.

## FACULTIES.

The College embraces three Faculties—

Agriculture,  
Applied Chemistry,  
Engineering.

## COURSES.

Students will, as a rule, be expected to take up a complete course. Students may, however, be admitted to parts of a course, provided there is room in the College, and that their preliminary knowledge satisfies the Professor whose laboratory or lectures they desire to attend.

Students, on entering the College, are enrolled as ASSOCIATES or NON-ASSOCIATES. ASSOCIATE STUDENTS are those who pass the entrance examination, and take up in the order, and under the conditions given in the programme of the College, a complete course of instruction, extending over three years, in one or other of the above faculties or in the special group for Science teachers.

Students who are not taking out a complete course of study, but who are allowed to attend for single subjects, for occasional lectures, or for special laboratory work, are NON-ASSOCIATES.

Students qualified to carry out research may be allowed to devote their whole time to work in the laboratories, under the direction of a Professor.

## COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

The course of instruction for students desiring to obtain a Diploma of Associateship of the Royal College of Science extends over three years. In the first year the instruction is general; in the following years it is specialised according to the faculty or group selected.

The Diploma of Associateship—A.R.C.Sc.I.—is given to students who, having passed the entrance examination, have attended regularly and punctually throughout the three years, and have passed the College examinations in all subjects in the group in which they are seeking a diploma.

Students admitted to the first year course will not be allowed to attend the second year course unless they have attended regularly, worked well, and passed all the College examinations satisfactorily during their first year.

A student who, after receiving the Diploma of Associateship, continues his studies for another year in the College, and subsequently submits, for the approval of Examiners appointed by the Department, a thesis or dissertation, embodying the results of his own original research or investigation, or treating critically some special subject of the group in which his diploma has been obtained, may be awarded the further Diploma of Fellowship—F.R.C.Sc.I. To the thesis or dissertation must be attached a declaration that it is his own genuine work, and that it was written or first published within three years of the date at which it is presented.

The candidate may be required by the Examiners to present himself for examination on the subject of his dissertation or in defence of his thesis.

## EXAMINATIONS.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

An Entrance Examination (which all Associate Students—Scholars and Exhibitioners excepted—must pass) is held before the beginning of each session. The subjects of examination will be:—

*For the Session, 1907-8.*

English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German),  
Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

## SYLLABUSES OF THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The syllabuses for English and one other language will be the Pass Courses for the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations for 1907.

The syllabus in Mathematics will be the Pass Courses in Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry for the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations of 1907; in Experimental Science, the syllabuses (both third and fourth years) of the Special Courses of Experimental Science of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools; and in Drawing, the first and second year syllabuses of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

In Experimental Science the candidate will be allowed the choice of one of the following subjects:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Geology, Physiology, and Hygiene.

A pass in English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German), or Mathematics, as above, in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations, in the First Arts Examination of the Royal University, or an equivalent of these, will be recognised as satisfying the conditions of the entrance examination in that subject.

The Entrance Examination in Experimental Science and Drawing will be dispensed with in the case of an applicant who is able to satisfy the Department that he has received, in a school approved of by the Department, at least two hundred hours' instruction in Experimental Science and Drawing of the Preliminary Course of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools, and at least one hundred hours' instruction in one of the Special Courses in Experimental Science.

A pass in Freehand Drawing and a First Class in the Elementary Stage of Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, at the Board of Education's Examinations will be accepted in lieu of the Entrance Examination in Drawing.

The Entrance Examination will be held in Dublin on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th July, 1907. Application for admission to the Entrance Examination must be made, not later than the 30th April, 1906, upon a special form of application (S. 157) copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st February, 1907, from the Registrar.

## TERM AND SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The last lesson of each term, and the last week of each session, will be devoted to the examinations of the Associateship course.

An Associate student of any year who fails in the sessional examinations of that year in one or more subjects may, in special circumstances, be permitted to complete such year's course by passing a supplemental examination in the October following in the subjects in which he failed at the sessional examinations (a fee of £1 will be charged for examination in each subject). He may also re-enter the College in the following session for the purposes of repeating the course of that year, and of passing the College examinations in those subjects in which he failed. In such case the fees will be half those for the Associate course.

An Associate Student thus allowed to complete his First Collegiate Year, is ineligible for the Medal or Royal Scholarship offered for competition on the completion of the First Collegiate Year. Such Student is, however, eligible for prizes awarded upon the results of the Sessional Examination in any subject which he re-attends. But any student who has failed in the first year and pays for and takes the full first year's course again is eligible for the Medal and Royal Scholarship.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.—MEDAL.—PRIZES.

A limited number of Scholarships—(a) Agricultural, (b) in Science and Technology—are annually open for competition. See Forms A. 133a and S, pages 235 and 268.

NOTE.—Text Books, other than those referred to in the Syllabuses, are not prescribed for the Entrance Examinations; the standard required will be equivalent to that for a Pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Board's Examinations.

## ROYAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four Royal Scholarships, each of the value of £50 yearly, with free admission to lectures and laboratories, are attached to the College. Two are offered for competition each year among Associate students who are completing their first year course, who are not holders of Royal Exhibitions, National, Whitworth, Agricultural, or Science and Technological Scholarships or Scholarships or Exhibitions awarded by Local Technical Instruction Committees. The Royal Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Sessional Examinations of the first year Associate course; but, in order to qualify for them, a student must have attended regularly the lectures and demonstrations, and have passed in all the subjects of the first year. Scholarships will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown. Holders of the Scholarships are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses in the second and third years, and to pass all the College examinations in the faculty or group in which they are seeking a diploma.

## MEDALS AND PRIZES.

A silver medal is awarded annually at the end of the first year to the Associate student who gains the highest number of marks at the examinations of the Associate Course.

Any Scholarship or Medal may be withheld should none of the candidates have attained a sufficiently high standard of merit at the examination.

Two prizes of the value of £2 and £1 may be awarded in each of the several subjects of examination to approved candidates upon the results of the Sessional Examinations in each year if sufficient merit be shown. Only one prize will be obtainable in any subject in which not more than five students present themselves for examination. These prizes are open to both Associate and Non-associate Students.

For the conditions under which the Whitworth Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded, see prospectus of Whitworth Scholarships, on sale at E. Ponsonby's, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin; for conditions of award of Royal Exhibitions and National Scholarships, see Board of Education's Regulation relating to Museums and Institutions for the Session 1906-7, which is also on sale at E. Ponsonby's.

## THE SESSION 1906-7.

The College is open for day instruction only.

In 1906 the First Term begins on Tuesday, the 2nd October, and ends on Thursday, the 20th December.

The Second Term begins on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1907, and ends on Friday, the 22nd March.

The Third Term begins on Monday, the 25th March. Easter holidays extend from Thursday, 28th March, to Monday, April 8th, inclusive, Ash Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, and Whit Monday are College holidays.

## FEES.

For all Associate Students:—

£15 for the first year.

£30 for the second year.

£20 for the third year.

The fees may be paid terminally. First year—£6 for the first term, £5 for the second term, and £4 for the third term. Second and third years—£8 for the first term, £7 for the second term, and £5 for the third term. Fees are payable on the first day of each term and are not returnable.

The fees include attendance at all the lectures, laboratory and workshop courses in the group of subjects in which the student seeks the Diploma of Associateship, as well as the use of the College apparatus and materials. Cheques, Post Office Orders, and Postal Orders, are to be made payable to The Royal College of Science for Ireland.



For Non-associate students\* the fees are—

*Lectures.*

Any course of lectures, £2.

*Practical Work.*

**Chemical Laboratory—**

£2 for a special course of one month.

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Assaying—**

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Physical Laboratory—**

£2 for a special course of one month.

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Zoological Laboratory—**

£2 for a special course of one month.

£3 second year's course, teachers' group.

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Bacteriological Laboratory—**

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Agricultural Chemical Laboratory—**

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Agricultural Biological Laboratory—**

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Botanical Laboratory—**

£2 for a special course of one month.

£3 for a special course of Parts I.-II.

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Geological and Mineralogical Laboratory—**

£2 for a special course of one month.

£2 for a course, as in Faculty of Agriculture.

£5 for one term.

**Electro-Technological Laboratory—**

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

**Engineering Workshops—**

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

\* Any Non-Associate Science Teacher recognised as such by the Department, may attend any Associate Course of Lectures or Laboratory Work on payment of half the corresponding fees to Non-Associate Students.

## Drawing Schools—

- £2 for one term.
- £5 for the entire session.
- £1 Surveying (Field Work).

The above Fees, which must be paid in advance, will in all cases be charged as from the first day of the current month, term, or session in which the student begins work.

## NON-ASSOCIATE STUDENTS.

Students may enter for separate courses, and receive certificates after examination, if they have regularly attended the lectures. A certificate of attendance is not given for any laboratory course of less than three months' regular attendance.

Non-associate students attending laboratory courses in any subject will do so at hours to be arranged with the Registrar and the Professors concerned.

Students taking a short laboratory or drawing school course will be allowed to extend it on paying the difference five days before the expiration of the course paid for.

Advanced students attending special courses or engaged in research will have special facilities for study, including direction in their reading.

## DEPOSIT.

All students entering for practical work are required to pay a deposit of £1 at the beginning of each session, or other period for which he has entered, to cover breakages. The balance to the credit of the student will be returned to him at the close of the session or period for which he has entered.

Holders of the Department's Scholarships, Royal exhibitions, or National scholars, will not be required to pay the deposit; but a charge for breakages to an extent not exceeding £1 may, on the recommendation of a Professor, be deducted from the last sessional payment of maintenance allowance.

## ADMISSION AND ATTENDANCE.

The College is open to ladies, who are eligible for all the College prizes and scholarships.

Candidates for admission for the Session 1907-08 must be over sixteen years of age on the 1st June, 1907.

Students intending to leave the College before completing their course must give due notice of their intention.

The hours of attendance are from 9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. daily, with an interval of one hour for lunch. The College is closed on Saturdays.

Students must strictly conform to the rules of the College.

Students must communicate in writing to the Registrar the reason for any absence from the College, and, if compelled to leave the College during the regular hours of instruction they must first communicate with the Professor in whose department they are for the time engaged.

Associate students are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses of their respective years (unless exempted by special permission of the Department), to conform to the rules of the College, and to pass the term and sessional examinations. In the case of absence through

illness, or any other serious cause, the Registrar should be notified immediately, and should a student be absent through illness for a longer period than two days a medical certificate must be sent to the Registrar on the third day.

All applications for admission should be addressed to the Registrar.

#### LIBRARY.

The Library contains carefully selected works relating to the subjects in which instruction is given; it is open to the students on week-days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and also to the public under certain conditions.

### METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART,

KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

*Programme for Session 1906-1907.*

#### STAFF.

Head Master—

FREDERICK LUKE, A.R.C.A. (Lond.) ERNEST LUKE,  
Second Master. Pupil Teacher.

OLIVER SHEPPARD, R.H.A. MRS. BARDEN,  
Instructor in Modelling. Assistant Art Mistress.

MICHAEL J. BUCKLEY, M. Inst. C.E.I. MISS ALICE JACOB,  
Teacher of Design and Ornament.

Teacher of Machine Drawing and MISS EDITH EMERSON,  
Building Construction. Pupil Teacher.

*Registrar*—B. I. TILLY, Esq.

#### Craft Work

The following Craft-Work is taught by specially qualified Instructors, viz:—

(Other Crafts under consideration.)

Enamelling, Art Metal Work, Leather Work, Gesso, and Stained Glass.

#### Special Lectures.

Artistic Anatomy, . . . . Prof. Alec. Frazer, M.B.  
Architecture, . . . . Geo. P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A.

#### School Lectures.

(School Lectures are regularly given in connection with most of the studies, and other lectures and demonstrations will be given as the exigencies of the school work may demand.)

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland offer through this school instruction to students in drawing, painting, modelling, and designing. In the evening classes workmen, apprentices, and foremen can obtain instruction in the various branches of these subjects, as well as their application to craft work.

The School is open at 9.30 a.m. Classes begin at 10.0 a.m. and they terminate at 3.30 p.m. The School is open at 6.30 p.m. and classes begin at 7.0 p.m. and terminate at 9.0 p.m. (Saturdays excepted).

The school session extends from the first Tuesday in October to the last Friday in July.

**VACATIONS.**—From the 22nd December to the 8th January inclusive; St. Patrick's Day; Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday; Whit Monday to Monday following, inclusive; and the King's Birthday. Also examination days, &c., as may be ordered.

The Registrar is in the school to receive entries and afford information as to the regulations, as follows:—

Daily from 10 to 4 o'clock (except Saturday); also each evening of the first week in every month, and every Monday evening, from 6.15 to 8.15 p.m. during the session.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SCHOOL SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Head Master supervises the instruction of the School, and all transfers to the higher divisions of study are made by him.

To facilitate classification intending students who possess some knowledge of drawing, &c., should bring specimens of their work.

The following is the arrangement of the classes:—

#### *Elementary Classes.*

Blackboard Drawing.  
Freehand Drawing in Outline from the Flat and from Casts of Ornament.  
Brush work from the Flat and from Nature.  
Drawing of Models and Common Objects.  
Geometrical Drawing (Art).  
Perspective.  
Elementary Shading from the Cast.  
Elementary modelling.

#### *Advanced Classes.*

Shading from the Cast (Ornament).  
Drawing Foliage from Nature in Outline.  
Memory Drawing of Plant Form.  
Advanced Model Drawing.  
Drawing from the Antique. (Details and the Whole Figure.)  
Painting Ornament for Decorative Purposes.  
Painting Flowers, Foliage, &c., from Nature.  
Painting Still Life.  
Drawing the Figure from Life.  
Painting from Life.  
Modelling Ornament.  
Modelling from the Antique.  
Modelling from Life.  
Modelled Design (Elementary and Advanced).  
Principles of Ornament.  
Theory and Practice of Design (Elementary and Advanced).  
Applied Design.  
Architecture.

Students who intend becoming designers, art teachers, &c., are expected to attend the classes of Principles of Ornament and Design and the lectures in connection therewith. Modelling students who are studying design are also expected to attend.

TABLE SHOWING FEES PAYABLE BY STUDENTS.  
MORNING CLASSES.

Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months.	One Month.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 2 6	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0

A student having paid Morning Class Fees for part of the Session can get the ticket extended to cover a longer period on payment of the balance of the fee quoted for such longer period.

## EVENING CLASSES.

—	Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months.	One Month.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For three evenings in the week viz.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. . .	0 0 6	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 1 6
For five evenings in the week. . .	0 0 6	0 14 0	0 8 6	0 2 0

## CRAFT CLASSES.

*Stained Glass:* Meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9.

*Enamelling:* Meets on two days weekly, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on three evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

*Metal Work:* Meets on two afternoons per week, from 2 to 4 p.m., and on two evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

Other craft work is taught in connection with the Design Classes.

Students wishing to join the Craft classes are admitted to them subject to the approval of the Headmaster, and provided vacancies exist.

## ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, and constructive details of buildings, from copies and from actual measurements, and the preparation of perspective drawings.

Drawing of machines, and machine details from flat examples and models and from actual measurements.

## LANDSCAPE CLASS.

Besides the advantages which the course of figure work affords, special indoor and still life studies are arranged during the winter, and in the summer out-of-door classes are held. For these out-door classes a fee of 15s. for one month, or 25s. for two months, will be charged to those who are not students of the school.

## THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The Library contains works bearing on the various subjects connected with Art study, and is constantly being added to.

## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Every facility is afforded students for consulting the works on Art in this Library, which adjoins the School.

## THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Museum is open to students who can work from its fine examples under the guidance and supervision of the teachers.

## TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

A limited number of Teacherships-in-Training, not more than three, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, will be open for competition at the beginning of the Session 1907-8.

Candidates must not be less than 18 and not more than 30 years of age on 1st September, 1907, and must have been born in or resident in Ireland for three years prior to 1st September, 1907.

For particulars see Department's Form No. S. 2, page 266.

## FREE SCHOLARSHIPS—GOLDSMITHS' CORPORATION OF IRELAND.

As a preliminary measure the Department have awarded Scholarships (tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art during the Session 1906-07), to the four apprentices under the Goldsmiths' Corporation who have shown the greatest ability and progress in their studies at the School during the Session 1905-06. The Scholarships are of the value of £6 each, and entitle the holders to free tuition during the Session.

## ADMISSION FREE AND AT REDUCED FEES.

Students of the Metropolitan School of Art who have paid fees for two consecutive sessions in the School, and who are preparing to become teachers, manufacturers' draughtsmen, designers, or Art workmen, are entitled—

- (a) To attend their class for one year, on payment of half the usual fee, on obtaining a Pass in Geometrical Drawing (Art), and 1st Class in the examinations in Freehand, Model, and Perspective Drawing.
- (b) To a continuance of the same privilege for the next year only if they pass the examination in the Principles of Ornament at the May examinations or gain an award in the National Competition of the year.
- (c) After taking the Art Class Teacher's Certificate or the Irish Secondary Teacher's Honours Drawing Certificate to free admission for one year, renewable for the next year only, provided that they obtain the Art Master's Certificate, Group I, or an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more subjects,\* of which one must be the Principles of Ornament, of the May examinations of the year.
- (d) To a continuance of free admission, provided that they take annually an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more subjects\* of the annual personal examinations.

Teachers-in-Training, Scholars, and Free Students at the Metropolitan School of Art are required to follow the course of study prescribed by the Head Master, and to attend during the full time which the School is open, either morning or evening.

## EXAMINATIONS.

Art examinations are held annually by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, during the months of April, May, and June. The dates and subjects of the examinations are published in due course.

Application to be examined at the Evening Examinations should be made to the Registrar on the proper form before 21st February.

## NATIONAL COMPETITION.

The Board of Education, South Kensington, hold annual examinations of selected works of students which are sent to London from all the schools in the Kingdom. Works must be lodged with the Registrar not later than 21st March.

## IRISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' DRAWING CERTIFICATES.

Instruction is given in the School in the subjects required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificates.

\* N.B.—The successes in respect of which free admission is continued must be different from and not lower than those previously gained by the Students concerned.

PRIZE LIST FOR YEAR, FROM 1st APRIL, 1906,  
TO 21st MARCH, 1907.

Prizes of the value stated will be awarded as follows, provided there is adequate competition and that the standard of work is sufficiently high.

In no case will a student be awarded a prize in the same subject two years in succession.

A set of works must consist of not fewer than six studies, unless otherwise stated.

N.B.—All works should be given in not later than 21st March, 1907, except when a special date is fixed.

No.	Subject.	—
<b>JUNIOR SECTION.</b>		
1	Three prizes for the three best sets of works executed in the junior Section of the Day Class, comprising examples of at least three each of the following:— Outline from the cast. Model drawing. Elementary modelling (marks). Geometrical drawing. Perspective.	£ s. d. 1 0 0 (each)
2	Three prizes for the three best sets of similar work executed in the Evening Class.	1 0 0 (each)
3	On completion of the Art Class Teachers' certificate.	1 10 0
4	On completion of the Irish Secondary Drawing Certificate.	1 0 0
<b>DESIGN SECTION.</b>		
5	For the best set of at least three studies of plants, chosen with a view to, and executed with, appreciation of their decorative possibilities.	1 10 0
6	A second prize.	0 10 0
7	For the best set of historic studies in preparation for design, accompanied by a concise historical essay on the subject chosen and small analytical diagrams of the planning of the decoration.	1 10 0
8	To the student gaining the highest number of marks for a series of designs for given subjects.	1 10 0
9	For the best set of at least three designs adapted to the technical requirements of various materials other than lace, such as metal, leather, textiles, furniture, printing, &c.	1 10 0
10	A second prize.	0 10 0

No.	Subject.	—
		£ s. d.
11	For the best Lace design.	1 0 0
12	„ 2nd in merit.	0 10 0
13	A 1st prize for the best design for a costume accompanied by working drawings for the various parts, £1 10s. If the costume is carried out in materials, this prize will be augmented to These designs should be based on historic Irish or similar costumes prior to the reign of Elizabeth.	3 0 0
14	For the best complete scheme for interior decoration, such as that for a hall, dining-room, music-room, &c., accompanied by large scale details, and a full-size drawing of some important feature.	2 0 0
15	A prize for the best set of notes and sketches in connection with the Lectures given to Students of this Section.	1 5 0
ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.		
16	For the best sheet of drawings to scale of the classic orders, together with illustrative studies of the decorative use of columns and arch in the Roman, Romanesque, and Renaissance styles, and the leading features of the Gothic styles, as bases for decoration.	1 10 0
17	A prize for the best set of historic studies (not fewer than sixteen in number), illustrative of one of such subjects as the following:—  (a). The treatment of the human figure in association with architecture.  (b). The treatment of sculpture and architecture in monumental art.  The set of works should be accompanied by a concise historical essay on the development and characteristics of the subject chosen, and having special reference to the illustrative studies. N.B.—Students of Decoration and Modelling are expected to make these studies, but no one will be eligible for the latter subject who has not also sent in studies for the first subject in this section.	1 10 0
18	For the best measured drawing from an approved example, together with large details of mouldings, &c., and carefully rendered drawings of more decorative features. (To be executed under the supervision of Teacher).	1 10 0
19	For a design for a piece of architecture of a decorative character, accompanied by large-scale drawings of important features.	1 10 0



No	Subject.	—
	<b>DRAWING AND PAINTING SECTION.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
20	A prize for the best cartoon or painting of a figure subject from Irish History, Legend, Romance, &c., or, if symbolical or allegorical, to be suitable for application as decoration for some Irish public building, such as a school, library, museum, &c. Decorative cartoons may be for any material, such as mosaic, glass, wall painting, tapestry, &c., and should have appropriate borders or such other setting as may be desirable. Size of subject to be not less than six feet in length.	5 0 0
21	A second prize, if the competition justifies it, .	1 10 0
22	For the best painting of the full-length nude figure from life.	2 0 0
23	For the best drawing in light and shade from the full-length nude figure from life.	1 10 0
24	For the best painting of a head from life, .	1 10 0
25	For the best set of extremities from life, .	1 0 0
26	For the best set of twelve time-studies from the full-length nude figure.	1 0 0
27	For the best set of drapery studies, .	1 10 0
28	For the best set of anatomical studies and notes,	1 10 0
29	For the best painting of an antique figure, .	2 0 0
30	For the best painting of a head from an approved cast.	1 0 0
31	A prize for the best drawing of an antique figure in light and shade.	1 10 0
32	For the best set of memory drawings of antique figures.	1 0 0
33	For the best drawings of a head, hand, and foot from approved casts in light and shade.	1 0 0
34	A prize to the student receiving the highest number of marks for figure composition for given subjects.	1 10 0
35	For the best painting of an interior or equally important subject.	2 0 0
	For the best painting of a group of still life, plants, &c., pictorially treated.	
36	(a.) In oil colour.	1 10 0
37	(b.) „ water colour.	1 10 0

No.	Subject.	—
MODELLING AND SCULPTURE SECTION.		£ s. d.
38	For the best model of a figure from life, in the round,	2 0 0
39	For the best model of a figure from life, in relief, .	1 10 0
40	For the best model of a head from life, in the round,	1 0 0
41	For the best anatomical figure, in the round, accompanied by anatomical sketches and notes.	1 10 0
42	For the best study of a draped figure, accompanied by sketches and notes.	2 0 0
43	For the best models of a head, hand, and foot, from approved casts.	1 10 0
44	For the best model of ornament accompanied by sketches and notes bearing on the construction and treatment of ornament.	1 10 0
45	For the best model of a plant from nature, with three designs based on it to suit the technical requirements of such materials as wood, plaster, metal, stone, marble, &c.	1 0 0
46	A prize to the student receiving the highest number of marks for the monthly designs.	1 10 0
47	A prize for the best modelled design, . . .	1 10 0
CRAFT CLASSES.		
	To each of the craft classes for the best craft work, design, and workmanship combined, together with historic studies bearing on the craft.	1 0 0 (each)

### RULES.

1. Every Student on entering the School is required to pay the prescribed Fee in advance, and obtain a ticket, which must be produced when required. If re-admission is sought by a Student, this ticket must be given back in exchange for a new ticket. Admission counts from the 1st of the current month, and the payment cannot cover any part of the following session.

2. Any Student who is absent for a month must pay a fresh Entrance Fee on return, unless prevented by illness or other serious cause from attending.

3. Students who lose their tickets can obtain duplicates on repayment of the Entrance Fee.

4. All Students recommended by the Head Master are expected to present themselves at the Annual Examinations, and they must deposit their works with the Teacher of their Class, when completed.

5. A Student may not enter for any special course unless the Head Master considers that he or she be fit to undertake it.

6. Students should be regular in attendance and be in their places in the Class rooms punctually at the appointed times, and they must not leave before the termination of the class except where a satisfactory reason has been given beforehand. Students arriving later than 10.15 and 7.15 p.m. will be reported to Registrar.

7. Students are allowed from 1 to 2 p.m. for lunch, and no Student may absent himself for a longer time or during school hours without permission.

8. Holders of Scholarships, Free Studentships and Teachers in Training, and all who receive maintenance assistance from the Department, are required to be regular and punctual in their attendance. In case of absence from any cause a communication must be sent at once to the Registrar. When absence on account of illness exceeds two days a medical certificate is required, which must be sent to the Registrar. Unpunctuality or absence renders a Student liable to deductions from or stoppage of any allowance he is receiving.

9. Students are not permitted to enter any class-room other than the one proper to their class, and Visitors cannot be admitted during class hours except by special permission.

10. The officers and servants of the School cannot be responsible for the property of any Student, but the Registrar will allocate lockers to Students when available, without, however, holding himself or the Department in any way responsible for the Student's property placed therein.

11. Any Student defacing any example, or breaking or injuring any of the property in the School, must pay the value of the same. Each Student will be held responsible for the Book, model or example in use, and for restoring it to its proper place on leaving the class-room.

12. No Student is allowed to remain in the School after working hours without permission.

13. Students not complying with the rules are liable to be expelled, and their fees forfeited.

#### INSTRUCTIONS.

1. All works of Students should be lodged by the Teacher of the Class with the Head Master when completed. Works which are to be sent to the annual Examination of Students' works must be lodged with the Registrar not later than the 21st March.

2. Students are required to write their names distinctly on the back of their works, so as to avoid errors; they should also write their name and the object for which they are studying on the top right hand corner of each drawing, on front. No new works are to be commenced by any Student until the works on which they were previously engaged have been completed.

3. All works of Students lodged are retained until after the Exhibition of Students' works, which is held during the Christmas Vacation, and should be removed by them immediately afterwards.

4. Students' works unclaimed will not be kept more than two years, and the School cannot be responsible for any unclaimed works after that period.

5. It is the duty of all students to read and comply with any official notices posted in the School.

#### IN THE CLASSES FOR ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS.

6. The permission of the Head Master must in all cases be obtained before any example of work is removed from the School.

7. Works executed in the School are in no case to be taken away until after the close of the Session, and after any Exhibition of School Work for which the Head Master may desire to retain them.

8. Materials which have been provided by the Department must in every case be paid for as estimated by the Head Master before the work is taken away.

9. The Department reserves the right to retain any piece of work, but in such case if the Student shall have paid for the materials, the Department will refund the expense as estimated by the Head Master.

10. Works executed in the School, and which a Student has been permitted to take away, should not be offered for sale.

11. Under no conditions will a Student be permitted to execute commissions in the School.

## IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

*Programme for Session 1906-7.*

## STAFF.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

*Head Teacher.*—MISS REDINGTON, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work, and Dressmaking.

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

*Cookery.*—MISS E. A. HEPTINSTALL, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Laundry-work.*Dressmaking and Home-sewing.*—MISS ISA SHORT, First-Class Diplomas in Dressmaking and Needlework.*Science.*—MISS K. NOJAN, B.Sc.*Assistant Teachers.*—MISS E. BARTON, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work and Dressmaking.

MISS S. M. VIDAL, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking, Needlework, and Housewifery.

TEACHER OF BLACKBOARD DRAWING.—MISS CAMERON.

SECRETARY.—MISS CROKER.

## I.—OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

The Irish training School of Domestic Economy is an institution maintained by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for the purpose of training teachers of Domestic Economy. The course of training involves practice for the students in manipulation and in teaching, and for this purpose the institution will, as far as there may be accommodation, provide high-class instruction in such parts of the subjects as Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Home-sewing and Housewifery for students other than those under training.

## II.—SUBJECTS OF THE COURSE.

The subjects of the course of instruction will include Elementary Physics, Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physiology and Hygiene, Blackboard Drawing, Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Home-sewing, Housewifery (including household accounts), Theory and Practice of Education.

## III.—DIPLOMAS.

The course of instruction for students desiring to obtain the Department's Diploma will extend over at least two and a-half years.

Students will be required to enter for the complete course, and certificates will not be granted to students who do not take a complete course.

In order to satisfy the Department as to their general education, students will be required to pass an Entrance Examination in Arithmetic, English, one other language (Irish, French, or German), and Reading aloud. A qualifying test in Plain Needlework will also be given, and candidates failing to complete this test satisfactorily will not be admitted to the School. No candidate will be admitted to the School who does not show in the course of the Entrance Examination that she is capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided, and, in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible for admission.

Should the number of applicants for admission to the Domestic Economy Training School exceed the accommodation, the places remaining after Scholarship holders have been admitted will be offered successively to those standing highest on the Entrance Examination list.

Students will be required to take up the subjects of instruction in the order arranged for them in the Domestic Economy Training School.

Diplomas will be awarded to those students who, having satisfactorily passed the Entrance Examination and the "trial lessons," have attended regularly and punctually throughout the whole Diploma course, and have passed all the examinations under the conditions specified in Section VII. (2). Diplomas "with distinction" will be awarded to those students who have obtained distinction for special merit in their studies during the Diploma course.

The Diplomas will be recognised as evidence of qualification to teach Domestic Economy in Schools and Classes aided by the Department. The Department do not, however, undertake to employ teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

#### IV.—ADMISSION AND ATTENDANCE.

Candidates for admission must be not less than 19 years of age on the day on which they enter upon their course of training.

Successful candidates for admission must furnish a recent medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and testimonials of good character from not less than two responsible persons.

Admission will, in the first instance, be provisional. Students thus provisionally admitted will have to take twenty trial lessons in Cookery; and, if the results of these trial lessons are unsatisfactory, students may be advised and, if necessary, required to discontinue their attendance.

The School will be open from Monday to Friday inclusive.

The hours of attendance are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m., and at any other hours which may reasonably be required.

Students must strictly conform to the rules of the School.

Students intending to leave the School before completing their course, must give due notice of their intention.

Students must communicate in writing to the Secretary of the School the reason for any absence from the School, and if compelled to leave the School during the regular hours of instruction they must first communicate with and obtain leave from the Secretary.

#### V.—SCHOOL TERMS.

The School Session consists of three terms.

##### *Session 1906-7.*

The First term will begin on Tuesday, 4th September, and end on Friday, the 21st December.

The Second Term will begin on Thursday, 3rd January, and end on Wednesday, the 27th March.

The Third term will begin on Tuesday, the 9th April, and end on Friday, 28th June.

Holidays:—Ash Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, and Whit Monday.

#### VI.—FEES.

For all students in training, not being Scholarship holders, the fee will be twenty guineas.

This fee will cover all the subjects of the course of instruction for training as teachers.

The fee is payable as follows:—One guinea upon the day of admission to the Training School; four guineas immediately upon the notification of the result of the "trial lessons"; and three guineas upon the first day of each of the next five terms. Students who are required to repeat any subject of the course must pay a fee of three guineas in respect of each term during which they are receiving such additional instruction. The initial fee of one guinea is not returnable to students who fail at the "trial lessons," nor is any portion of the fee paid returnable to students who do not complete the course of training.

Cheques, Money Orders, and Postal Orders are to be made payable to "The Irish Training School of Domestic Economy."

## VII.—EXAMINATIONS.

## (1.) ENTRANCE AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The next examination for Entrance and Scholarships will be held on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1907, and students will be required to enter the Training School on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1908.

The subjects of examination will be:—English, one other language (Irish, French, or German), Arithmetic, and Reading aloud. The standard required for a pass will be approximately the same as that required for a pass in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations.

Questions will not be set from any prescribed text-books.

A qualifying test in Plain Needlework will also be given.

Particulars of the Scholarships offered for competition in 1907 may be obtained, after the 1st January, 1907, on application to The Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

Candidates for entrance as fee-paying students must return the necessary form of application (S. 143) on or before October 31st, 1907.

## (2.) EXAMINATIONS DURING THE COURSE.

At the close of instruction in each subject an examination, theoretical and practical, will be held in that subject. In certain subjects marks will also be assigned for class teaching of these subjects.

Students who do not reach a satisfactory standard in any subject will be required to repeat that subject and to pass a supplementary examination.

The Department's decision in all matters relating to examinations and to the award of diplomas shall be final.

## KILLARNEY SCHOOL OF HOUSEWIFERY

*Programme for Session 1906-7.*

## STAFF.

*Head Teacher.*—MISS BRIDGET RUSSELL.

*Assistant Teacher and Matron.*—MISS LILY RUSSELL.

*Assistant Teacher of Laundry Work.*—MRS. CREAM.

## I.—OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL.

The object of the School is to provide a systematic training in cookery, house maids' and parlour maids' work, needlework and laundrywork, such as would fit the pupils for domestic service or the care of a home.

## II.—SUBJECTS OF THE COURSE.

The subjects of instruction comprise cookery, house maids' and parlour maids' work, needlework, including the care of house linen and simple dressmaking, laundry-work, elementary hygiene, and the keeping of simple household accounts.

## III.—CERTIFICATES.

Pupils who have satisfactorily worked through the full course extending over one year will be awarded a certificate.

## IV.—ADMISSION.

The number of candidates that can be accommodated in the School is strictly limited.

Candidates may be required to pass a test of fitness as to elementary education (see V. below).

Candidates for admission must be not less than 16 years of age on the 31st day of July of the year in which they seek admission to the School.

Candidates must produce a medical certificate of health, and testimonials of good character from two responsible persons.

Admission will in the first instance be provisional only, candidates being required to undergo a probation of fourteen days, and if after this period they are found to be unsuitable they may be required to withdraw from the School.

The decision of the Department in regard to the admission of candidates will be final.

Forms of application for entrance may be obtained from the School.

## V.—ENTRANCE TEST.

The subjects of the test will be:—

1. An exercise in reading aloud.
2. Arithmetic.—The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions with examples involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.  
Methods of weighing and measuring.  
Simple proportion.  
The Metric system.
3. English.—A short letter or essay on some familiar subject. Ability to answer in fully-formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

## VI.—SCHOOL YEAR.

The School year is divided into two terms:—

- |              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| First Term,  | . 1st August to 31st December. |
| Second Term, | . 1st January to 30th June.    |

Holidays—Bank and Church Holidays.

## VII.—FEES.

An entrance fee of £1 must be paid by all pupils on their joining the School. This fee is not returnable to any pupil, whether she remains in the School or leaves at the close of the period of probation.

Fee for each Term, £8.

This fee is payable in advance, and will cover residence, board, and instruction, and no part of it is returnable in the event of the course not being completed.

## VIII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Each pupil must be provided with a small box with lock and key, laundry bags, brushes and combs, a supply of under clothes, six large white aprons, three coarse aprons, two cotton dresses (housemaids'), one black dress, six white collars, three white caps, strong boots and house shoes.

Pupils must keep themselves neat and tidy, and conform to the rules of the School.

Any pupil whose behaviour is unsatisfactory, or who fails to conform to the rules of the School, is liable to immediate dismissal.

# IX.—DAY PUPILS.

Should the accommodation permit, a limited number of day pupils may be admitted to the School.

These pupils will be admitted under the same conditions as the boarders, and must conform to all the rules of the School.

## X.—FEES (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Entrance Fee, . . . . .	£0 5 0
Fee for each Term, . . . . .	£2 10 0

(These Fees include dinner and tea each day.)

## XI.—TIME TABLE OF DAY'S WORK.

Pupils rise at 6.30 a.m.  
 Available for religious exercises, 7.0—8.0 a.m.  
 Breakfast at 8.0 a.m.  
 Class and household work, 9 a.m.—12.30 p.m.  
 Dinner, 12.45 p.m.  
 Class and household work, 2.0—4.0 p.m.  
 Tea, 5.0 p.m.  
 Class and household work, 6.0—7.30 p.m.  
 Supper, 7.30 p.m.  
 Pupils retire 10.0 p.m.

## RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1905-6.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, AND TEACHERSHIPS IN TRAINING, 1906.

(See Form S. 33, Page 263.)

At the annual examination held on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th July, 1906, for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, sixty-seven candidates presented themselves.

Five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training were open for competition this year, and these have been awarded to the ten candidates, first in order of merit, as given below:—

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. George Joughin, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.  
 Mr. Samuel E. Elmes, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.  
 Mr. James H. Fletcher, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.  
 Mr. Andrew G. Crawford, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.  
 Mr. Carrodus G. Shankey, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.

#### TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

Mr. William J. Moffatt, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.  
 Mr. Frederick M. Wookey, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.  
 Mr. William D. Haigh, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Cork.  
 Mr. Joshua W. Smith, of Strabane (Private Study).  
 Reverend Thomas F. Molloy, of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.



## DOMESTIC ECONOMY TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1906.

(See Form S. 89, Page 271.)

At the annual examination held on the 3rd of July, 1906, for Teacher-ships-in-Training, tenable at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, fifty-one candidates presented themselves. Ten Scholarships were open for competition. In addition four Scholarships were awarded by the Department and nominating Technical Instruction Committees to the candidates who were successful at the Limited Competition. The names of the successful candidates, in order of merit, are as follows:—

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Miss Eva Jane Jones, of Hacketstown, Co. Carlow.
- Miss Sarah Isabella Smyth, of Coleraine.
- Miss Mary Lynch, of Crookstown, Co. Cork.
- Miss Jane Vaughan, of Cork.
- Miss Ellen Mary Walshe, of Cork.
- Miss Mary Elizabeth Kirkwood, of Dublin.
- Miss Hilda Mary Owens, of Dublin.
- Miss Winifred O'Kelly, of Belfast.
- Miss Margaret Brady, of Dublin.
- Miss Ida Gwendolin Coulter, of Dromahaire, Co. Leitrim.

## LIMITED SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Miss Kathleen Costello, of Sligo, nominated by the Sligo Urban District Technical Instruction Committee.
- Miss Florence Ethel Anglin, of Cork, nominated by the Cork County Borough Technical Instruction Committee.
- Miss Mary Kate Boland, of Ennis, nominated by the County Clare Joint Technical Instruction Committee.
- Miss Winifred Brady, of Dalkey, nominated by the Kingstown Technical Instruction Committee.

## MANUAL TRAINING (WOODWORK) SCHOLARSHIPS, 1906.

(See Form S. 87, Page 270.)

At the examination for Scholarships in Manual Training (Woodwork) held on the 21st July, 1906, fifty-seven candidates presented themselves. Twenty Scholarships were offered for competition and were awarded as follows:—

- Mr. Colin A. Binnie, of Dublin.
- Mr. Hugh Harkness, of Banbridge, County Down.
- Mr. Patrick J. Lyons, of Cork.
- Mr. Robert A. Mitchell, of Belfast.
- Mr. Patrick Burke, of Dublin.
- Mr. James C. Griffin, of Limerick.
- Mr. Arthur O'Keeffe, of Queenstown.
- Mr. Thomas Kenny, of Cloghan, King's County.
- Mr. Thomas E. Carton, of Dublin.
- Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, of Kinsale.
- Mr. Stewart Moore, of Belfast.
- Mr. James Donnelly, of Enniskillen.
- Mr. Chris. Farrell, of Belfast.
- Mr. Alexander Loughlin, of Antrim.
- Mr. Hugh P. Flynn, of Dublin.
- Mr. A. Smyth of Kingstown.
- Mr. Philip Dillon of Limerick.
- Mr. John M'Meehan, of Belfast.
- Mr. John O'Callaghan, of Dublin.
- Mr. A. E. Williams, of Limerick.

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(See Form S. 190, page 274).

As a result of a recent competition, at which forty-three candidates presented themselves, Commercial Scholarships of the value of £100 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to:—

Mr. William J. C. Davis, of Tipperary.

Mr. John Cummins, of Cork.

Mr. Edward P. Dowling, B.A., of Prosperous, County Kildare.

Mr. Gerald O'Connor, of Cork.

Mr. Benjamin T. Ferguson, of Dublin.

The Scholarship awarded to Messrs Daniel J. Coakley, of Cork, in 1904, has been renewed for a second session, and a Scholarship has been awarded to John Hamilton, of Galway, who held in 1904 a similar Scholarship from County Galway Joint Technical Instruction Committee.

The Scholarship awarded to Mr. Michael Waldron, B.A., of Ballyhaunis, in 1905, has been renewed for a second session.

Messrs. W. Boyd Cooper, of Castlegare, Co. Sligo, Edward Daly, of Dublin, and William Scott, of Drogheda, to whom Scholarships were awarded in 1904, and renewed for 1905, have been appointed teachers of Commercial Subjects by the Department.

Industrial Scholarships of the value of £80 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to:—

Mr. Patrick M'Lean, of Dunmanway (Woollen Industry).

Mr. Thomas Kelly, of Duleek (Cotton Weaving Industry).

The Scholarship awarded to Mr. W. E. Saunderson, of Blarney (Woollen Industry), in 1905, has been renewed for a second year.

The Scholarship awarded to Mr. P. J. Sheehan, of Dungarvan (Woollen Industry), in 1904, and renewed in 1905, has been renewed for a third year.

## EXAMPLES OF SCHEMES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

### COUNTY CORK.

*(Exclusive of the Congested Areas).*

#### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (See Finance), is applicable to the Urban and to the Rural Districts (exclusive of the Congested Areas) within the County.

Population of County.—Urban Districts, 40,903; Rural Districts, 267,586; Total, 328,489.

Valuation of County.—Urban Districts, £86,742; Rural Districts, £1,019,107; Total, £1,105,849.

Value of 1d. rate.—Urban Districts, £361; Rural Districts, £4,246; Total, £4,607.

#### *Chief Industries.*

The most important industries (excluding Agriculture and allied industries) of the Urban and Rural Districts of the County are:—Building trades, ship-building, distilling, brewing, shipping, fishing, lace-making, brick-making, stained glass making, flour manufacture, woollen manufacture, chemical works, mineral water works, condensed milk, ferrumite, tanning, paper manufacture.

#### *Objects of the Scheme.*

The objects of the scheme are to provide, mainly by means of evening schools and itinerant classes, instruction in Science, Art, Technological, Commercial, and Domestic Economy subjects, chiefly for persons engaged in various industries during the day.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. EVENING SCHOOLS.
- III. DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
- IV. TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
- V. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.
- VI. DOMESTIC ECONOMY DAY CLASSES.
- VII. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
- VIII. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.
- IX. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

## FINANCE.

A. *Estimated Income.*

(1.) Contribution from the County Council, being the produce of a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate levied over the non-congested rural districts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1907	£
(2.) Contribution from the Urban District Councils, being the estimated produce of a 1d. rate levied for the financial year ending 31st March, 1907	2,123
(3.) Annual contribution from the Department	350
(4.) Fees, Science and Art Grants, etc.	2,500
	300
Total	5,273

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

(1.) Evening Schools, Domestic Economy Day Classes, and Itinerant Classes (rent of rooms, payment of teachers other than those specified below; heating lighting, materials, advertising, and salaries of Secretaries in Urban Districts)	£
(2.) Two County Art Teachers (Salaries and Expenses)	1,000
(3.) One Engineering Instructor (Salary)	440
(4.) Headmaster of Queenstown Technical School	150
(5.) Special Instructor in Building Trades Subjects (Salary and Expenses)	210
(6.) Special Teacher of Commercial Subjects (Salary and Expenses)	245
(7.) Eight Itinerant Instructors in Woodwork (Salaries and Expenses)	230
(8.) Contribution towards salary of Teacher of Art Metalwork at Youghal	1,320
(9.) One County Teacher of Lace-making and Design (Salary and Expenses)	60
(10.) Six County Instructresses of Domestic Economy (Salaries and Expenses)	100
(11.) Technical Classes for Girls	660
(12.) Scholarships for Girls	400
(13.) Salary of an expert Teacher of Domestic Economy for the Convent of the Sisters of Charity Residential School, Dunmanway	90
(14.) One Senior Science Scholarship	100
(15.) Administration and Incidental Expenses, viz:—	60
(a.) Secretary's salary	£130
(b.) Office expenses, including Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	£250
Total	5,455

C. *Allocation of Accumulated Funds.*

Any funds remaining unexpended from the academic year 1905-6 may be applied:—

- (1.) In providing premises and equipment for classes working in connection with the Scheme, and
- (2.) In meeting the difference between the expenditure and income as shown above

## II.—EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Committee will, subject to the written approval of the Department, establish, or aid in establishing, so far as the funds at their disposal permit, Evening Technical Schools or Classes in places to be previously approved by the Committee and the Department.

- A. (1.) By acquiring, or giving aid towards acquiring, rooms in existing institutions or elsewhere (1) at rent for short term, or (2) at rent for lease, or (3) by purchase.
- (2.) By building, or giving aid for building, if necessary, Technical Schools.
- B. By paying, or giving aid towards the payment of, a staff of teachers (1) temporary; (2) permanent. The temporary staff to be engaged by the hour, week, month, or session, as the case may be, the permanent staff to be engaged as whole-time officers on annual salaries.
- C. By providing, or giving aid towards providing, equipment.
- D. By supplementing, wherever possible, the work of Evening Continuation Schools of the National Board.

## CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE CLASSES WILL BE HELD.

- (1.) The class must contain a fair proportion of Industrial or Commercial Students.
- (2.) Science, Art, and Technological Classes are to be conducted in accordance with the special regulations for such.
- (3.) No course is to be recognised which does not provide for more than twenty hours' instruction in the subject of the course.
- (4.) Theoretical lessons must be of not less than forty minutes in duration, and practical lessons of not less than eighty minutes in duration.
- (5.) The classes must be such as are not recognised for grants by the Board of National Education.
- (6.) The subjects of instruction must be suitable to the locality.

## III. DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

A trades preparatory school will be conducted at the Technical School, Queenstown. The aim of this school will be to provide for boys over the age of thirteen, who have received an education equivalent to that of the Sixth Standard of the National School, such a course of training as will fit them to enter upon an industrial career.

The course of instruction shall extend over a period of two years, and will include experimental science and drawing, workshop mathematics, manual instruction, practical geometry, and literary subjects, including one modern language besides English.

The Department will bear three-fourths of the approved net annual cost of maintaining the school. The proportion of the expense admitted for payment by the Department may be increased by one-tenth if, in the opinion of the Department's Inspectors, the organisation and teaching merit special recognition, or it may be reduced by one or more tenths if the organisation or teaching is, in the opinion of the Department's Inspectors, unsatisfactory.

## IV. TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Subject to the conditions set forth below, capitation grants at the rate of £3 per pupil for any number not exceeding ten, and at the rate of £2 per pupil for the remainder of the class, will be paid in respect of the attendance of girls at instruction in lace-making, crochet-making, needlework, sprigging, embroidery, drawn thread work, shirt-making, or such other industrial or domestic subject as may from time to time be approved by the Department, provided that the pupil has received not less than 240 hours' instruction.

In certain industrial subjects, such as lace-making, a knowledge of drawing is of great value to the worker. Where provision can be made for efficient instruction in Drawing, a further grant of 10s. per pupil will be paid in respect of those girls who have qualified for the grant referred to in the foregoing paragraph, and have received not less than forty hours' instruction in that subject. This special grant will, however, be claimable only where the time given to drawing is in excess of the minimum time (240) hours required by the foregoing paragraph.

#### *Conditions.*

1. The industry in which instruction is given shall be suited to the circumstances of the locality.
2. The grant shall not be paid in respect of any pupil for more than one school session, except in the case of lace-making and crochet-making.
3. The equipment and instruction must be satisfactory. (The Department's Inspectors will be specially directed to report how far the work is instruction, and how far the practice of an industry).
4. The Sales and Wages Book and Attendance Registers must be satisfactorily kept.
5. The pupil, as part of the 240 hours of school work shall receive at least forty hours' instruction in domestic economy subjects. The forty hours' instruction may be given in twenty lessons of two hours each, and must include practice. At least thirty hours must be devoted to cookery; ten hours may be given to laundry-work. Not more than sixty hours' instruction in cookery and laundry-work may be reckoned in the total of 240 hours.

(NOTE.—In order to assist managers of classes working under this section of the Scheme, to satisfy the conditions in regard to instruction in domestic economy, the Committee may, if they think it desirable, send a County Instructress to give the required course of instruction. It must be understood that where the services of the Committee's domestic economy instructress are granted, the managers of the class are required to provide fire, light, and the necessary materials. The instruction given must be such as is applicable to the home life of those attending the course.)

6. Grants will not be payable under this section in respect of instruction in an industrial subject given by a teacher employed by the Committee.
7. No grant can be claimed in respect of any pupil who is not over fourteen years of age at the time of admission to instruction.
8. No grant can be claimed in respect of any pupil on the Roll of a National school or of an Industrial school under the Irish Industrial Schools Act.
9. Managers intending to claim grants under this section must forward Form S. 47 to the offices of the Committee on or before the 1st October, 1906.
10. Instruction must begin, under a recognised teacher, before the 1st December at the latest.

Should the funds allocated for the purpose of this section of the scheme not enable the Committee to pay off all the claims in full, at the rates mentioned above, the amount available will be divided in proportion to the claims admitted.

#### V.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

The Committee will, in June, 1907, award ten Scholarships to girls who have received an education equivalent to that of the Fifth Standard of a National school, to enable them to attend a regular course of instruction and training in domestic economy. The object of such Scholarships is to cultivate intelligence and resourcefulness on the part of those holding them, and to render them more practical in the performance of home duties of all kinds.

The Scholarships will be of the value of £9 each, and will be tenable at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity Residential School, Dunmanway; or other residential schools of domestic training recognised as suitable by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Selected candidates will be required to pay a fee of £9 to the managers of the school on or before the date of entrance, and this sum, together with the amount of the Scholarship to be paid by the Committee to the school managers, will entitle the scholar to board, residence, and training for one academic year.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS REGULATING THE AWARD OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1.) The Scholarships will be tenable only by girls:—

- (a.) Who are over sixteen and under twenty-five years of age on the 1st June, 1907;
- (b.) Who have passed the examination for entrance to Residential schools of domestic training, and
- (c.) Whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the Technical Instruction Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st June, 1907.

(2.) The examination for entrance to residential schools of domestic training is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and will be held on the 27th June, 1907, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examinations will be:—

*Arithmetic*: Thursday, June 27th, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction and multiplication. Proportion, simple interest, practice, unitary method. The metric system. Methods of weighing and measurement. Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

*English* (including General Knowledge): Thursday, June 27th, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

*Composition*. A short essay or letter of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.

Ability to answer in fully-formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

*Grammar*.—The construction of words, prefixes, affixes, and roots.

Analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Correction of faulty sentences.

Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

Questions will be set on familiar subjects which a pupil would be expected to be acquainted with from home or school life, and from general observation and reading.

Candidates may be examined on any parts of these syllabuses.

One hundred marks will be assigned for arithmetic, and one hundred for English (including General Knowledge).

(3.) Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee, and must be returned, duly filled in, by the 7th June. Each application must be accompanied by not less than two testimonials, one of which must be from a local clergyman, and one from a District or County Councillor.

(4.) The final selection of the scholars will be made by a Selection Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee.

(5.) Selected candidates will be required to furnish, for the inspection of the Technical Instruction Committee, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and a certificate of sound health from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(6.) Selected candidates shall enter a residential school for a fortnight on probation. Any candidate found unsuitable to undergo the course of training will, at the expiration of the period of probation, be required to leave, and their places shall be filled by those qualified candidates next in order of merit at the examination. The fee paid to the school managers shall be refunded to those scholars who are required to leave the school under these conditions.

(7.) The amount of the Scholarships will be paid to the managers of the school in two half-yearly instalments, one on or about the 31st January, the other on or about the 31st July. Payment of these instalments will be authorised by the Department on receipt of satisfactory reports from their Inspectors.

(8.) All Scholarships shall terminate on the 31st July, 1908.

(9.) The Committee may refuse to award the full number of Scholarships should a sufficient number of suitable candidates not be forthcoming; and they may determine a Scholarship at any time, without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(10.) In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding or holding of these Scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

An advertisement of the Scholarship scheme and of the date of the examination will be inserted once, early in the month of May, in the newspapers circulating within the area administered by the Committee.

#### *CONDITIONS REGULATING THE RECOGNITION OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC TRAINING.*

(1.) In order that a residential school of domestic training may be recognised by the Department under this scheme, the managers must provide a satisfactory course of instruction in the following subjects:—

Household management (including the keeping of accounts).  
Cookery (including the selection of menus for small incomes).  
Needlework (repairing, adapting, and dressmaking).  
Laundry-work.

Hygiene (including sick nursing and the care of the young).

At least thirty hours per week must be devoted to the foregoing subjects.

The curriculum may also include one or more of the following subjects if adequate provision is made for both practical and theoretical instruction:—

Dairy-work.  
Poultry-rearing.  
Bee-keeping.  
Horticulture.

(2.) There must be on the staff of the school a certificated teacher of domestic science who devotes at least thirty hours per week to the instruction of residential pupils.

(3.) The school managers must satisfy the Department that the dormitory accommodation and other provisions of the school are adequate and satisfactory.

(4.) Within three weeks after the re-opening of the school in any year, the managers must forward to the Department the complete time-table on Form S. 149, copies of which will be furnished by the Department upon application. This time-table will show the distribution of time to the various subjects of the course, and must receive the written approval of the Department.

(5.) The school shall be at all times open to the Inspectors of the Department.



## VI.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY DAY CLASSES.

Grants for instruction given by nuns, who have been trained under the County Cork Scheme of Technical Instruction, and whose qualifications have been recognised by the Department, will be allowed by the Committee under the following conditions:

(NOTE.—Pupils attending Day Secondary schools, National schools, Industrial schools (Government aided), or technical classes for girls (Section IV. of scheme) may not be enrolled in these classes).

(1.) The Committee will pay £7 10s. for a course of instruction. The course will consist of fifty lessons, of two hours' duration each. Approval of the proposed time-table must be obtained from the Department before a course is started.

(2.) Not more than £40 will be paid by the Committee to any one teacher appointed under this scheme in any academic year (1st August to 31st July). Two courses working concurrently will not be recognised, unless one of the courses at least has a full complement of sixteen pupils.

(3.) A pupil may be registered for two consecutive courses only, making up 200 hours in all. A pupil may not be registered for two courses working concurrently.

(4.) New pupils may not be admitted to any course of instruction after the sixth lesson of that course.

(5.) No payment will be made for any course of instruction in which the average attendance for the whole course falls below six.

(6.) Reasonable charges for materials, fire and light used for class teaching, and for necessary advertising will, on the production of satisfactory vouchers, be paid by the Committee.

(7.) The fee to be paid by each pupil shall be 2s. for each course, and shall, together with any receipts from the sale of cooked dishes be paid over to the Committee.

(8.) A sum not to exceed 2s. 6d. per week, may be allowed by the Committee, towards the expense of cleaning, lighting fires, etc., in connection with each course.

(9.) The classes shall be open to females of all religious denominations.

(10.) Notification of the formation of classes must be submitted to the Committee on Form S. 95.

## VII.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

The Committee, in order to meet the wants of remote rural districts, will appoint itinerant instructors in manual training (woodwork), and in domestic economy. These teachers will give courses of instruction at centres (not already provided for by evening classes), to be approved by the Committee and the Department.

## VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

One Senior Science Scholarship of the value of £50 is provided. This Scholarship is continued from the academic year 1905-6, and is tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, or at some other approved technical College.

## IX.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at Primary schools, but such scholars who are over fourteen years of age, or are in the Sixth Class of a National school (or, in the case of other schools, its equivalent), may be admitted to classes meeting after such hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a Primary school attend classes under this scheme which meet during Primary school hours.

2. Schools or classes conducted or aided under the provisions of the scheme shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors. (The Inspectors will from time to time report to the Department on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or classrooms, the character of the instruction and its suitability to the needs of the locality, the sufficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction, the progress of the students—which they may ascertain in such a manner as may be necessary—the method of registration, and, generally, the observance of the provisions of the scheme).

3. Classes conducted or aided under the scheme shall not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. (A practical class should consist of not more than twenty students under one teacher, and a theoretical or demonstration class of not more than forty students. Local Committees should assist teachers in keeping classes within these limits.)

4. Control will be exercised over the admission to classes so that students may take only associated subjects; and admission to certain classes may be limited by entrance examinations in order that classes may be of manageable size, and that students selected may be capable of taking full advantage of the instruction.

5. Classes may be closed should the average attendance for four successive lessons fall below six.

6. Attendance registers shall be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.

7. A local Committee of Management shall be formed in each centre in the Rural Districts where classes are to be held. The Committee formed shall appoint an Honorary Secretary, and place itself in communication with the County Joint Committee. In an Urban District the classes shall be under the management of a local Committee appointed for this purpose by the Urban District Council. Members of the Cork County Council shall be *ex-officio* members of local Technical Instruction Committees in the district which they represent.

The duties of a local Committee are:—

- (a.) To arrange for suitable accommodation for the courses of instruction to be given; to awaken local interest, and to make due provision for the starting or resumption of the courses.
- (b.) To assist in securing regular and punctual attendance at the classes.
- (c.) To visit the classes from time to time and to check and sign the registers, and
- (d.) To make recommendations to the County Committee as to local requirements in connection with the classes.

8. Full particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher whom it is proposed to engage shall be submitted to the Department, and their approval of the appointment obtained, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.

9. The previous written approval of the Department shall be obtained for any expenditure upon additional equipment, or for any purpose not covered by the proposals under the head of Finance. (Approval of such expenditure will not be given unless the proposals have been submitted for the Department's sanction *before any liability is incurred*).

10. Accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department shall be made at the specified times.

11. Within seven days after any meeting of the Committee, a copy of the minutes of proceedings of that meeting, as entered in the minute book, shall be furnished to the Department. (The minutes are for the information of the Department, and it is not to be understood that, if a question is not raised on the minutes, the Department's sanction has been thereby obtained.)

12. The accounts of the Committee shall be treated as part of the accounts of the local authorities, and will be audited as such by the Auditor of the Local Government Board.

13. No money shall be spent under this scheme in an Urban District, unless the Urban District contributes annually a rate of one penny in the £, or its equivalent.

The scheme is subject to revision at the close of the academic year.

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## COUNTY FERMANAGH.

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### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

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The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates, is applicable to the Urban District of Enniskillen and to the Rural Districts within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of area administered under the Scheme.—Urban District of Enniskillen, 5,412; Rural Districts, 60,018; Total, 65,430.

Valuation of area administered under the Scheme.—Urban District of Enniskillen, £14,251; Rural Districts, £227,614; Total, £241,865.

Value of 1d. rate levied over area administered under the Scheme.—Urban District of Enniskillen, £39; Rural Districts, £948; Total, £1,007.

The rate will be paid over to the Committee in October, 1906.

#### *Chief Industries.*

The population is almost entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits.

#### *Objects of the Scheme.*

The objects of the Scheme are to provide, by means of county and itinerant teachers, instruction in lace and crochet making, needlework, manual training (woodwork), domestic economy, and hygiene.

The Scheme is set out in the following sections:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. COUNTY TEACHERS.
- III. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
- IV. GRANT IN AID OF THE COUNTY FERMANAGH INDUSTRIAL SHOW.
- V. EQUIPMENT GRANTS.
- VI. CONDITIONS OF LIEN ON EQUIPMENT.
- VII. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

## I.—FINANCE.

a. *Estimated Income.*

(1.) Contribution from the County Council	£ 380
(2.) Contribution from the Urban District Council of Enniskillen of a rate of a penny in the £, or its equivalent (say)	59
(3.) Department's contribution	400
Total	839

a. *Estimated Expenditure.*

(1.) Salaries and expenses of County Teachers of Industrial subjects	£ 420
(2.) Salary of Teacher of Domestic Economy and Hygiene	90
(3.) Salary of Manual Instructor	125
(4.) Travelling expenses of Teachers at (2) and (3) and expenses of classes conducted by them	85
(5.) Grant to the County Fermanagh Industrial Show	40
(6.) Salaries of Special Teachers for Enniskillen	60
(7.) Rent of Rooms at Enniskillen and Lighting	39
(8.) Equipment for classes at Enniskillen	90
(9.) Administration and incidental expenses:—	
(a.) Secretary's salary	£40
(b.) Office expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, etc.	55
Total	1,044

c. The funds remaining unexpended from the academic year 1905-6 will be applied in meeting the difference between the estimated expenditure and estimated income as shown above, and in assisting local Committees in providing suitable accommodation for classes in accordance with the terms of section V. below.

## II.—COUNTY TEACHERS.

To improve the work in lace and crochet-making and needlework carried on throughout the county, the Committee will appoint ten teachers. These teachers shall give instruction at centres to be fixed by the Committee, with the approval of the Department, and each teacher will be required to give two lessons of three hours' duration each, on three days per week (or an equivalent amount of teaching throughout the session). The two lessons per day may, or may not, be given in the same centre; but arrangements will be made whereby at least six hours' instruction per week shall be given at each centre.

A salary of £40 per annum may be allowed when the teacher is employed for thirty hours, or upwards, per week.

## CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CLASSES WILL BE HELD.

- (1.) A local Committee to be formed, who shall make known the objects of the instruction, obtain a suitable classroom, and be responsible for the proper cleaning and lighting of the same.
- (2.) The Sales and Wages Books to be properly kept.
- (3.) All changes in the time-table of the classes to be at once notified to the Committee.

## III.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

The Committee will appoint an instructress in domestic economy subjects and hygiene, and an instructor in manual training (woodwork),

who shall conduct courses of instruction in these subjects at centres and at times to be fixed by the Committee with the approval of the Department.

These courses will consist of at least thirty lessons of two hours' duration each, and will extend over a period of about six weeks. A fee not exceeding 2s. 6d. will be charged for admission to each class.

#### IV.—GRANT TO THE COUNTY FERMANAGH INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

A sum of £40 may be applied by the Committee to assist in providing a scheme of prizes in industrial and art subjects in connection with the County Fermanagh Industrial Show. The scheme of prizes, together with the conditions governing their award, must have received the approval, in writing, of the Department.

#### V.—EQUIPMENT GRANTS.

In order to assist in providing suitable accommodation for classes equipment grants, not exceeding £5 in each case, may, with the approval of the Department, be made by the Committee, provided—

- (1.) That the undertaking is assisted by a satisfactory amount of local effort.
- (2.) That a guarantee as to the permanency of the locality as a centre of instruction is furnished, and
- (3.) That before the grant is made full particulars of the rooms to be used for purposes of the class are given.

Local Committees applying for a grant under the foregoing conditions must furnish the County Joint Committee with the following particulars.

- (1.) The dimensions (length, breadth, and height) of the rooms used by the local Committee, and the number of windows in each.
- (2.) The terms under which the local Committee have the use of the rooms.
- (3.) An estimate of the cost of the equipment proposed to be obtained.
- (4.) The nature and extent of the local effort, and
- (5.) The name, and a statement of the qualifications, of the teacher who conducts the classes.

#### VI.—CONDITIONS OF THE LIEN RETAINED BY THE COMMITTEE UPON EQUIPMENT PURCHASED WITH THEIR AID.

When capital grants in aid of the purchase of equipment are made, under the conditions of the foregoing section, the County Joint Committee shall retain a lien on the equipment purchased, which may not, therefore, be sold, or become the property of the local Committee, except on the undermentioned conditions:

(a.) The lien will be retained for five years of actual use of the equipment. One-fifth of the lien will determine with each year of actual use as shown by the time-table of the school or class. After five years of actual use the equipment becomes the property of the local Committee.

(b.) If the school or class be discontinued before the end of five years, the equipment must (1) be purchased by the local Committee, or (2), in the case of furniture etc., be handed over to the County Joint Committee, or transferred to the managers of another school or class who are willing to accept them on the usual conditions.

(c.) In order to purchase the equipment the local Committee must repay all aid given by the County Joint Committee, less one-fifth for each year they have been in use. If any of the equipment be handed over to the County Joint Committee, it must be delivered free of charge for packing, carriage, etc.

#### VII.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for County Cork.)

## COUNTY GALWAY.

## TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (see Finance), is applicable to the Urban Districts of Ballinasloe and to the Rural Districts within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of the area administered under the scheme.—Urban Districts (Galway excluded), 4,902; Rural Districts, 174,251; Total, 179,123.

Valuation.—Urban Districts, £9,283; Rural Districts, £441,306; Total, £450,589

Value of 1d. rate.—Urban Districts, £38; Rural Districts, £1,639; Total, £1,877.

The local contribution from rates (Urban and County) will be paid over to the Committee before the close of the financial year ending 31st March, 1907.

*Technical Instruction Committee.*

The Committee is a Joint Committee of the Urban District Council of Ballinasloe and Galway County Council. It consists of thirty-seven members, of whom sixteen are Councillors, and twenty-one added members.

*Chief Industries.*

Agriculture and allied industries, fisheries, whiskey distilling, woollen weaving, machine knitting, marble quarrying, &c.

*Object of the Scheme.*

The object of the scheme is to provide, chiefly by means of itinerant instructors and technical classes for girls, instruction in technological, commercial, industrial, and domestic economy subjects, and to maintain a technical school in the Urban District of Ballinasloe.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
- III. INSTRUCTION AT PERMANENT CENTRES.
- IV. CLASSES AT BALLINASLOE.
- V. TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
- VI. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.
- VII. INSTRUCTION IN INDUSTRIES.
- VIII. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A. *Estimated Income.*

	£
(1.) Contribution from the County Council	915
(2.) Contribution from the Urban District Council of Ballinasloe, being the estimated produce of a rate of a 1d. in the £.	35
(3.) Department's Contribution	800
(4.) Appropriation from the accumulated funds of the session, 1906-6, and previous sessions,	200
Total,	<u>1,950</u>

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
(1.) Itinerant Instruction.—	
(a.) Salaries of four Domestic Economy Instructors,	370
(b.) Salary of Instructress in Hygiene and Sick Nursing	100
(c.) Salary of Manual Instructor	120
(d.) Salaries of two Instructresses in Crochet-making	125
(2.) Travelling expenses of Itinerant Teachers	140
(3.) Class Expenses	90
(4.) Salaries of teachers and maintenance of classes at Ballinasloe	400
(5.) Scholarships for Boys awarded as a result of the examination held in June, 1906, and tenable during 1906-7	120
(6.) Scholarships for Boys held during 1905-6 which have been renewed for a further session	360
(7.) Administrative and Incidental Expenses—	
(a.) Secretary's salary	£75
(b.) Office expenses, printing, stationery, and advertising	£20
	95
Total	1,950

C. *Allocation of Accumulated Funds.*

It is estimated that the savings accruing from the excess of income over expenditure under the schemes for previous sessions, after liabilities under those schemes have been discharged, will amount to £1,300. This sum will be applied as follows:—

	£
(1.) Appropriation as in A. above	200
(2.) Equipment for purposes of Technical Instruction at Ballinasloe	250
(3.) Capitation Grants to Technical Classes for Girls	150
(4.) Salary of teacher of Crochet-making at Moycullen	50
(5.) Salary of teacher of Dressmaking at Kilbeacanty	50
(6.) Scholarships for Boys to be awarded under the scheme for 1906-7 and tenable during 1907-8	150
(7.) Instruction in Industries	200
(8.) Balance available for such purposes as the Committee with the approval of the Department may determine	250
Total	1,300

## II.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

(1.) The itinerant teachers shall be under the control of the Committee, and shall receive their instructions through the Secretary to the Committee.

(2.) In centres where a course of instruction is to be held for the first time it will, in general, be desirable for the instructor to pay a preliminary visit in order to see that the proposed accommodation is suitable, and to confer with the local Committee with regard to arrangements for the course.

(3.) The itinerant teachers will, as a rule, be expected to give not less than four hours' actual teaching five days each week. The general conditions for the employment of itinerant teachers are set forth in the Department's Circular Letter, No. 21.

(4.) The Committee will distribute a Form of Application for courses of instruction by itinerant teachers, and submit to the Department a time-table and itinerary showing the proposed distribution of the time of the itinerant teachers for the session 1906-7.

(5.) The courses of domestic economy will, as a rule, be of six weeks' duration, lessons being given each day, but where it can be conveniently arranged two courses may run concurrently. In this case the duration of the course will be three months, half the time in each week being devoted to one centre and half to the other. The same rule will in general apply to the courses in manual instruction.

(6.) The teacher of sick nursing and hygiene shall give short courses of practical instruction in selected centres in accordance with a time-table to be previously approved by the Department.

NOTE.—Where centres are taking advantage of the services of itinerant teachers all expenses are borne by the Committee.

### III.—INSTRUCTION AT PERMANENT CENTRES.

The services of the teachers of crochet-making will be available in any centres in the county which may be selected by the Committee, and will be retained for a period of not less than twelve months at each centre. If a satisfactory attendance of pupils is not maintained at any centre the classes will be discontinued and the teacher transferred to another centre at which satisfactory arrangements can be made for taking advantage of the instruction.

### IV.—BALLINASLOE URBAN DISTRICT.

A sum of £400 is provided for the maintenance of classes at Ballinasloe, and a sum of £250 for equipment in connection therewith.

#### A.—Maintenance of Classes.

A headmaster has been appointed at a salary of £200 per annum, and a domestic economy instructress at a salary of £80 per annum. The balance of the grant of £400 remaining after providing for the salaries of the teachers specified will be expended on class materials, rent of premises, etc., in accordance with a scheme to be submitted for the approval of the Department.

The subjects of instruction will include:—

- (1.) *Technology*.—Manual instruction, carpentry and joinery, workshop mathematics.
- (2.) *Science and Art*.—Practical plane and solid geometry, building construction and drawing, freehand drawing, geometrical drawing, model drawing, design.
- (3.) *Commercial subjects*.—Shorthand, typewriting.
- (4.) *Domestic Economy subjects*.—Cookery, laundry-work, housewifery, hygiene, sick nursing, needlework, dressmaking.

#### B. Equipment.

Detailed proposals for the expenditure of the grant of £250 allocated for equipment will be submitted for the approval of the Department.

### V.—TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

(See *Scheme for County Cork*).

### VI.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

Provision is made for the award of scholarships to boys attending Primary schools. The main object of these scholarships is to aid promising boys, who have already completed a satisfactory primary education, to attend instruction in experimental science and drawing, and, when possible, manual instruction, at an approved Secondary school, in order that they may be fitted to enter upon an industrial career or to take advantage of further technical training.



There will be three classes of scholarships:—

*Class A.*—Scholarships of £5 each.

*Class B.*—Scholarships of £10 each, tenable only by boys whose houses are outside a radius of four miles from any recognised Secondary school.

*Class C.*—Scholarships of £15 each, tenable only by boys whose houses are outside a radius of seven miles from any recognised Secondary school.

The scholarships will be allocated between the following districts of the county in such a manner as the Committee may, with the approval of the Department, determine.

Ballinssloe	Urban and Rural.
Childen	
Galway	Rural.
Glenamaddy	
Gort	
Loughrea	
Mountbellew	
Oughterard	
Portumna	
Tuam	

The scholarships are tenable for one year, but may be renewed for a second year if the reports of the Department's Inspector show that such renewal would be beneficial. Under special circumstances a scholarship may be renewed for a third or even a fourth year.

Such of the scholarships held during the session 1906-7 as are not renewed for the session 1907-8 will be offered for competition in June, 1907. Information as to the number and value of the Scholarships to be offered for competition may be obtained early in May, upon application to the Secretary of the Committee.

#### EXAMINATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, JUNE, 1907.

(1.) The examination will be held by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, on the 25th June, 1907, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received.

The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

*Arithmetic:* Wednesday, June 26th, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication. Proportion, simple interest, practice, unitary method. The metric system. Methods of weighing and measurement. Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

*English:* Wednesday, June 26th, 1 to 2.15 p.m.

*Composition.*—A short essay of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.

Ability to answer in fully-formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

*Grammar.*—The construction of words; prefixes, affixes, and roots.

Analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Correction of faulty sentences.

Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

*Drawing.*—Wednesday, June 26, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.

1. Freehand drawing.

2. Simple exercises in design.

3. Model drawing of simple common objects.

4. Simple geometrical drawing.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these syllabuses.

*Irish: Wednesday, June 26th, 3.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.*

1. AN TARBH BREAG:

*Dá Sgéat.*—Sgeach Mhic an Chró agus Gaduidhe Dubh O'Dubháin with questions on Grammar, etc., arising out of the texts.

2. A passage or passages from some other Irish text or texts for translation into English.

3. Short sentences, colloquial phrases and a short passage for translation from English into Irish.

*Or, as an alternative subject to Irish.*

*Mathematics: Wednesday, June 26, 3.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.*

*Algebra.*—Ability to work problems involving simple and simultaneous equations, fractions, factors, and square root.

*Geometry.*—Mensuration of rectilineal figures from diagrams drawn to scale.

*Euclid.*—Book 1, with practical exercises on the problems.

Candidates will be required to draw and measure simple geometrical figures accurately.

One hundred marks will be assigned for arithmetic, one hundred for English, fifty for drawing, and fifty for either Irish or mathematics.

(2.) Only those candidates will be eligible for admission to the examination—

(a.) Who will be over twelve and under fifteen years of age on the 1st June, 1907.

(b.) Who have not already been in attendance at a Secondary school; and

(c.) Whose parents or guardians will have been resident in the area administered by the Technical Instruction Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st June, 1907.

(3.) Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee, and must be returned duly filled in, by the 9th of June.

(4.) Successful candidates will be required to furnish, for the inspection of the Technical Instruction Committee, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and a certificate of sound health from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(5.) The Committee may refuse to award the full number of scholarships offered for competition should a sufficient number of qualified candidates not show sufficient merit.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS REGULATING THE AWARD AND RETENTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1.) The scholarships will be tenable at recognised Secondary schools which have been specially approved of, in writing, by the Department, as suitable for the purpose.

Any recognised Secondary school in Ireland may be selected at the option of the parent or guardian of a successful candidate.

*NOTE.*—For the purpose of this scholarship scheme "recognised Secondary schools" shall be taken to mean schools working in accordance with the regulations of the Department for Day Secondary schools. The question of approving schools will be taken into consideration by the Department, annually, when the choice of schools by the parents or guardians has been notified.

(2.) Scholarship holders will be required to begin attendance at the approved school at the beginning of the school year, and in no case later than the 1st of October.

(3.) The amount of the scholarship will be paid to the parents or guardians of the scholar in instalments, payable on or about the 15th October, 15th January, 15th April, and 15th July. The second and further instalments will in each case be paid only after satisfactory reports of attendance and progress have been received from the Principal of the school.

(4.) A scholarship will not be renewed if the course of study followed has not been such as to fit the scholar for entering upon an industrial career or further technical training.

(5.) The Committee may at any time determine a scholarship, without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(6.) In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding of these scholarships the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

Early in the academic year 1906-7 copies of the scholarship scheme shall be sent to all Primary schools situated within the area administered by the Committee, and an advertisement of the scheme and of the number and value of the scholarships to be competed for in June shall be inserted once during the month of May in the newspapers circulating within this area.

#### VII.—INSTRUCTION IN INDUSTRIES.

1. A sum of £200 has been set aside for Scholarships to boys desirous of learning the granite and marble working trade.

2. The scholarship shall take the form of a part payment of the apprenticeship premium of sixteen boys to be nominated by the Committee.

3. The boys selected must be between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years, and have received an education at least equal to that of the Fifth Standard of the National Board.

4. Each boy to undergo a probationary period of at least one fortnight, after which time the company or firm in which the boy is to be apprenticed shall declare as to the suitability of the boy, or otherwise, to learn the trade.

5. It shall rest with the company to decide in what branch of the trade the boys shall be first instructed.

6. The company shall keep registers showing the daily attendance of the boys and the nature of the work in which they receive instruction. These registers to be open at all times to the inspection of the Department.

7. The company shall make it a condition of apprenticeship that the boys shall attend certain evening classes at the neighbouring technical schools.

8. The company shall pay the apprentices (after the probationary period) wages from four to eight shillings per week, according to their capabilities, with the approval of the Committee.

9. The Department are to be satisfied as to the efficiency of the instruction given as may be determined by their Inspectors or otherwise.

10. Each premium of £12 10s. to be paid in two equal half-yearly instalments, the first being payable at the end of the probationary period, the necessary indentures for an adequate period being duly perfected, such indentures being previously approved of by the Committee.

11. In the case of a vacancy from any cause whatsoever the Committee may fill the vacancy by the appointment of another boy for the unexpired portion of the scholarship.

12. This scheme to come into operation on the 1st day of August, 1906, and to terminate on the 31st day of July, 1907.

#### VIII.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for County Cork.)

## COUNTY LOUTH.

## TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (see Finance), is applicable to the Urban Districts of Drogheda and Dundalk, and to the Rural Districts within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of County.—Urban Districts, 25,627; Rural Districts, 39,993; Total, 65,620.

Valuation of County.—Urban Districts, £55,228; Rural Districts, £191,781; Total, £247,009.

Value of 1d. rate.—Urban Districts, £240; Rural Districts, £799; Total, £1,039.

The rate (Urban and County) will be paid over to the Committee before the close of the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1907.

*Joint Committee for Technical Instruction.*

There are twenty-four members, of whom eight are representatives appointed by the County Council, eight appointed by the Urban District Council of Drogheda, and eight appointed by the Urban District Council of Dundalk.

*Chief Industries*

The chief industries are locomotive and railway carriage building, iron foundries, brewing, distilling, brick-making, linen-weaving, bacon-curing, tobacco manufacture, and shipping at Dundalk, cotton and linen manufacture, brewing, chemical works, tanning and handloom weaving at Drogheda; lime quarrying and burning, box and packing-case making, and other small local industries in the Rural Districts.

*Objects of the Scheme.*

The objects of the scheme are to provide instruction in science, art, technological, commercial, and domestic economy subjects by means of the two Urban Technical schools at Drogheda and Dundalk; by itinerant courses in domestic economy and other subjects; and by technical classes for girls.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. CENTRAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AT DROGHEDA AND DUNDALK.
- III. DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
- IV. TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
- V. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
- VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

## I.—FINANCE.

A.—*Estimated Income.*

	£
(1.) Contribution from the County Council, . . . . .	100
(2.) Contribution from the Urban Districts of a rate of 1d. in the £, or its equivalent:—	
(a.) Drogheda (say) . . . . .	£100
(b.) Dundalk (say) . . . . .	£110
(3.) From Department:—	
(a.) Endowment . . . . .	£1,310
(b.) Science and Art Grants . . . . .	60
(4.) Fees from Central Technical Schools . . . . .	100
(5.) Fees from Itinerant Courses . . . . .	30
(6.) Petty Sales, etc. . . . .	30
Total . . . . .	<u>1,840</u>

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

(1.) Staff employed at Technical Schools:—	
(a.) Salary of Headmaster and Secretary . . . . .	£300
(b.) Other teachers . . . . .	£600
(c.) Travelling expenses of staff . . . . .	£100
(2.) Class materials . . . . .	80
(3.) Itinerant instruction:—	
(a.) Salary of instructress . . . . .	£85
(b.) Travelling expenses . . . . .	£15
(c.) Cost of materials, removals, etc. . . . .	£55
(4.) Caretaker's wages . . . . .	49
(5.) Fuel, light, and cleaning . . . . .	70
(6.) Rents, etc. . . . .	45
(7.) Prizes, not exceeding . . . . .	40
(8.) Grants to technical classes for girls . . . . .	*100
(9.) Administration:—	
(a.) Salary of clerk . . . . .	30
(b.) Printing, advertising, etc. . . . .	80
(c.) Sundries . . . . .	52
(10.) Balance available for interest on and repayment of loan for new school building at Dundalk . . . . .	130
Total . . . . .	<u>1,840</u>

C. *Allocation of Accumulated Funds.*

The accumulated funds of the scheme for 1905-6, with any savings on the scheme, will be available, subject to the approval of the Department, for purposes of equipment at the Central Technical Schools at Drogheda and Dundalk.

\*NOTE.—The Committee may, subject to the Department's approval apply this sum, or any portion of it, to the direct employment of teachers of industrial subjects at approved centres.

## II.—CENTRAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AT DROGHEDA AND DUNDALK.

(1.) The technical school at Drogheda is situated in Fair-street, and has six rooms providing suitable accommodation for all classes except those in woodwork, for which a new classroom has been erected at the rear of the present building.

The technical school at Dundalk is situated in Chapel-street. A building of corrugated iron behind the main school premises provides two workshops for woodwork and metalwork, respectively.

A new technical school is being erected in Dundalk according to the plans which have been approved by the Department.

## II.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

- A. SCIENCE.—Practical, plane and solid geometry, machine construction and drawing, building construction, applied mechanics, steam mathematics (pure and practical), theoretical mechanics, physics (including sound, light, heat, magnetism and electricity), chemistry, navigation, and physiography.
- B. ART.—Freehand drawing, model drawing, drawing in light and shade, design, and blackboard drawing.
- C. TECHNOLOGY.—Woodwork, carpentry and joinery, and tailors' cutting.
- D. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.—Shorthand and Typewriting, arithmetic, and book-keeping.
- E. DOMESTIC ECONOMY SUBJECTS.—Cookery, laundry-work, housewifery, hygiene, dressmaking.

## III.—TEACHING STAFF.

(a.) *Permanent.*

The headmaster, who is also Organising Secretary for the Joint Committee for Technical Instruction is directly responsible to his Committee for the successful working of the scheme, and the various teachers are, in turn, responsible to the headmaster for the successful working of their own departments.

An assistant science teacher for the Central technical schools at Drogheda and Dundalk

An instructor in woodwork, metalwork, and allied subjects.

An art instructress, whose services are also available for instruction in design and related subjects at lace schools in the county.

An instructress in domestic economy subjects, viz.:—Cookery, laundry-work, housewifery, and hygiene.

The permanent staff shall be engaged as whole-time officers.

(b.) *Temporary.*

For instruction in subjects not taught by members of the permanent staff, additional teachers may be engaged by the hour, week, month, or session, as deemed advisable.

## (4.) Prize scheme for Central Technical schools:—

- (a.) *Attendance Prizes.*—For each student making 95 per cent. of the maximum attendances, a prize to the value of 2s. 6d.
- (b.) *Class Merit Prizes.*—Prizes to the value of 10s., 7s. 6d., and 5s. will be given. In classes of an average attendance of not less than twenty, three prizes will be given as above, and in smaller classes two or one, at the discretion of the Committee. The award of prizes will be decided by the Committee on consideration of the teachers' reports and the results of examinations.

## III.—DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The permanent staff under the scheme may, by arrangement with the Committee, and subject to the written approval of the Department, be permitted to assist in Day Secondary schools.

## IV.—TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

(*See Scheme for County Cork*).

## V.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

To meet the needs of certain districts the headmaster will (if necessary) draw up a time-table or itinerary for Rural Districts providing for instruction in domestic economy subjects, art, and woodwork. The domestic economy subjects shall be taught by an instructress specially appointed for the Rural Districts. Instruction in art and woodwork shall be undertaken by the teachers of these subjects in the technical schools.

## VI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*See Scheme for County Cork*).

## URBAN DISTRICT OF BRAY.

## TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

Population of the Urban District, 7,424. Valuation, £32,197. Value of *ld.* rate, £130.

The local contribution from the rates will be paid over to the Committee in instalments in August, 1906, and January, 1907.

*Technical Instruction Committee.*

The Committee was appointed on the 24th January, 1906, and will cease to hold office in January, 1907. There are eleven members, of whom six are Urban District Councillors, and five added members.

*Chief Industries.*

House-building, printing, and miscellaneous trades.

*Premises.*

The technical school is situated in Brighton-terrace, Bray, and contains the following classrooms:—One room for classes in automobile construction and management, one room for classes in wood-carving, two rooms for classes in commercial subjects, one of which is used for art classes, and one room for classes in domestic economy.

*Object of the Scheme.*

The object of the scheme is to provide for the training of chauffeurs, and for workers in the art furniture industry, and to afford facilities for instruction in technological art, commercial and domestic subjects.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.
- III. INDUSTRIES.
- IV. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

## I.—FINANCE.

A. *Estimated Income.*

	£
(1.) Local contribution, being the estimated produce of a rate of 1d. in the £	130
(2.) Contribution from Department:—	
(a.) From Endowment	400
(b.) From Science and Art Vote	3
(3.) Fees	38
(4.) Subscriptions to prize fund	10
(5.) Sale of books, etc.	6
Total	587

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
(1.) Salaries of teachers:—	
(a.) Secretary and teacher of shorthand, etc.	115
(b.) Other teachers	140
(c.) Contribution in respect of salaries of teachers in connection with approved industries	100
(2.) Class materials	20
(3.) Trades scholarships	50
(4.) Scholarships and prizes	10
(5.) Equipment (new and renewals)	15
(6.) Caretaker's wages	30
(7.) Fuel, light, and cleaning	35
(8.) Rents and insurance	30
(9.) Administrative and incidental expenses (including printing, stationery, and advertising)	42
Total	587

## II.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

- (1.) *Technological Subjects.*—Woodcarving, manufacture of art furniture, construction and management of automobiles, lace-making.
- (2.) *Art Subject.*—Freehand drawing, modelling, design.
- (3.) *Commercial Subjects.*—Commercial correspondence and office work, commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, shorthand and type-writing.
- (4.) *Domestic Economy Subjects.*—Cookery, laundrywork, needlework (including dressmaking), hygiene.

## III.—INDUSTRIES.

- (1.) *Bray Art Furniture Society.*

A. *Loan of Workshop and Equipment.*—To aid the local woodcarving industry the Technical Instruction Committee may place at the services of the Bray Art Furniture Society, for the training of skilled workers, such portion of the technical school premises and equipment as may from time to time, with the approval of the Department, be deter-



mined, on condition that the operations of the classes conducted by the Committee are not interfered with in any way, and that the Committee shall have the right to nominate workers to be trained by the Society. This aid to the Art Furniture Society may be extended beyond July, 1907, if satisfactory evidence can be adduced to show that the operations of the Society are tending to establish an industry upon a sound commercial basis.

*u. Employment of the Society's Officers as Teachers in Evening Classes.*—To facilitate the efforts of the Society in securing the services of an art designer and a foreman, whose qualifications will enable the Department to recognise them as competent to give instruction in wood-carving and woodwork in evening classes, the Committee will be prepared to pay the Society a sum of £50 on the following conditions:—

1. That the qualifications of the art designer and the cabinet-maker, and the terms of their engagements shall be subject to the approval of the Department.
2. That their services as teachers shall be available free of charge for evening classes conducted by the Committee. These services shall not exceed six hours per week in the case of the art designer, and four hours per week in the case of the cabinet-maker.

## *Section II. Provision for training Skilled Workers in Approved Industries.*

A sum of £50 is provided for a trades scholarships awarded under the conditions of the Urban District Scheme of Technical Instruction for the session 1905-6.

## IV.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at Primary schools, but such scholars who are over fourteen years of age, or are in the Sixth Class of a National school (or, in the case of other schools, its equivalent), may be admitted to classes meeting after school hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a Primary school attend classes under this scheme which meet during Primary school hours.

2. Classes conducted or aided under the provisions of the scheme shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors. (The Inspectors will, from time to time, report to the Department on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or classrooms, the character of the instruction and its suitability to the needs of the locality, the sufficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction, the progress of the students—which they may ascertain in such a manner as may be necessary—the method of registration, and, generally, the observance of the provisions of the scheme.

3. Classes conducted or aided under the scheme shall not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. (A practical class should consist of not more than twenty students under one teacher, and a theoretical or demonstration class of not more than forty students.

4. Control will be exercised over the admission to classes so that students may take only associated subjects, and admission to certain classes may be limited by entrance examinations in order that the classes may be of manageable size, and that the pupils selected may be capable of taking full advantage of the instruction.

5. Classes may be closed should the average attendance for four successive lessons fall below six.

6. Attendance registers shall be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.

7. Full particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher whom it is proposed to engage shall be submitted to the Department, and the approval of the appointment obtained, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.

8. The previous written approval of the Department shall be obtained for any expenditure upon additional equipment, or for any purposes not covered by the proposals under the head of Finance. (Approval of such expenditure will not be given unless the proposals have been submitted for the Department's sanction *before any liability is incurred*).

9. Accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department shall be made at the specified times.

10. Within seven days after any meeting of the Committee, a copy of the minutes of proceedings of that meeting, as entered up in the minute book, shall be furnished to the Department. (The minutes are for the information of the Department, and it is not to be understood that, if a question is not raised on the minutes, the Department's sanction has been thereby obtained).

11. The accounts of the Committee shall be treated as part of the accounts of the local authority, and will be audited as such by the auditor of the Local Government Board.

The scheme is subject to revision at the close of the academic year.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF RATHMINES AND RATHGAR.

### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

Population, 32,602;  
Valuation, £170,697;  
Value of 1d. rate, £711.

The rate will be paid over to the Committee before the close of the financial year ending 31st March, 1907.

#### *Technical Instruction Committee.*

The Committee was appointed on 23rd January, 1905, and will cease to hold office in January, 1906. There are fifteen members, of whom eight are Urban District Councillors, and seven added members.

#### *Object of the Scheme.*

The object of the scheme is to provide instruction in commercial subjects by means of a school of commerce.

*Premises.*

The school of commerce is situated on Rathmines-road, County Dublin, and contains nine classrooms.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.
- III. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

## I.—FINANCE.

A.—*Estimated Income.*

	£
(1.) Contribution from the Urban District Council of the full value of the rate of 1 <i>d.</i> in the £, or its equivalent (say)	711
(2.) Department's contribution	1,000
(3.) Fees	180
(4.) Sale of class materials	2
Total	1,893

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
(1.) Salary of Principal	400
(2.) Salaries of other teachers	935
(3.) Class materials	10
(4.) Prizes and expenses of examinations for school certificates	64
(5.) Caretaker's wages,	52
(6.) Cleaning, light, and fuel	60
(7.) Rents and insurance	95
(8.) Equipment, including additions to library	36
(9.) Repairs to premises	15
(10.) Administration and incidental expenses:	
(a.) Salary of Secretary	£50
(b.) Clerical assistance, office expenses, printing, stationery, and advertising	£177
	227
Total,	1,893

C. *Allocation of Accumulated Funds*

Any savings accruing from the excess of income over expenditure in the scheme for the session 1905-6, after liabilities under that scheme have been discharged, will be reserved for such purposes as the Committee with the approval of the Department, may determine.

## II.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

- (1.) *Junior Commercial Classes.*—Shorthand, typewriting and manifold, mercantile arithmetic, book-keeping, English correspondence, junior office work, commercial handwriting.

- (2.) *Senior Commercial Classes*.—Advanced book-keeping and accountancy, business methods, company procedure and company accounts, mercantile law, including all the commercial law required for accountants, work of auditors, economics of commerce, trusts and trade combinations both among employers and employees.
- (3.) *Modern Languages Classes*.—French, German.
- (4.) *Bankers' Classes*.—Commercial geography and history, practical banking and finance, advanced arithmetic and algebra, book-keeping, political economy.
- (5.) *Railway Classes*.—Merchandise traffic, station accounts, audit office work, coaching traffic, railway signalling and block working, work of railway chief officers, railway economics and geography.
- (6.) *Insurance Classes*.—Building construction and plan drawing, fire insurance, theory and practice, including the law of fire insurance; life insurance, theory and practice, including the law of life insurance.

### III.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for Bray Urban District, p. 319).

TABLE I.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED from the DEPARTMENT'S ENDOWMENT and from LOCAL RATES, for the purpose of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION in NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS. SESSION, 1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY CARLOW :				
Carlow Urban District, ...	916 16 0	620 0 0	—	(a) 296 16 0
COUNTY DUBLIN.	740 0 0	430 0 0	—	310 0 0
Blackrock Urban District, ...	681 0 10	500 0 0	—	181 0 10
Kingstown " ...	1,150 0 0	850 0 0	—	300 0 0
Pembroke " ...	2,432 2 6	1,250 0 0	—	(b) 1,182 2 6
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District	1,297 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	297 0 0
Dublin Co. Borough, ...	12,372 11 6	(c) 9,206 18 2	—	3,166 13 4
COUNTY KILDARE :				
Athy Urban District, ...	1,020 10 0	500 0 0	—	520 10 0
Nons " ...				
COUNTY KILKENNY.				
Kilkenny Urban District, ...	1,585 0 0	320 0 0	500 0 0	(d) 665 0 0
KING'S COUNTY :				
Birr Urban District, ...	322 0 0	450 0 0	—	372 0 0
Tullamore " ...				
COUNTY LONGFORD :				
Granard Urban District, Longford	560 0 0	410 0 0	—	150 0 0
COUNTY LOUTH :				
Draghda Urban District, Dundalk	1,370 0 0	1,310 0 0	—	(e) 250 0 0
COUNTY MEATH :				
Kells Urban District, ...	462 0 4	300 0 0	—	162 0 4
QUEEN'S COUNTY, ...	920 0 0	400 0 0	—	420 0 0
COUNTY WESTMEATH, ...	770 0 0	450 0 0	—	320 0 0
Athlone Urban District, ...	450 0 0	400 0 0	—	50 0 0
COUNTY WEXFORD, ...	560 0 0	350 0 0	—	(f) 150 0 0
Enniscorthy Urban District, ...	230 0 0	200 0 0	—	30 0 0
New Ross " ...	282 19 1	200 0 0	50 0 0	32 19 1
Wexford " ...	673 16 10	600 0 0	—	73 16 10
COUNTY WICKLOW :				
Wicklow Urban District, Bray	581 12 0	550 0 0	—	(g) 341 12 0
Bray " ...	321 15 8	400 0 0	—	121 15 8
Totals for Leinster, ...	31,237 18 9	21,206 18 2	250 0 0	9,781 0 7

(a) Includes £125 moiety of county contribution for the academic year 1906-7.

(b) Includes £200 upon account of local contribution for the academic year 1905-7.

(c) Contribution for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1906.

(d) £50 of the Urban Council contribution of £75 was paid during the academic year 1904-5.

(e) The second moiety (£250) of the County contribution was paid during the academic year 1905-7.

(f) £175 of the County contribution was paid during the academic year 1904-5.

(g) Includes special grant of £17 5s. from Urban District rate.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &amp;c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
<b>MUNSTER.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>COUNTY CLARE:</b>				
Rinis Urban District, ...	814 3 4	550 0 0	—	(a) 264 3 4
Kilrush " " " " " "				
<b>COUNTY CORK:</b>				
Glonskilly Urban District, ...	5,325 19 4	2,500 0 0	375 0 0	2,450 19 4
Ferry " " " " " "				
Kinsale " " " " " "				
Macroom " " " " " "				
Mallow " " " " " "				
Midleton " " " " " "				
Queenstown " " " " " "				
Skibbereen " " " " " "				
Youghal " " " " " "				
Cork Co. Borough, ...	3,201 13 6	(b) 2,411 8 3	—	790 5 3
<b>COUNTY KERRY:</b>				
Killarney Urban District, ...	1,254 13 11	700 0 0	50 0 0	(c) 504 13 11
Listowel " " " " " "				
Trillick " " " " " "				
<b>COUNTY LIMERICK:</b>				
Limerick Co. Borough, ...	1,491 6 6	(d) 1,208 11 2	—	282 15 4
<b>COUNTY TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING):</b>				
Nenagh Urban District, ...	990 0 0	650 0 0	—	330 0 0
Templemore " " " " " "				
Thurles " " " " " "				
<b>COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING):</b>				
Carrick-on-Suir Urban District, ...	232 2 0	480 0 0	—	(e) 432 2 0
Osabel " " " " " "				
Chomel " " " " " "				
Tipperary Joint Urban and Rural Districts.				
<b>COUNTY WATERFORD:</b>				
Dungarvan Urban District, ...	1,037 14 0	500 0 0	—	(f) 537 14 0
Waterford Co. Borough, ...				
<b>Totals for Munster,</b>	12,887 0 10	11,257 19 4	425 0 0	6,874 1 6

(a) Includes £37 14s. 10d. arrears of rate from Kilrush Urban Council.

(b) Contributions for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1906.

(c) Includes £282, £37 14s. 7d., and £21 5s. 3d., the local contributions for the academic year 1905-6 from the County Council, Killarney Urban Council, and Listowel Urban Council respectively.

(d) Includes £22 1s., the local contributions for the academic year 1905-6 from the Urban District Councils.

(e) Includes £49 15s. 7d., the Urban District Council's contribution for the academic year 1905-6.

(f) The local contribution (£34) from the Urban Council of Dungarvan was paid in the academic year 1905-6.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &amp;c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
<b>ULSTER.</b>				
<b>COUNTY ANTRIM.</b> ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY ANTRIM, ...	320 0 0	300 0 0	—	120 0 0
Ballymena Urban District, ...	648 11 2	620 0 0	—	128 11 2
Ballymoney Joint Urban and Rural District, ...	267 9 9	210 0 0	—	(a) 57 9 0
Larne Urban District, ...	379 14 5	300 0 0	—	(b) 79 14 5
Belfast Co. Borough, ...	15,709 13 10	(c) 11,861 8 4	—	4,648 5 6
<b>COUNTY ARMAGH.</b> ...	78 0 0	—	—	78 0 0
Armagh Urban District, ...	470 0 0	350 0 0	—	(d) 120 0 0
Lurgan " " ...	791 12 4	(e) 800 0 0	—	191 12 4
Portadown " " ...	710 0 0	500 0 0	160 0 0	(f) 50 0 0
<b>COUNTY CAVAN:</b> ...				
Belturbet Urban District, ...	573 0 8	400 0 0	—	(g) 173 8 8
Cavan " " ...				
Ooteshill " " ...				
<b>COUNTY DONEGAL:</b> ...				
Letterkenny Urban District, ...	848 0 9	418 0 0	—	(h) 432 0 9
<b>COUNTY DOWN.</b> ...	300 0 0	200 0 0	—	100 0 0
Ranbridge Urban District, ...	300 0 0	250 0 0	—	50 0 0
Bangor " " ...	375 4 9	280 0 0	—	195 4 9
Holywood " " ...	228 11 6	200 0 0	—	28 11 6
Newry " " ...	725 0 0	600 0 0	—	125 0 0
Newtownards " " ...	915 14 1	450 0 0	—	56 14 1
Warrenpoint " " ...	168 18 0	70 0 0	—	33 18 0
<b>COUNTY FERMANAGH:</b> ...				
Enniskillen Urban District, ...	650 0 0	400 0 0	—	(i) 250 0 0
<b>COUNTY LONDONDERRY.</b> ...	—	—	—	—
Coleraine Urban District, ...	517 10 0	400 0 0	—	(j) 117 10 0
Londonderry Co. Borough, ...	1,683 14 2	(c) 1,263 14 2	—	420 0 0
<b>COUNTY MONAGHAN.</b> ...				
Monaghan Urban District, ...	561 11 9	235 0 0	—	(k) 326 11 9
Castletown " " ...				
Carrickmacross " " ...				
<b>COUNTY TYRONE:</b> ...				
Cookstown Urban District, ...	1,833 16 8	300 0 0	—	533 16 8
Dungannon " " ...				
Omagh " " ...				
Strabane " " ...				
<b>Total for Ulster.</b> ...	28,079 9 10	19,710 2 8	160 0 0	8,203 7 4

(a) The scheme did not come into operation until the Session 1905-7. The local contributions from the Ballymoney Urban and Rural District Councils, to the 31st July, 1906, amounted to approximately £485; of this sum only £27 9s. 9d. had been paid to the Committee by the date mentioned.

(b) Includes £1 17s. 11d. balance of local contribution for the academic year 1904-5.

(c) Contributions for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1906.

(d) Includes second moiety (£40) of contribution for academic year 1904-5.

(e) Includes £100 contribution to separate scheme for girls.

(f) The balance (£58) of the local contribution was paid during the academic year 1906-7.

(g) The local contribution is £200. Balance of £38 13s. 4d. due at close of academic year.

(h) Includes £115 upon account of the County contribution to the scheme for 1906-7.

(i) The local contribution is £455. Part of the County contribution had been paid in the previous academic year; the balance (£116) was paid in the academic year 1905-7.

(j) Includes £20 upon account of local contribution for the academic year 1905-7.

(k) Includes arrears (£56 13s. 9d.) of local contributions from the Urban Districts for the academic year 1904-5.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &amp;c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<b>COUNTY GALWAY:</b>				
Ballinasloe Urban District. ...	1,719 0 0	800 0 0	—	(a) 919 0 0
Galway " ...	798 11 2	680 0 0	—	(b) 118 11 2
<b>COUNTY LEXTRIM, ...</b>	500 0 0	200 0 0	—	200 0 0
<b>COUNTY MAYO:</b>				
Castlebar Urban District ...	735 18 10	380 0 0	—	(c) 355 18 10
Westport " ...				
<b>COUNTY ROSCOMMON, ...</b>	639 13 4	450 0 0	—	(d) 189 13 4
<b>COUNTY SLIGO, ...</b>	467 0 0	290 0 0	—	217 0 0
Sligo Urban District, ...	685 0 0	550 0 0	—	(e) 135 0 0
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,535 3 4	3,410 0 0	—	2,125 3 4
Totals for Leinster, ...	31,387 18 0	21,236 18 2	250 0 0	9,781 0 7
Totals for Munster, ...	13,887 0 10	11,787 10 4	425 0 0	5,674 1 6
Totals for Ulster, ...	28,079 9 10	19,710 2 6	160 0 0	8,208 7 4
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,535 3 4	3,410 0 0	—	2,125 3 4
Totals for Ireland, ...	83,760 12 0	50,171 0 0	835 0 0	23,784 12 9

(a) The local contribution of £35 2s. 6d. from Ballinasloe Urban Council was paid during the academic year 1906-7.

(b) Includes £25 upon account of local contribution for the academic year 1906-7.

(c) Includes £230s and £18 18s. 10d. contributions for the Session 1904-5, from the County Council and Castlebar Urban Council respectively. The County contribution (£230s) and the balance (£8 18s. 6d.) of the Castlebar Urban Council's contribution for 1905-6 were paid during the academic year 1906-7.

(d) £90 6s. 8d. of the County contribution was paid during the previous academic year.

(e) Includes arrears (£145) of local contribution.



TABLE II.

LIST of SCIENCE and ART CLASSES, showing the Grants made by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1905-31st March, 1906, in respect of SCIENCE and ART INSTRUCTION given during the ACADEMIC YEAR, 1st August, 1904-31st July, 1905.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
LEINSTER.						
CO. DUBLIN:			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6681	Ballsbridge: Technical School, ...	63	0 15 4	22	1 12 5	2 5 9
6345	Blackrock: Technical School, ...	33	20 10 9	14	0 14 0	21 4 9
6272	Dalkey: Art Class, Bayview, ...	—	—	29	2 2 7	2 2 7
6363	Kingstown: Municipal Technical School.	74	26 4 2	45	0 17 4	33 1 6
6641	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School.	48	4 12 1	—	—	4 12 1
CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:						
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino.	—	—	66	18 3 3	18 3 3
6020	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	594	327 10 2	319	43 1 1	370 11 3
6266	Railway Institute, ...	20	10 2 8	—	—	10 2 8
CO. KILDARE:						
6237	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	11	3 17 1	—	—	3 17 1
6346	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	—	41	2 5 6	2 5 6
6463	Kildare: Technical School, ...	—	—	15	2 0 4	2 0 4
6162	Nans: Technical School, ...	—	—	25	3 8 6	3 8 6
CO. KILKENNY:						
6007	Kilkenny: City Technical School.	17	6 2 6	21	2 8 5	8 10 11
CO. LOUTH:						
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	43	5 19 5	25	15 13 5	21 12 10
6120	Drogheda: Sienna Convent, ...	—	—	69	14 7 3	14 7 3
6415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	104	21 15 2	55	17 4 3	38 19 5
6069	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Room.	31	7 3 11	—	—	7 3 11
CO. MEATH:						
6095	Oldcastle School, ...	43	32 12 6	—	—	32 12 6
CO. WESTMEATH:						
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School, ...	—	—	47	5 7 11	5 7 11
CO. WEXFORD:						
6020	Ennisceorthy: Technical Classes (Market House).	—	—	20	1 19 0	1 19 0
6006	New Ross: Convent of Mercy, ...	—	—	26	4 6 10	4 6 10
6067	Rossington: St. Louis Convent.	8	4 2 11	—	—	4 2 11
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	32	4 7 3	89	19 13 0	24 0 3

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &c.—*continued.*

No. of School	Name of School	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
LEINSTER—continued.						
CO. WICKLOW:						
6397	Arklow: Technical School, ...	24	8 2 0	—	—	8 2 0
6467	Bray: Technical School, ...	—	—	21	2 12 8	2 12 8
6715	Greystones: Technical Classes, ...	15	4 0 0	—	—	4 0 0
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, ...		1,560	437 15 11	908	164 3 2	651 18 3
MUNSTER.						
CO. CLARE:						
6166	Kilrush: Cahirmurphy National School	34	38 8 2	—	—	38 8 2
CO. CORK:						
6603	Bandon: Technical Classes, ...	14	3 4 0	30	4 11 4	7 15 4
6667	Glonskilly: Technical Classes, ...	11	1 5 0	16	2 0 0	3 5 0
6664	Dummanway: St. Mary's School, ...	—	—	43	11 15 10	11 15 10
6101	Fermoy: St. Colman's College, ...	2	1 7 9	—	—	1 7 9
6721	Fermoy: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	64	12 16 0	12 16 0
6043	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy, ...	—	—	36	35 4 2	35 4 2
6616	Kinsale: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	11	1 5 2	1 5 2
6629	Macroom: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	20	2 19 8	2 19 8
6131	Midleton: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	11	1 18 4	1 18 4
6604	Queenstown: Technical Classes, ...	36	11 18 4	—	—	11 18 4
6720	Ringskiddy: Technical Classes, ...	23	8 19 4	—	—	8 19 4
6602	Skibbereen: Technical Classes, ...	4	1 10 8	21	1 15 0	3 5 8
6424	Youghal: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	49	12 10 11	12 10 11
6610	Youghal: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	14	3 11 7	3 11 7
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:						
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount	—	—	13	4 3 2	4 3 2
6008	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	234	155 3 4	366	235 7 7	420 11 11
6667	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	8	9 11 0	13	5 15 0	15 6 0
6074	St. Vincent's Convent National School.	—	—	121	95 2 2	95 2 2
CO. KERRY:						
6714	Dingle: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	12	1 14 4	1 14 4
6016	Keemore: Convent of Poor Clares.	—	—	27	27 10 2	27 10 2
6680	Killarney: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	10	2 10 6	2 10 6
6678	Listowel: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	30	4 0 8	4 0 8
6710	Tralee: County Art Class	—	—	29	1 18 10	1 18 10
6098	Tralee: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	80	35 5 2	35 5 2
6571	Tralee: Technical School, ...	28	14 19 7	47	5 10 0	20 10 1

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grants for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	<b>MUNSTER—continued.</b>					
	<b>CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
6039	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	89	50 3 3	125	73 17 11	123 1 2
	<b>CO. TIPPERARY:</b>					
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	29	7 7 0	7 7 0
6347	Clonmel: Convent of the Sisters of Charity.	—	—	30	4 11 0	4 11 0
6348	Clonmel: Presentation Convent.	—	—	28	6 8 1	6 8 1
6368	Clonmel: Technical School, ...	15	1 8 4	61	22 17 11	24 6 3
6396	Boocra: Technical School, ...	42	40 9 11	—	—	40 9 11
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	—	54	21 0 2	21 0 2
	<b>CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:</b>					
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	73	18 17 10	40	28 3 2	47 1 0
6016	De La Salle Training College, ...	155	245 17 1	165	84 11 8	311 8 9
6070	Municipal School of Art, ...	—	—	81	34 10 3	34 10 3
6390	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	—	—	10	2 7 9	2 7 9
	<b>TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, ...</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>604 3 7</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>787 19 5</b>	<b>1,402 3 0</b>
	<b>ULSTER.</b>					
	<b>CO. ANTRIM:</b>					
6353	Ballymena: Technical School, ...	102	52 2 6	109	35 14 3	88 15 9
6322	Larne: Technical School, ...	57	15 14 3	31	8 12 0	21 6 3
	<b>CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:</b>					
6227	Municipal Technical Institute, ...	1,329	659 17 0	681	543 3 9	1,193 0 9
	<b>CO. ARMAGH:</b>					
6238	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Room.	—	—	57	35 14 0	35 14 0
6423	Largan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	—	41	23 9 3	28 9 3
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	83	57 4 0	47	17 15 8	54 19 8
6374	Portadown: Municipal Technical School.	49	10 0 0	19	2 3 2	18 3 9
	<b>CO. DOWNS:</b>					
6393	Banbridge: Technical School, ...	67	13 18 4	32	3 5 0	17 3 4
6367	Bangor: Technical School, ...	40	4 13 7	44	10 10 3	15 8 10
6372	Holywood: Technical School, ...	48	14 2 2	21	5 7 3	19 9 5
6344	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	98	32 19 3	65	50 8 10	63 8 1
6345	Newtownards: Municipal Technical School.	24	5 2 1	20	3 11 9	8 15 10

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
ULSTER—continued.						
CO. LONDONDERY:			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6226	Coleraine: Technical School, ...	89	11 2 7	33	7 14 8	18 17 3
6113	Eglinton: Carmoney National School.	62	87 1 6	—	—	87 1 6
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERY:						
6087	Municipal Technical School, ..	111	104 15 2	108	199 1 0	204 16 2
CO. TYRONE:						
6701	Cookstown: Technical School,	11	2 0 0	18	6 16 7	8 16 7
6581	Dungannon: Technical School,	19	6 15 1	39	3 19 6	10 14 7
6707	Omagh: Technical School, ...	—	—	36	7 9 3	7 9 3
6708	Strabane: Technical School, ...	—	—	25	4 2 6	4 2 6
TOTALS FOR ULSTER, ...		2,186	1,113 8 0	1,477	913 18 9	2,057 6 9
CONNAUGHT.						
CO. GALWAY:						
6526	Ballinasloe: St Michael's School,	—	—	11	1 7 6	1 7 6
6090	City of Galway Technical Institute.	87	39 16 0	77	22 5 2	121 15 2
CO. SLIGO:						
6705	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	104	8 15 0	91	12 16 0	21 15 0
TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT, ...		191	48 5 6	179	36 8 8	144 14 2
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (26 Schools).		1,560	437 15 11	901	104 3 9	651 19 8
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (37 Schools).		737	604 3 7	1,023	717 10 6	1,402 3 6
TOTALS FOR ULSTER (19 Schools), ...		2,186	1,113 8 0	1,477	913 18 9	2,057 6 9
TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT (33 Schools).		191	48 5 6	179	36 8 8	144 14 2
TOTALS FOR IRELAND (86 Schools).		4,664	2,353 13 0	4,000	2,002 10 7	4,355 3 7

TABLE III.

LIST OF SCHOOLS to which GRANTS towards the cost of purchasing Apparatus and Examples and providing Fittings for Sciences, Art, and Manual Instruction were made during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
LEINSTER.		
Co. CARLOW :		£ s. d.
6247	Bagenalstown : Presentation Convent, . . . . .	3 17 4
6188	Bagenalstown : St. Joseph's Classical School, . . . . .	1 19 0
6170	Carlow : Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . . .	50 19 5
6182	Knockbeg : St. Mary's College, . . . . .	44 14 1
6356	Tullow : Brigidine Convent, . . . . .	33 18 0
6107	Tullow : St. Patrick's Seminary, . . . . .	1 18 4
Co. DUBLIN :		
6248	Blackrock : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	50 17 9
6093	Blackrock College, . . . . .	102 17 7
6187	Castleknock : Mercer's School, . . . . .	40 14 3
6357	Castleknock : Morgan's Endowed School, . . . . .	44 5 7
6209	Castleknock : St. Vincent's College, . . . . .	34 16 10
6262	Chapelizod : Mount Sackville Convent, . . . . .	62 14 8
6006	Donnybrook : St. Mary's University College, . . . . .	6 17 9
6103	Kingtown : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	65 11 2
6038	Kingtown : Presentation Brothers' College, . . . . .	69 12 0
6090	Rathfarnham : Loreto Abbey, . . . . .	15 8 6
6791	Rathfarnham : St. Columba's College, . . . . .	72 15 0
6251	Rathmines : St. Mary's College, . . . . .	12 7 8
6803	Ringsend : Pembroke Trade Preparatory School, . . . . .	66 6 0
6045	Terenure : Carmelite College, . . . . .	5 0 0
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN :		
6159	Alexandra College, . . . . .	3 8 0
6264	Alexandra School, . . . . .	10 17 0
6142	Belvedere College, . . . . .	33 11 6
6271	Catholic University School, . . . . .	19 13 9
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, . . . . .	9 3 1
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino, . . . . .	31 12 5
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street, . . . . .	75 14 2
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, . . . . .	5 5 5
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, . . . . .	35 8 2
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, . . . . .	10 12 9
6647	Church Home School, Clyde-road, . . . . .	3 18 1
6082	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street, . . . . .	41 14 3
6168	Mountjoy School, . . . . .	25 15 9
6243	St. Andrew's College, . . . . .	19 4 7
Co. KILDARE :		
6442	Athy : Technical Classes, . . . . .	5 5 0
6325	Monasterevan : Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . . .	91 7 3
6221	Naas : Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . . .	2 9 1
6139	Sallios : Clongowes Wood College, . . . . .	2 16 9

TABLE III.—LIST of SCHOOLS to which GRANTS were made, &c.—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
CO. KILKENNY:		£ s. d.
0458	Goresbridge: Brigidine Convent, . . .	53 6 8
0059	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	2 9 1
0007	Kilkenny: City Technical School, . . .	4 19 4
0487	Kilkenny College, . . .	30 5 10
0268	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent, . . .	47 6 2
0135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College, . . .	45 2 10
KING'S COUNTY:		
0205	Birr: Presentation Brothers' Seminary, . . .	63 0 0
0362	Portlington: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	112 15 1
CO. LONGFORD:		
0226	Longford: St. Mal's College, . . .	9 2 3
CO. LOUTH:		
0103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	8 0 4
0416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School, . . .	34 2 3
0173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	40 18 10
0250	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy, . . .	67 4 0
0089	Dundalk: Educational Institution, . . .	6 5 10
0415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School, . . .	50 17 7
0116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College, . . .	23 7 1
CO. MEATH:		
0561	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary, . . .	29 4 5
QUEEN'S COUNTY:		
0720	Castle-town: De La Salle School, . . .	54 0 6
0170	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	6 10 9
0100	Mount-rath: Monastery School, . . .	0 19 0
0359	Mount-rath: St. Brigid's Convent, . . .	6 16 3
CO. WESTMEATH:		
0011	Athlone: Ranslagh School, . . .	4 10 9
0051	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	2 2 4
CO. WEXFORD:		
0733	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent, . . .	3 15 10
0507	Ramsgange: St. Louis Convent, . . .	57 1 5
0341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools (Joseph-street), . . .	125 11 8
0347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School, . . .	3 4 0
0570	Wexford: St. Peter's College, . . .	111 12 8
0330	Wexford: The Tate School, . . .	36 6 1
CO. WICKLOW:		
0097	Arklow: Technical School, . . .	31 0 0
0715	Wicklow: Technical School, . . .	23 2 2
TOTAL FOR LEINSTER,		2,315 12 2

TABLE III.—LIST of SCHOOLS to which GRANTS were made, &c.—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
MUNSTER.		£ s. d.
Co. CLARE :		
6331	Ennis: St. Flannan's College, . . . .	3 16 6
6105	Kilmihil: Cahirmurphy National School, . . . .	3 8 0
Co. CORK :		
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent, . . . .	21 14 11
6675	Buttevant: St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, . . . .	43 3 6
6146	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, . . . .	14 10 9
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	52 9 9
6191	Fermoy: St. Colman's College, . . . .	76 18 9
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	2 5 9
6555	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy, . . . .	7 4 2
6742	Skibbereen: Intermediate and University School, . . . .	5 13 4
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	1 19 8
Co. BOROUGH OF CORK :		
6017	Christian Brothers' College, . . . .	43 1 4
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, . . . .	300 0 0
6354	Christian Brothers', Sullivan's-quay, . . . .	43 13 4
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, . . . .	12 6 10
6077	Rochelle Seminary, . . . .	1 19 9
Co. KERRY :		
6241	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary, . . . .	11 10 9
6317	Listowel: St. Michael's College, . . . .	9 7 6
6123	Tralee: Intermediate and University School, . . . .	1 8 7
6571	Tralee: Technical School, . . . .	9 0 5
Co. LIMERICK :		
6237	Kilfinane: Civil Service and Classical School, . . . .	4 10 5
Co. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :		
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street, . . . .	204 2 11
6523	Crescent College, . . . .	14 5 4
6172	Laurel Hill Convent, . . . .	10 4 3
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus School, . . . .	24 11 9
6039	Municipal Technical School, . . . .	4 11 3
6151	St. Munchin's College, . . . .	28 5 1
Co. TIPPERARY :		
6101	Carriack-on-Seir: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	50 11 2
6361	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	45 17 0
6206	Cashel: Rockwell College, . . . .	58 3 9
6229	Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	2 18 11
6396	Roscrea: Technical School, . . . .	4 0 9
6069	Thurles: Ursuline Convent, . . . .	47 6 2

TABLE III.—LIST of SCHOOLS to which GRANTS were made, &c.—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
<b>Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD :</b>		£ s. d.
6631	Bishop Foy High School for Boys, . . . . .	8 2 6
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, . . . . .	4 0 6
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank, . . . . .	36 16 3
6016	De La Salle Training College, . . . . .	11 17 9
TOTAL FOR MUNSTER, . . . . .		1,265 18 11
<b>ULSTER.</b>		
<b>Co. ANTRIM :</b>		
6796	Ballyclare : Intermediate School, . . . . .	9 3 2
6358	Ballymena : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	103 4 10
6551	Carriekfergus : Ladies' Collegiate School, . . . . .	3 0 2
6199	Larne : Grammar School, . . . . .	3 17 2
6232	Larne : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	9 10 0
6028	Lisburn : Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, . . . . .	54 5 0
6114	Lisburn : Ulster Provincial School, . . . . .	1 18 7
<b>Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST :</b>		
6685	Christian Brothers' Schools, Trade Preparatory Course, . . . . .	69 18 3
6684	Municipal Technical Institute, . . . . .	222 2 1
6196	Princess Gardens' School, . . . . .	3 5 3
6692	Royal Academical Institution, . . . . .	7 13 5
<b>Co. ARMAGH :</b>		
6200	Armagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . . .	42 10 0
6035	Armagh : Royal School, . . . . .	6 19 11
6307	Lurgan : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	44 4 4
6574	Portadown : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	35 0 9
<b>Co. DOWN :</b>		
6582	Banbridge : Technical School, . . . . .	19 0 7
6310	Bangor : Glenlols School, . . . . .	5 2 6
6587	Bangor : Technical School, . . . . .	7 17 2
6075	Holywood : Upper Sullivan School, . . . . .	67 13 7
6171	Newry : Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . . .	17 4 5
6544	Newry : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	95 17 2
6645	Newtownards : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	2 17 0
<b>Co. LONDONDERRY :</b>		
6235	Coleraine : Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	57 3 9
6288	Limavady : Rosbank School, . . . . .	4 1 5
6588	Magherafelt : Rainey Endowed School, . . . . .	3 15 2



TABLE III.—LIST of SCHOOLS to which GRANTS were made, &c.—*con.*

No. of Schools.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
Co. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:		£ s. d.
6549	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, . . . .	62 0 8
6037	Municipal Technical School, . . . .	107 7 8
6140	St. Columb's College, . . . .	13 9 11
6109	Strand House School, . . . .	39 2 2
6058	Victoria High School, . . . .	2 7 0
Co. MONAGHAN:		
6223	Carrikmacross: St. Louis Convent, . . . .	13 10 11
6196	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent, . . . .	3 11 9
Co. TYRONE:		
6322	Cookstown Academy, . . . .	44 12 6
6541	Dungannon: Technical School, . . . .	23 1 8
6180	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	28 2 5
6083	Omagh: High School, . . . .	1 4 3
TOTAL FOR ULSTER,		1,235 8 7
CONNAUGHT.		
Co. GALWAY:		
6039	Ballinasloe: St. Joseph's College, . . . .	19 5 1
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute, . . . .	19 1 0
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill, . . . .	15 2 2
6153	Mountbellew: St. Francis Seminary, . . . .	2 12 1
6210	Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . . .	18 2 4
6627	Tuam: St. Jarlath's College, . . . .	48 9 5
Co. SLIGO:		
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College, . . . .	12 12 0
6765	Sligo: Municipal Technical School, . . . .	46 1 3
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent, . . . .	1 14 3
TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT,		183 0 4
Total for Leitrim, . . . .		2,315 12 2
Total for Munster, . . . .		1,265 18 11
Total for Ulster, . . . .		1,235 8 7
Total for Connaught, . . . .		183 0 4
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,		5,000 0 0

TABLE IV.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, showing the Grants paid by the Department during the Financial Year 1st April, 1905–31st March, 1906, in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
LEINSTER.							
CO. CARLOW:							
6170	Carlow—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.05	210	21 16 0	—	—	21 16 0
6290	Carlow—Convent of Mercy, ...	30.9.05	24	2 17 0	—	—	2 17 0
CO. DUBLIN:							
6284	Arlane Industrial School, ...	31.3.05	777	77 14 0	129	63 8 7	144 2 7
6601	Blackrock—Menth Industrial School.	30.11.05	126	9 0 0	27	5 0 2	14 9 2
6357	Castlcknock—Morgan's Endowed School.	28.2.05	11	1 5 0	—	—	1 5 0
6150	Kingstown—Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.05	490	21 15 0	—	—	21 15 0
6327	Monkstown—Carrigan Park Industrial School.	31.3.05	153	15 6 0	40	32 15 9	48 1 9
CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:							
6305	Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis-street.	28.2.05	346	25 19 0	—	—	25 19 0
6345	Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	28.2.05	101	7 11 0	—	—	7 11 0
6340	Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street.	28.2.05	201	19 11 6	30	7 15 2	27 6 8
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	28.2.05	279	20 18 6	—	—	20 18 6
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	31.1.06	140	14 18 0	—	—	14 18 0
6120	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Brunswick-street.	28.2.05	220	17 18 6	—	—	17 18 6
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	28.2.05	221	42 2 0	—	—	42 2 0
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	28.2.05	445	35 7 6	—	—	35 7 6
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division).	31.3.05	51	3 10 0	—	—	3 10 0
6289	Merchant Taylor's School, ...	28.2.05	38	1 16 0	—	—	1 16 0
6156	O'Brien Institute, ...	30.11.05	87	8 14 0	—	—	8 14 0
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage, ...	28.2.05	71	7 2 0	—	—	7 2 0
CO. KILDARE:							
6217	Athy—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	171	12 16 6	—	—	12 16 6
6346	Athy—St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	30.4.05	22	1 13 0	—	—	1 13 0
6351	Kilcock—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.05	93	6 19 0	—	—	6 19 0
6225	Monasterevan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.06	81	6 1 0	—	—	6 1 0
6221	Nass—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.05	120	6 0 0	—	—	6 0 0

\* Nineteen months' grant

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.		
CO. KILKENNY:								
6264	Callan — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	93	£ 19 6	-	-	£ 19 6	
6269	Kilkenny—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	145	10 17 6	-	-	10 17 6	
6290	Thomastown — St. Michael's Convent.	31.10.05	14	1 10 0	-	-	1 10 0	
CO. LOUTH:								
6103	Drogheda—Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday Gate.	31.10.05	125	14 16 0	-	-	14 16 0	
6289	Drogheda—Christian Brothers' Schools, West Gate.	31.10.05	60	5 3 6	-	-	5 3 6	
6173	Dundalk—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	276	20 17 0	-	-	20 17 0	
CO. MEATH:								
6285	Kells — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	113	5 9 6	32	5 4 2	13 13 8	
QUEEN'S COUNTY:								
6176	Maryborough — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	161	12 1 6	-	-	12 1 6	
6282	Portlington — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	102	7 11 6	-	-	7 11 6	
CO. WESTMEATH:								
6261	Mullingar—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.05	184	13 15 0	32	1 11 8	15 7 8	
CO. WEXFORD:								
6104	Enniscorthy — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.05	229	17 3 6	-	-	17 3 6	
6260	Gorey — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.05	127	9 10 6	-	-	9 10 6	
6161	New Ross—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.05	190	11 5 0	-	-	11 5 0	
6128	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, George-street.	31.12.05	104	7 16 0	-	-	7 16 0	
6241	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	31.12.05	176	17 10 0	-	-	17 10 0	
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, ...			-	6,855	582 16 6	231	115 15 6	671 12 0
MUNSTER.								
CO. CLARE:								
6137	Ennis — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	160	12 0 0	-	-	12 0 0	
6283	Ennistymon—Christian Brothers' School.	30.4.05	143	10 14 6	-	-	10 14 6	
6295	Kilrush — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	119	5 16 6	-	-	5 16 6	

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
CO. CORK:							
6654	Baltimore—Fishery School, ..	31.3.05	93	£ s. d. 47 7 3	38	£ s. d. 17 4 0	£ s. d. 24 11 3
6386	Charleville—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.05	69	5 3 0	-	-	5 3 0
6355	Clonsilla—St. Aloysius Industrial School.	30.6.05	63	6 4 0	-	-	6 4 0
6369	Donacalla—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.05	71	5 6 0	-	-	5 6 0
6157	Fermoy—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	125	12 12 0	-	-	12 12 0
6131	Midleton—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	189	13 19 0	18	2 3 10	15 2 10
6110	Mitchelstown—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.05	128	9 9 0	-	-	9 9 0
6323	Youghal—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	145	10 17 6	-	-	10 17 6
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:							
6332	Christian Brothers' Schools, Blarney-street.	31.3.05	169	11 18 6	-	†	11 18 6
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	31.5.05	537	40 5 0	181	30 4 2	70 9 8
6364	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay.	31.3.05	207	20 14 0	-	-	20 14 0
CO. KERRY:							
6334	Caherdiveen—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.05	84	6 0 0	-	-	6 0 0
6154	Disgle—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.05	151	11 6 6	-	-	11 6 6
6170	Trillick—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.05	196	14 12 6	-	-	14 12 6
6349	Trillick—St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.5.05	96	9 12 0	20	6 15 2	15 6 2
CO. LIMERICK:							
6334	Doon—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.06	65	4 17 6	-	-	4 17 6
6336	Glina—District Industrial School.	31.12.05	117	11 14 0	28	9 0 10	20 14 10
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:							
6366	Christian Brothers' School, St. John's.	31.1.06	175	13 2 6	-	-	13 2 6
6364	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.1.06	168	16 16 0	-	-	16 16 0
6363	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Munchin's.	31.1.06	109	8 3 0	-	-	8 3 6
6169	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	31.1.06	447	33 10 6	-	-	33 10 6
6336	Industrial School, Sexton-street.	31.1.06	162	16 4 0	42	16 19 5	33 3 5
CO. TIPPERARY:							
6101	Carrick-on-Suir—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	169	40 15 0	-	-	40 15 0
6361	Cashel—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.05	82	6 3 0	17	1 16 0	7 15 0

\* Nineteen months' grant.

† Included in the grant to Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

TABLE V.—LIST OF SCHOOLS.							
No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
CO. TIPPERARY—continued.							
6291	Clonmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.10.05	165	10 19 0	-	-	10 19 0
6124	Clonmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	31.10.05	187	14 0 6	-	-	14 0 6
6329	Monagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	179	13 8 0	-	-	13 8 0
6166	Thurles—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	256	12 4 0	-	-	12 4 0
6153	Tipperrary—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.06	148	10 19 0	-	-	10 19 0
CO. WATERFORD:							
6214	Dungarvan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	145	10 19 0	38	4 8 4	15 7 4
6294	Lismore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.06	112	5 12 0	44	6 12 0	12 4 0
6291	Tramore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.05	78	5 17 0	-	-	5 17 0
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:							
6112	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion.	31.10.05	333	29 9 8	-	-	29 9 8
6292	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	31.10.05	144	10 18 0	-	-	10 18 0
6292	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	31.10.05	70	5 5 0	-	-	5 5 0
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, ...			-	6,085	481 5 3	414 25 0 9	576 5 0
ULSTER.							
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:							
6298	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	30.11.05	221	9 1 6	-	-	9 1 6
6290	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.11.05	139	10 8 6	-	-	10 8 6
6292	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	30.11.05	171	12 16 6	-	-	12 16 6
CO. ARMAUGH:							
6200	Armagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.05	83	6 4 8	-	-	6 4 8
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDON-DERRY:							
6068	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	31.1.06	150	13 10 0	-	-	13 10 0
CO. MONAGHAN:							
6196	Monaghan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.05	95	9 19 0	-	-	9 19 0
CO. TYRONE:							
6189	Omagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.06	86	6 9 0	-	-	6 9 0
TOTALS FOR ULSTER, ...			-	875	68 0 0	-	68 0 0

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
CONNUGHT.							
CO. GALWAY:							
6337	Galway — Salthill Industrial School.	30.4.05	190	19 0 0	60	14 18 0	33 18 0
6326	Lisferick—St. Joseph's Industrial School.	30.4.05	150	15 0 0	-	-	15 0 0
6220	Tuam — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	110	8 5 0	21	4 0 8	12 5 8
CO. MAYO:							
6332	Ballinrobe—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	166	7 10 0	-	-	7 10 0
6278	Westport—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	162	15 3 9	-	-	15 3 9
TOTALS FOR CONNUGHT,		-	718	65 7 9	81	18 18 8	84 6 5
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (39 Schools).		-	8,865	552 16 8	281	118 15 6	671 12 6
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (36 Schools).		-	6,080	431 5 3	414	95 0 9	526 5 6
TOTALS FOR ULSTER (7 Schools).		-	875	63 0 0	-	-	63 0 0
TOTALS FOR CONNUGHT (5 Schools).		-	718	65 7 9	81	18 18 8	84 6 5
TOTALS FOR IRELAND (89 Schools).		-	14,538	1,187 9 6	776	332 14 11	1,490 4 5

					1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
No. of Schools receiving the award "Excellent" for Drawing.					15	16	15	15	21
Do.	do.	do.	"Good"	do.	73	85	66	66	68
Do.	do.	do.	"Fair"	do.	5	7	6	5	3

TABLE V.

TABLE

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, showing the GRANTS paid by the Department during the Subjects of the Department's Programme given during

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				No. of Students recognised for Grant.			
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
	LEINSTER.								
	Co. CARLOW:								
6207	Bagenstown: Presentation Convent.	10	6	4	6	50	5	0	
6285	Bagenstown: St. Joseph's Classical School.	7	13	-	-	37	10	0	
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' School.	15	15	-	-	29	10	4	
6299	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	10	3	2	2	34	10	3	
6182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College.	12	10	11	-	51	8	9	
6294	Rathvilly: D'Iscart School.	5	8	-	-	21	15	0	
6260	Tullow: Bridgeline Convent.	23	14	7	1	75	2	9	
6187	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary.	10	4	-	-	24	16	5	
	Co. DUBLIN:								
6224	Bellbridge: Loreto Convent.	10	10	3	-	51	7	0	
6174	Bellbridge: Masonic Girls' School.	20	15	4	4	70	10	5	
6200	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, St. Ann's.	27	19	-	-	43	10	7	
6187	Blackrock: Avoca School.	2	4	3	-	14	13	2	
6093	Blackrock College, ...	87	33	14	5	227	16	7	
6223	Blackrock: Ladies' Collegiate School.	4	5	-	2	15	12	7	
6187	Blackrock: Mercer's School.	9	9	-	-	25	7	7	
6237	Blackrock: Morgan's School.	11	7	-	-	20	19	10	
6200	Blackrock: St. Vincent's College.	37	20	16	2	79	9	0	
6262	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent.	7	6	-	-	17	6	3	
6122	Chapelizod: St. Joseph's Seminary.	14	8	-	-	29	13	1	
6281	Chomkagh: Masonic Boys' School.	10	14	15	-	80	11	2	
6196	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey.	15	6	6	-	25	17	7	
6150	Kingsdown: Christian Brothers' School.	24	8	4	-	45	14	2	
6038	Kingsdown: Presentation Brothers' College.	20	-	-	-	26	6	0	
6006	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey.	22	29	11	-	83	13	4	
6261	Rathgar: Norfolk College.	4	4	-	-	13	2	0	
6030	Rathmines: Loreto Convent.	5	8	-	-	14	12	1	
6251	Rathmines: St. Mary's College.	16	14	10	6	114	18	10	
6020	Sandymount: Academical Institution.	13	6	12	5	77	18	9	
6045	Terenure: Carmelite College.	8	6	-	1	34	17	5	



V.

the Financial Year, 1st April, 1905—31st March, 1906, in respect of instruction in the Academic Year, 1st August, 1904—31st July, 1905.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.	
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.						Amount of Grant.
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	8 6 9	68 13 10	6247
7	15	—	—	0 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	49 12 3	6135
17	12	—	—	9 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	40 4 4	6170
—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5 0 7	49 5 6	6280
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 3 0	6182
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 4 8	6224
—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	5 7 9	28 15 1	6356
10	4	—	—	4 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	35 0 8	6107
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6 19 8	75 15 4	6234
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 12 1	6174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 1 10	6269
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 6 10	6167
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264 18 8	6003
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 11 9	6208
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 17 4	6187
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 11 6	6207
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 14 0	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 10 2	6202
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 1 4	6122
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 3 6	6251
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 16 8	6196
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 19 1	6150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 8 9	6238
—	—	—	—	—	19	5	—	—	17 14 2	121 0 7	6096
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 12 0	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 13 6	6010
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 14 0	6261
10	3	—	—	9 12 10	—	—	—	—	—	95 2 9	6050
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 12 0	6145

TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
CO. DUBLIN :						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6129	Alexandra College, ...	—	11	15	2	40 4 8	—	11	13	—	10 11 1
6204	Alexandra School, ...	30	20	—	—	73 13 2	30	20	2	—	22 7 1
6142	Belvedere College, ...	27	20	17	—	72 13 1	27	20	—	—	7 13 2
6271	Catholic University School.	10	7	3	—	24 3 8	10	7	—	—	5 9 1
6132	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	43	34	4	—	100 11 1	43	34	—	—	25 14 0
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	13	10	—	—	41 13 3	13	10	—	—	4 5 1
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street.	80	13	2	—	55 13 0	80	13	—	—	10 7 1
6133	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street.	213	110	39	21	537 10 1	213	110	—	—	56 11 8
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	73	59	23	9	206 7 11	73	39	—	—	25 1 4
6244	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	34	21	15	—	102 17 1	34	21	—	—	16 18 1
6247	Church Home School, Clyde-road.	4	13	—	—	29 19 10	4	13	—	—	15 7 2
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls.	22	4	—	—	34 11 3	22	4	—	—	7 19 10
6152	Diocesan School for Boys.	19	13	3	4	85 13 7	19	13	—	—	9 13 6
6022	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street.	53	36	24	2	152 13 7	53	34	—	—	24 8 8
6133	Harrington College, ...	3	3	—	—	9 6 1	3	3	—	—	2 13 3
6004	King's Hospital, ...	21	20	13	6	107 13 3	21	20	—	—	5 13 7
6065	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	44	27	—	—	37 17 7	44	17	2	—	24 17 10
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street.	20	11	8	—	49 4 3	20	11	—	—	9 1 0
6162	Mountjoy School, ...	35	19	—	—	70 3 10	35	19	—	—	11 2 3
6034	Rutland Ladies' School.	14	10	—	—	31 12 3	14	10	3	—	12 14 1
6263	St. Andrew's College, ...	62	40	19	9	202 12 4	62	40	—	—	35 16 2
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Moepil-road.	13	8	2	—	29 12 8	13	8	—	—	5 1 2
6118	St. Vincent's Orphanage.	17	13	—	—	37 13 11	17	13	—	—	6 13 1
6127	The High School, ...	33	14	8	—	84 2 10	33	14	—	—	14 3 6
6146	Wesley College, ...	31	16	—	—	57 10 4	31	16	3	—	24 3 2
CO. KILDARE :											
6217	Alby: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	8	—	—	30 17 1	20	8	—	—	9 4 8
6253	Colbridge: Girls' School.	9	5	—	—	17 13 3	9	5	3	—	6 11 9
6464	Newbridge: Dominican College.	24	9	3	—	53 13 0	24	9	—	—	7 17 5
6129	Sallins: Clongowes Wood College.	164	59	13	—	211 3 0	164	59	—	—	55 8 8

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 18 5	6120
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 2 8	6254
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 9 3	6142
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 12 9	6271
38	—	—	—	12 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	144 12 8	6162
32	—	—	—	10 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	53 0 7	6219
39	—	—	—	12 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	78 13 9	6130
216	101	—	—	113 12 8	—	—	—	—	—	757 15 2	6186
21	—	—	—	8 12 8	—	—	—	—	—	245 2 9	6117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 12 9	6244
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 7 0	6547
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 2 4	6601
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 10 1	6122
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	11 19 1	155 19 2	6082
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 12 6	6463
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128 10 10	6064
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9 12 8	93 7 10	6068
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3 3 2	61 8 7	6091
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 9 1	6128
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 0 2	45 8 8	6004
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241 7 6	6243
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 12 7	6129
17	13	—	—	20 19 8	—	—	—	—	—	65 12 8	6115
6	1	—	—	1 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	98 8 8	6127
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 8 8	6148
21	7	—	—	12 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	62 4 0	6217
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 7 2	6295
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 10 5	6454
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246 8 8	6129

TABLE V.—LIST OF DET

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	<b>CO. KILKENNY:</b>					<i>£ s. d.</i>					<i>£ s. d.</i>
6438	Gorebridge: Brigidine Convent.	16	-	-	-	20 12 1	16	-	-	-	4 10 1
6439	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30	21	-	-	61 4 7	30	21	-	-	14 12 6
6437	Kilkenny: College, ...	11	23	-	-	33 7 8	11	23	-	-	15 17 8
6435	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent.	16	7	5	2	46 5 3	16	7	-	-	8 15 8
6126	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College.	26	10	26	13	167 10 1	26	29	-	-	13 16 7
	<b>CO. LONGFORD:</b>										
6223	Longford: St. Mo's College.	20	18	9	-	95 11 9	20	18	-	-	16 17 4
	<b>CO. LOUTH:</b>										
6203	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	17	-	-	59 6 0	15	17	-	-	12 1 5
6096	Drogheda: Grammar School.	7	1	5	-	14 13 1	7	1	-	-	1 15 6
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	16	4	-	33 6 7	19	16	-	-	9 12 3
6209	Dundalk: Educational Institute.	19	13	4	2	91 3 3	19	13	-	-	3 4 5
6236	Dundalk: Ladies' School.	8	4	-	-	15 2 6	8	4	-	-	3 19 5
6115	Dundalk: St. Mary's College.	12	15	10	10	73 0 11	12	15	-	-	6 5 9
	<b>CO. MEATH:</b>										
6298	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	11	-	-	43 4 6	13	11	-	-	9 15 11
6506	Navan: Loreto Abbey.	25	12	-	-	39 9 2	26	12	4	-	10 4 5
6551	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary.	37	25	6	-	105 9 8	37	35	-	-	15 19 3
	<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY:</b>										
6310	Abbeyleix: Brigidine Convent.	13	7	-	-	34 10 0	12	7	-	-	9 9 7
6029	Abbeyleix: Preston School.	6	7	-	-	13 2 0	6	7	-	-	3 0 3
6730	Castledown: De La Salle School.	25	-	-	-	48 10 6	25	-	-	-	8 11 2
6276	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	14	7	-	62 13 0	20	14	-	-	9 10 9
6106	Mountmellick: Monastery School.	10	5	2	-	24 13 10	10	5	2	-	6 9 3
6359	Mountmellick: St. Brigid's Convent.	17	10	3	-	45 4 6	17	10	-	-	6 16 1
	<b>CO. WESTMEATH:</b>										
6011	Athlone: Ranelagh School.	13	15	11	-	62 16 7	13	15	11	-	24 12 11
6001	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools.	33	28	-	-	64 6 7	33	25	-	-	15 0 4
6536	Mullingar: Loreto Convent.	16	11	-	-	35 15 0	18	11	-	-	5 5 11

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognized for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognized for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 2 4	6458
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 18 1	6009
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 5 2	6487
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	3 3 3	57 9 11	6363
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185 11 3	6133
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 9 5	6225
18	24	—	—	9 15 16	—	—	—	—	—	72 3 7	6103
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 7 11	6095
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 18 16	6173
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 9 8	6089
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 13 3	6256
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 6 2	6116
13	11	—	—	10 16 2	—	—	—	—	—	63 16 7	6106
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 13 6	6065
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 9 4	6561
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	16 11 3	50 10 16	6310
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 8 3	6029
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 1 7	6130
21	12	—	—	11 39 3	—	—	—	—	—	84 3 5	6176
2	3	—	—	1 16 2	—	—	—	—	—	33 19 8	6196
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2 4 10	53 3 6	6349
14	24	11	—	10 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	103 13 9	6011
26	25	—	—	12 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	91 13 7	6061
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 6 11	6286

TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	CO. WEXFORD:					<i>L s. d.</i>					<i>L s. d.</i>
6104	Ennisceorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	8	0	—	53 13 6	20	8	—	—	6 9 9
6209	Ennisceorthy: Loreto Convent.	10	10	—	—	33 1 3	10	10	6	—	12 8 9
6205	Gorey: Loreto Abbey, ...	15	17	—	—	55 12 4	15	17	4	—	16 2 1
6101	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	10	12	—	—	35 4 1	10	12	—	—	6 5 1
6099	New Ross: Good Counsel College.	11	5	—	—	32 11 9	11	5	—	—	5 11 11
6054	New Ross: John Ivory School.	4	5	—	—	19 2 10	4	5	—	—	2 5 1
6733	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent.	16	—	—	—	31 6 0	16	—	—	—	7 13 9
6067	Ramsgange: St. Louis Convent.	17	—	—	—	19 27 6	17	—	—	—	5 7 9
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	27	17	—	—	57 8 6	27	17	—	—	6 11 0
6005	Wexford: Ladies' School.	3	—	1	—	5 8 3	3	—	—	—	1 9 9
6062	Wexford: Loreto Convent.	25	21	10	5	99 1 11	25	21	—	—	29 18 9
6579	Wexford: St. Peter's College.	15	10	10	—	50 7 4	15	10	—	—	3 12 1
6130	Wexford: The Tate School.	4	3	3	—	9 5 7	4	3	—	—	1 7 7
	CO. WICKLOW:										
6022	Bray: Loreto Convent, ...	13	10	9	—	62 19 7	13	10	9	3	19 11 1
	Totals for Limerick, ...	2,128	1,363	488	119	5,004 12 5	2,128	1,363	87	17	1,273 10 3
	MUNSTER.										
	CO. CLARE:										
6137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	7	9	—	45 17 0	15	7	—	—	5 10 5
6381	Ennis: St. Flannan's College.	17	19	15	—	75 12 0	17	19	—	—	10 9 2
6062	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	40	10	—	—	49 10 4	40	10	5	—	18 4 5
6296	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	18	15	—	66 5 9	19	18	—	—	10 2 4
	CO. CORK:										
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent.	12	16	—	—	45 12 0	12	16	—	—	9 1 2
6280	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	24	10	—	—	45 15 4	24	10	—	—	5 19 3
6143	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	20	15	—	—	60 17 11	20	15	11	—	28 16 7
6210	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	6	5	—	35 1 7	15	6	—	—	5 4 5
6157	Fermeoy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	27	13	9	—	56 11 4	27	13	—	—	7 1 4
6396	Fermeoy: Loreto Convent.	25	15	—	—	49 11 11	25	15	—	—	8 2 6

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19	12	—	—	£ 12 8	—	—	—	—	—	66 15 8	8104
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 10 0	6249
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 14 11	6085
10	12	—	—	5 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	45 9 0	6161
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 9 8	6040
4	3	—	—	2 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	14 8 1	6064
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 3 3	6133
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 5 3	6067
43	—	—	—	5 18 5	—	—	—	—	—	72 12 11	6341
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 15 0	6005
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5 1 5	118 2 1	6086
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 5 11	6230
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 13 2	6330
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 12 2	6022
603	560	11	—	310 1 0	86	25	—	—	22 9 4	7,530 19 0	
2	—	—	—	8 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	56 9 1	6137
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 1 2	6231
—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	9 8 1	77 2 11	6068
19	13	—	—	17 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	24 0 0	6295
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 13 2	6012
25	9	—	—	10 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	64 16 0	6266
—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	8 2 10	97 12 4	6145
15	1	6	—	3 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	51 12 6	6240
39	—	—	—	14 18 10	—	—	—	—	—	78 11 6	6187
—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	18 15 8	76 18 1	6203

TABLE V.—LIST OF DIES

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
CO. COBK.—continued.											
6190	Ferry: St. Columba's College.	37	34	24	14	171 13 0	37	34	-	-	16 7 8
6209	Macroom: Convent of Mercy.	14	12	-	-	43 12 5	14	12	-	-	9 12 0
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	29	14	10	-	78 12 3	29	14	-	-	9 13 4
6740	Midleton College.	11	11	-	-	19 8 1	11	11	-	-	1 28 4
6150	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	17	11	-	-	35 14 11	17	11	-	-	4 10 1
6305	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	20	14	-	-	55 14 6	20	14	3	-	13 6 1
6081	Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College.	13	9	-	-	40 1 9	13	9	-	-	7 1 4
6111	Rockstown: Franciscan Capuchin College.	6	3	-	-	12 19 1	6	3	2	4	7 6 4
6742	Skibbereen: Intermediate and University School.	10	-	-	-	24 8 0	10	-	-	-	1 18 6
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	9	6	-	39 0 4	13	9	-	-	4 11 1
CO. DUBLIN OF COBK.											
6037	Christian Brothers' College.	32	31	16	8	141 13 1	32	31	-	-	37 25 8
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	111	52	22	-	518 19 2	114	52	16	-	65 20 1
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay.	36	14	-	-	69 7 2	36	14	-	-	11 5 7
6044	Grammar School.	20	19	14	12	149 9 0	20	19	-	-	15 7 3
6031	High School.	16	8	9	-	68 7 9	15	8	-	-	7 9 4
6056	Presentation Brothers' College.	30	9	11	7	107 5 3	30	9	-	-	6 3 11
6077	Rosballe Seminary.	15	10	-	-	38 2 3	15	10	5	1	10 16 18
6037	St. Aloysius' School, St. Maria's of the Isle.	13	10	7	-	53 17 11	13	10	5	3	16 17 9
6158	Uxaline High School, St. Angela's.	44	28	-	-	61 11 2	44	28	10	-	26 12 11
CO. KERRY.											
6154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	8	11	-	75 12 0	19	8	-	-	8 10 8
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	26	15	15	-	65 4 8	25	15	8	1	24 5 1
6261	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary.	21	6	12	-	57 1 7	21	6	-	-	8 1 7
6317	Ligtowel: St. Michael's College.	14	19	-	-	56 13 10	14	19	-	-	10 15 3
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools.	23	15	7	-	57 13 7	23	15	-	-	9 3 4
6123	Trillick: Intermediate and University School.	26	9	13	-	92 5 8	26	8	-	-	9 4 5
6068	Trillick: Presentation Convent.	9	9	-	-	32 11 4	9	9	3	-	11 1 11
CO. LIMERICK.											
6237	Killnamee: O'Connell Service and Classical School.	9	-	-	-	10 4 11	9	-	-	-	1 9 11



## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	15 0 2	188 0 10	6191
31	6	—	—	14 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	65 10 6	6240
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 1 9	6131
29	—	—	—	8 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	21 8 5	6740
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2 19 0	48 3 2	6110
21	3	—	—	12 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	70 19 7	6355
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 15 3	6081
19	—	—	—	2 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	20 5 5	6111
14	5	2	—	7 17 2	—	—	—	—	—	19 5 3	6742
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 17 0	6228
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	13	—	—	12 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	173 17 6	6017
24	37	14	12	61 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	435 14 7	6313
18	3	—	—	11 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	91 13 6	6264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 16 3	6344
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 17 1	6031
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 9 2	6258
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 19 1	6037
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5 3 1	15 18 9	6037
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129 3 1	6136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 2 0	8164
—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	2 9 3	95 9 7	6043
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 3 2	6241
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 9 8	8317
19	12	—	—	7 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	74 10 11	6179
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 9 10	6123
—	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	8 1 3	51 14 6	6065
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 7 10	6377

TABLE V.—LIST OF DAT

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6109	Christian Brothers' Schools, Barton-street.	55	40	17	-	167 8 11	55	43	-	-	79 11 1
6523	Crescent College, ...	25	9	5	-	61 19 4	25	9	-	-	18 11 4
6048	High School, Richmond House.	5	3	-	-	8 1 11	5	3	-	-	1 1 1
6050	Intermediate School, Rutland-street.	4	2	-	-	6 6 3	4	2	-	-	9 11 3
6172	Laurel Hill Convent, ...	23	10	9	6	84 12 5	23	10	-	-	12 4 1
6216	Madame de Prim's College,	7	2	-	-	8 12 8	7	2	-	-	1 11 4
6267	Mount St. Alphonsus School.	4	-	6	-	15 9 0	4	-	-	-	0 11 1
6121	St. Munchin's College, ...	21	11	16	-	60 2 2	21	11	-	-	6 11 9
6244	Villiers' Endowed School,	6	6	-	-	12 0 11	6	6	-	-	2 11 6
6637	Villiers' Commercial School for Girls,	3	2	-	-	5 8 7	3	2	-	-	1 0 1
CO. TIPPERARY :											
6261	Carriak-on-Sabb: Christian Brothers' Schools.	22	-	-	-	17 10 3	22	-	-	-	4 11 1
6261	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	4	-	-	20 1 6	15	4	-	-	5 11 4
6208	Cashel: Hookwell College,	70	30	13	-	191 10 0	70	30	8	-	27 0 6
6294	Cloamell: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	17	15	-	-	32 2 3	17	15	-	-	2 11 1
6184	Cloamell: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Peter and Paul.	29	24	17	-	94 8 2	29	24	-	-	19 11 1
6079	Cloamell: Grammar School.	13	1	-	-	22 4 3	13	1	-	-	3 11 0
6229	Monagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	11	6	-	35 5 1	13	11	-	-	5 11 2
6103	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools.	27	15	16	-	82 9 7	27	15	19	-	25 11 1
6142	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	20	-	-	-	27 14 11	20	-	-	-	7 11 1
6026	Thurles: Ursuline Convent.	37	21	-	-	93 5 10	37	21	-	-	16 0 10
6183	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools.	27	12	-	-	69 17 0	27	12	16	-	26 11 1
6099	Tipperary: Grammar School.	5	7	-	-	13 1 7	5	7	-	-	3 11 1
CO. WATERFORD :											
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	7	-	-	25 10 3	18	7	-	-	6 11 1
6240	Dungarvan: St. Augustine's Seminary.	14	-	-	-	20 0 11	14	-	-	-	2 11 1
6264	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	5	10	-	-	27 5 10	5	10	-	-	6 11 7
6261	Tammore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	6	9	-	-	28 0 9	6	9	-	-	5 11 1

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	29	—	—	17 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	214 17 6	6360
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 18 8	6329
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 11 7	6328
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 5 8	6650
—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	12 14 4	109 13 9	6112
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 18 6	6316
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 8 2	6307
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 14 2	6151
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 6 11	6344
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8 9	6337
22	—	—	—	5 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	27 18 7	6101
15	4	—	—	4 17 7	—	—	—	—	—	39 9 5	6381
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228 10 6	6203
31	—	—	—	8 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	49 5 8	6394
17	13	—	—	10 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	121 5 8	6234
17	—	—	—	5 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	31 10 1	6079
21	9	—	—	7 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	48 7 8	6329
27	18	19	—	15 3 11	—	—	—	—	—	123 9 7	6165
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 10 4	6148
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113 12 8	6069
18	—	—	—	6 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	93 1 5	6123
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 5 11	6099
13	7	—	—	8 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	40 6 3	6214
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 9 4	6540
5	10	—	—	7 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	28 4 1	6204
6	9	—	—	4 5 19	—	—	—	—	—	32 15 6	6351

TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				Amount of Grant.	DRAWING.				Amount of Grant.
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.					No. of Students recognised for Grant.				
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6631	Bishop Poy High School for Boys.	13	17	-	-	38 7 6	12	17	-	-	9 9 2
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Blon.	37	24	14	6	132 3 8	37	24	15	-	20 1 3
6165	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark.	19	16	8	-	61 17 3	19	16	-	-	12 0 1
6634	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank.	34	18	-	-	80 2 7	34	18	5	-	33 10 1
6631	Girls' High School.	10	4	-	-	18 9 10	10	4	-	-	3 4 1
6199	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	31	17	4	-	79 17 0	31	17	-	-	16 3 3
Totals for Munster, ...		1,597	867	384	82	4,152 15 4	1,507	866	156	8	729 3 9
ULSTER.											
CO. ANTRIM:											
6119	Ballymena Academy.	37	16	9	-	70 10 2	37	16	-	-	36 0 1
6264	Ballymoney: Intermediate School.	0	6	5	-	24 4 4	6	6	5	1	16 3 1
6270	Ballymoney: Ladies' School.	4	2	2	-	12 4 1	4	2	2	3	619 4
6631	Carrickfergus: Ladies' Collegiate School.	5	8	-	-	24 7 6	5	8	-	-	513 3
6199	Larne: Grammar School.	16	7	6	1	51 8 8	16	7	-	-	936 3
6668	Lisburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	24	-	-	-	27 8 10	24	-	-	-	9 4 2
6194	Lisburn: Intermediate School.	9	13	4	3	63 18 0	9	13	-	-	612 4
6114	Lisburn: Ulster Provincial School.	19	19	4	2	58 18 9	19	19	8	1	3415 9
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:											
6090	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	64	26	7	-	125 7 6	64	26	-	-	36 4 11
6635	Christian Brothers' Schools, Trade Preparatory Course.	39	25	-	-	267 8 6	39	25	-	-	615 19
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue.	11	9	4	-	30 6 8	11	9	4	-	1211 7
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect.	8	3	1	-	15 13 4	8	3	1	-	6 8 8
6193	Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra-gardens.	5	4	2	-	13 13 7	5	4	-	-	3 7 13
6318	Ladies' Collegiate School, Rosetta-park.	3	1	-	-	4 5 11	3	1	1	-	2 2 11
6192	Mercantile College.	34	32	9	-	98 14 6	34	32	-	-	11 6 5
6128	Methodist College.	49	29	1	-	97 17 1	49	29	-	-	1119 4
6634	Municipal Technical Institute, Trade Preparatory Course.	50	52	-	-	421 9 9	50	52	-	-	916 0
6126	Princess Gardens School.	12	8	4	1	35 3 6	12	8	3	1	1113 3
6032	Royal Academical Institution.	68	42	19	1	247 0 6	68	42	1	-	35 4 1
6049	Royal Academy.	21	13	15	5	126 9 3	21	13	-	-	10 9 7
6095	St. Malachy's College.	23	12	5	-	97 11 7	23	12	-	-	517 1
6364	St. Mary's Dominican Convent.	10	9	3	-	27 8 3	10	9	-	-	618 1
6071	Victoria College.	38	14	3	-	76 15 2	38	14	2	-	79 6 1

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 10 8	6031
41	20	—	—	20 7 1	—	—	—	—	—	179 12 0	6118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 17 4	6155
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 2 4	6034
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 15 11	6051
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 12 11	6100
239	226	40	12	336 19 4	164	15	—	—	83 8 8	5,280 7 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 10 7	6119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 7 6	6144
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 3 7	6270
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 6 9	6361
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 19 4	6199
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 14 6	6078
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 10 4	6194
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 14 6	6114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151 13 5	6060
45	20	—	—	61 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	205 8 8	6035
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 18 3	6175
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 2 0	6134
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 1 8	6195
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8 10	6318
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 0 11	6122
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 7 5	6218
50	20	—	—	106 4 1	—	—	—	—	—	692 9 10	6034
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 1 9	6136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290 10 11	6032
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 18 10	6049
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 8 8	6065
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 6 6	6164
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 1 5	6071

TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				No. of Students recognised for Grant.			
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
	CO. ARMAUGH:								
6300	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	14	-	-	18	14	-	-
6305	Armagh: Royal School.	16	3	4	1	10	3	-	-
6308	Lurgan College.	6	6	11	-	6	6	-	-
	CO. CAVAN:								
6321	Cavan: Royal School.	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
	CO. DONEGAL:								
6373	Letterkenney: Loreto Convent.	14	5	3	1	14	5	4	-
6382	Lifford: Prior Schools.	12	9	6	-	12	9	-	-
6347	Raphoe: Royal School.	7	10	12	3	7	10	-	-
	CO. DOWN:								
6306	Banbridge: Academical Institution.	14	13	-	-	14	13	-	-
6308	Banbridge: Excelsior Academy.	13	3	-	-	13	3	-	-
6328	Banor: Ladies' Collegiate School.	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
6322	Bangor: Ladies' School, Demaris.	4	5	-	-	4	5	1	-
6375	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School.	19	16	7	6	19	16	-	-
6371	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools.	29	23	7	-	29	23	-	-
6363	Newry: Intermediate School.	19	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
6392	Newry: St. Coleman's College.	3	7	10	3	3	7	-	-
	CO. FERMANAGH:								
6169	Enniskillen: Portora Royal School.	25	14	14	3	25	14	-	-
6378	Enniskillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School.	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
	CO. LONDONDERRY:								
6133	Coleraine: Academical Institution.	30	18	6	-	30	18	-	-
6236	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies' School.	5	6	-	-	6	6	2	-
6283	Lisnawady: Rochbank School.	4	4	3	-	4	4	-	-
6730	Macraquin: Intermediate School, Coleraine.	7	7	-	-	7	7	-	-
6368	Magherafelt: Maleny Endowed School.	3	13	-	-	3	13	-	-

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 12 5	6300
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 6 7	6355
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 10 4	6323
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 18 7	6131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 8 8	6373
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 1 10	6362
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 8 7	6387
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 17 5	6506
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 10 3	6508
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9 1	6426
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 12 10	6392
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 4 11	6005
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 9 0	6171
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 5 2	6283
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 6 4	6592
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 9 3	6509
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 3 1	6378
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 17 8	6130
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 11 1	6126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 3 11	6282
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 5 7	6730
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 8 10	6385

TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	Co. BOROUGH OF LONDON-DERRY.					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	23	23	10	—	94 8 2	23	23	10	—	28 12 10
6049	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	5	13	—	—	31 0 3	5	13	—	—	7 2 9
6064	Foyle College, ...	19	13	11	7	83 1 1	19	13	—	—	11 17 8
6140	St. Columba's College, ...	23	7	5	3	79 0 10	43	7	—	—	12 17 3
6073	St. Lurach's College, ...	1	3	—	—	3 3 8	1	3	—	—	1 6 6
6109	Strand House School, ...	23	24	15	—	118 6 2	23	24	15	—	34 7 1
6008	Victoria High School, ...	34	24	31	14	203 18 7	34	24	1	—	28 1 8
	Co. MONAGHAN:										
6043	Carrickmacross: Patrician Brothers' Schools.	4	2	—	—	11 2 10	4	2	—	—	1 15 0
6023	Carrickmacross: St. Louis Convent.	22	7	5	—	79 2 9	22	7	—	—	19 15 1
6035	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent.	22	15	10	3	173 10 4	32	16	—	—	26 5 7
6078	Monaghan: St. Macarthur's Seminary.	19	7	13	19	179 2 11	19	7	—	—	5 15 6
	Co. TYRONE:										
6022	Cookstown Academy, ...	20	—	—	—	22 9 0	20	—	—	—	7 0 1
6128	Cookstown: Ladies' School.	6	5	—	—	12 7 2	6	5	2	—	5 16 4
6006	Dungannon: Ladies' School.	11	9	4	—	31 3 2	11	9	—	5	13 5 5
6031	Dungannon: Royal School.	13	13	8	2	45 19 0	13	13	—	—	5 16 10
6090	Dungannon: St. Patrick's Academy.	22	5	—	—	39 19 11	22	5	4	—	8 8 3
6076	Omagh: Academy, ...	8	11	—	—	39 7 9	8	11	—	—	8 2 10
6189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	16	11	8	—	49 10 9	16	11	—	—	6 10 3
6083	Omagh: High School, ...	7	8	8	—	34 11 8	7	8	8	—	7 13 3
6211	Omagh: Loretto Convent.	17	3	—	—	36 14 11	17	3	2	—	5 5 11
	Totals for Ulster, ...	1,184	736	315	31	4,317 6 4	1,184	733	71	11	777 15 4



## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
37	—	—	—	13 5 10	—	—	—	—	—	133 6 10	6288
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 3 0	6349
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 18 9	6394
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 13 3	6449
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 15 0	6473
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 13 3	6399
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323 0 3	6288
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 18 10	6643
—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	28 16 6	136 14 4	6223
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	12 18 3	211 14 7	6235
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186 2 5	6078
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 9 1	6322
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 3 6	6128
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 8 7	6306
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 15 10	6221
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 8 3	6060
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 10 7	6276
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 1 5	6389
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 4 4	6063
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 1 10	6211
132	72	—	—	183 10 10	23	—	—	—	37 15 2	5,316 8 8	

TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				No. of Students recognised for Grant.			
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
	CONNAUGHT.								
	CO. GALWAY								
6339	Ballinaloe: St. Joseph's College.	31	12	-	-	68	10	4	16 11 4
6347	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill.	23	16	8	1	61	13	7	1 19 2 0
6348	Galway: Grammar School.	3	6	4	-	20	18	9	2 10 9
6376	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary.	14	10	-	-	27	2	8	7 12 8
6183	Mount Bellew: St. Francis' Seminary.	19	7	8	-	75	5	0	6 16 2
6250	Tumam: Christian Brothers' Schools.	21	12	-	-	38	11	1	11 13 3
6327	Tumam: St. Joseph's College.	24	18	13	-	79	7	2	7 14 4
	CO. MAYO :								
6203	Killimash: St. Louis Convent.	19	14	6	-	85	18	1	19 11 0
6278	Waspark: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	18	16	-	61	7	1	5 8 9
	CO. ROSCOMMON :								
6245	Ballaghaderreen: Diocesan College.	12	18	9	-	67	14	10	11 19 11
6280	Roscommon: Ranelagh School.	10	10	-	-	27	15	10	9 4 2
	CO. SLIGO :								
6193	Sligo: Intermediate School.	6	6	5	-	27	7	3	9 6 1
6232	Sligo: Primrose Gange School.	16	-	-	-	13	18	4	4 16 10
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College.	81	36	26	8	184	4	8	18 24 10
6197	Sligo: Urethane Convent.	23	25	8	6	106	14	6	34 19 9
	Totals for Connaught, ...	272	201	100	15	948	10	2	272 201 18 1
	Totals for Leinster, ... (76 Schools).	2,128	1,363	658	119	5,001	12	5	2,128 1,363 27 17
	Totals for Munster, ... (39 Schools).	1,207	867	354	52	4,125	15	4	1,207 867 126 8
	Totals for Ulster, ... (56 Schools).	1,184	736	316	81	4,337	6	4	1,184 736 71 11
	Totals for Connaught, ... (16 Schools).	272	201	100	15	948	10	2	272 201 18 1
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND (245 Schools).	5,091	3,186	1,507	267	15,423	4	5	5,091 3,186 304 37

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 1 9	6036
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 1 7	6037
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 9 6	6042
24	—	—	—	7 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	42 1 3	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 1 2	6153
21	12	—	—	10 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	60 17 11	6229
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 1 6	6227
—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	6 6 2	111 15 8	6262
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 15 10	6273
19	—	—	—	8 8 11	—	—	—	—	—	88 3 8	6285
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 1 0	6290
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 13 4	6183
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 14 2	6282
33	3	—	—	15 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	218 16 11	6341
—	—	—	—	—	20	30	4	—	36 19 10	180 14 1	6157
27	15	—	—	42 4 10	23	33	4	—	45 6 0	1,219 6 11	
613	290	11	—	610 1 0	60	26	—	—	92 9 4	7,230 19 0	
630	230	40	12	315 19 4	164	15	—	—	83 6 3	5,560 7 1	
132	72	—	—	183 10 10	53	—	—	—	37 15 2	5,336 6 8	
27	15	—	—	42 4 10	23	33	4	—	45 6 0	1,229 8 11	
1,462	873	51	12	341 16 0	296	73	4	—	536 14 2	19,417 3 3	

TABLE VI.

LIST OF HOME INDUSTRIES CLASSES in receipt of aid from the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, AND AMOUNT OF THE GRANTS PAID.

No. of Class.	Name of Class.	Amount of Grant Paid.
	<b>LEINSTER.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
	Co. DUBLIN :	
6716	Dundrum : Dun Emer Industries (Tapestry Weaving and Bookbinding), . . . . .	78 0 0
	Co. KILKENNY :	
6505	Castlecomer : Basket Industry, . . . . .	65 14 2
	Co. LOUTH :	
6417	Clogher Head : Home Industries Society (Crochet Making), . . . . .	11 2 6
	Co. WEXFORD :	
6709	Wexford : Straw Hat Industry, . . . . .	104 5 8
	Co. WICKLOW :	
6437	Bray : Crochet Class, . . . . .	3 15 0
	Total for Leinster, . . . . .	262 17 4
	<b>ULSTER.</b>	
	Co. ANTRIM :	
6746	Ballycastle : Sprigging and Needlework Class, . . . . .	23 0 0
	Co. ARMAGH :	
6535	Mullaghbawn : Shirtmaking Industry, . . . . .	307 4 0
	Co. DONOGAL :	
6680	Letterkenny : Sprigging Class, . . . . .	12 17 1
	Co. TYRONE :	
6814	Cookstown : Lissan Crochet Class, . . . . .	42 12 6
	Total for Ulster, . . . . .	385 14 4

TABLE VII.—LIST OF HOME INDUSTRIES CLASSES, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Class.	Name of Class.	Amount of Grant Paid.
	CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.
	Co. GALWAY :	
6718	Loughrea : St. Raphael's Home Industries Society (Underclothing), . . . . .	23 17 2
	Co. SLIGO :	
6634	Sligo : Manufacturing Society (Shirt and Ready-made Clothing Making), . . . . .	100 0 0
	Total for Connaught, . . . . .	123 17 2
	Total for Leinster, . . . . .	262 17 4
	Total for Ulster, . . . . .	385 14 4
	Total for Connaught, . . . . .	125 17 2
	Total for Ireland, . . . . .	774 8 10

TABLE VII.—STATEMENT showing the OCCUPATIONS of STUDENTS attending Schools and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects.

## URBAN SCHEMES.

## LIMERICK.

	Dublin.	Bathmian and Rathgar.	Fennelsh.	Kingsdown.	Wexford.	Kilkenny.	Blackrock.	May.	Athlone.	New Ross.	Ennisceary.	TOTALS FOR LIMERICK.
Population (1891 Census).	290,638	32,600	25,790	27,377	11,128	10,600	5,719	7,421	6,437	5,247	5,436	422,322
Number of individual Students enrolled.	2,257	319	601	377	100	322	224	204	251	124	71	4,596
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	725	-	208	72	32	46	40	-	-	-	-	1,114
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	254	-	27	33	33	25	21	22	-	18	8	473
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	665	-	227	31	18	62	18	30	-	22	-	1,126
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	687	319	116	121	24	46	76	41	-	33	23	1,472
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundry work, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	369	-	203	173	12	192	106	61	146	39	29	1,281
Number enrolled in other Classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	42	11	102
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.												
Young Men.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations	1	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	21	-	3	41
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	138	-	21	23	6	22	4	4	8	12	4	206
Cloth and Car Builders.	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	130	1	84	9	10	8	-	5	4	-	-	251
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	20	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	68	-	37	1	3	1	3	-	2	-	-	115
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	23	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	34
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Painters, Decorators, &c.	31	-	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	38
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	39	-	10	10	4	1	4	4	-	-	-	64
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	54	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	3	-	69
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	76	-	6	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	88
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	118	19	15	5	2	9	1	0	-	8	10	183
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	163	63	30	15	5	4	10	0	9	9	-	257
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountancy Offices.	30	25	29	7	5	8	6	9	-	6	1	121
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	41	5	1	1	4	7	4	1	1	3	-	68
Students (University, Law, Medical).	32	6	2	1	1	1	3	1	7	-	-	64
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	320	25	38	6	1	22	3	6	-	4	-	435
Boys just left School or College.	9	8	9	8	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	46
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	54	5	12	44	7	20	21	24	12	5	-	211
No occupation stated.	61	1	22	7	2	3	2	5	1	-	-	105
Total Number of Young Men.	1,620	225	302	124	73	136	83	92	76	49	27	2,807
Young Women.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
Domestic Servants.	32	-	17	35	3	13	24	26	20	4	-	155
Building Trades.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	45	-	25	7	1	10	5	1	1	2	-	96
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	3	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	17
Factory Workers, not included above.	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	22	27	-	67
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	26	9	10	12	5	18	0	5	15	6	-	143
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	77	10	12	17	6	24	4	5	-	2	-	162
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	41	10	16	30	30	22	19	2	1	4	-	161
Students (University, Medical).	7	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
Occupations not included in above Classes.	24	28	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	71
Girls just left School or College.	2	26	15	35	-	30	5	-	18	5	9	129
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	25	-	14	49	10	68	52	22	51	13	10	300
No occupation stated.	305	3	179	59	21	18	63	45	20	-	25	790
Total Number of Young Women.	627	94	299	243	37	215	181	112	105	85	44	1,663

TABLE VII.—continued.  
URBAN SCHEMES—continued.  
ULSTER.

	Belfast.	Londonderry.	Newry.	Lurgan.	Lurgan Con-vent.	Ballymac-na.	Portadown.	Newtownards.	Armagh.	Coleraine.	Larne.	Bangor.	Rushm-ore.	Bally-wood.	Warren-point.	TOTALS FOR ULSTER.
Population (1901 Census).	349,180	29,892	12,408	11,792	10,688	10,092	9,110	7,688	6,903	4,670	5,903	5,006	3,840	1,817	651,129	
Number of individual Students enrolled.	4,983	586	377	296	184	488	295	177	234	254	280	241	227	178	54	8,974
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	1,190	154	33	70	—	111	42	27	29	117	60	22	41	50	—	1,992
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	641	132	31	61	45	71	35	28	27	34	21	20	14	14	30	1,039
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	486	20	11	30	7	53	37	17	18	—	29	8	30	23	—	767
Number enrolled in Commercial Class.	1,899	63	129	90	44	113	57	66	139	78	88	69	33	45	45	2,710
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundry work, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	229	63	127	113	67	142	71	68	80	134	62	126	126	71	29	2,353
Number enrolled in other Classes.	685	—	—	—	—	74	20	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	629
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.																
Young Men.																
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	1	—	2	—	—	10	6	—	1	9	3	3	1	—	2	38
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	187	13	6	—	—	16	10	8	5	14	19	4	7	5	2	293
Cock and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draftsmen, &c.	754	31	8	4	—	50	15	11	1	24	14	—	8	6	—	887
Lighters, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	37	18	2	4	—	1	—	—	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	68
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	41	6	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	77	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	1	—	—	101
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	210	—	5	6	—	9	7	6	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	247
Painters and Decorators.	81	6	3	26	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	8	1	—	2	145
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	57	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	9	14	1	—	—	—	—	106
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	115	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	136
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	88	17	5	1	—	8	1	—	—	7	2	—	3	—	—	129
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	267	20	14	1	—	24	7	6	15	10	7	10	4	3	1	385
Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices.	680	23	67	14	—	10	15	16	3	14	15	13	11	5	—	797
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupils Teachers, &c.	149	7	5	6	—	14	5	2	2	4	3	—	12	—	—	260
Students (University, Law, Medical) Occupations not included in the above Classes.	50	16	6	4	—	29	19	6	2	10	8	4	2	11	—	174
Persons just left School or College, Boys still in attendance at School or College.	40	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	2	6	65
No occupation stated.	277	6	4	—	—	46	15	7	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	363
	68	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	1	4	6	—	2	6	—	96
	56	38	16	60	6	26	14	15	30	20	10	21	30	19	1	342
	34	9	13	3	—	6	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	4	86
Total Number of Young Men.	6,097	213	128	186	6	269	128	77	90	122	168	65	80	47	18	4,666
Young Women.																
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	23
Domestic Servants.	77	3	5	—	8	11	10	5	4	15	18	9	7	14	6	159
Printing Trades.	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	83	6	25	6	3	35	1	3	7	24	22	7	14	7	—	204
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	59	—	6	—	—	11	13	1	19	—	—	—	14	—	—	113
Factory Workers, not included above.	150	3	35	45	35	7	—	15	11	—	6	—	10	—	9	349
Shoemakers, Shopkeepers, &c.	47	6	18	7	4	6	4	5	4	13	7	6	7	4	—	135
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	214	4	11	7	—	16	10	12	4	12	8	4	7	1	—	399
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupils Teachers.	171	71	17	3	14	—	19	9	15	23	25	3	14	21	—	455
Students (University, Medical), Occupations not included in above Classes.	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	31
Persons just left School or College, Girls still in attendance at School or College.	64	4	—	—	—	30	6	28	3	22	16	—	13	—	—	156
	1	—	—	9	13	14	5	—	6	—	7	25	6	2	—	85
	36	15	12	42	22	29	11	36	19	15	37	24	27	7	—	362
No occupation stated.	911	68	116	32	6	74	30	—	18	75	15	79	35	24	11	1,622
Total Number of Young Women.	1,863	175	244	159	158	238	135	100	184	199	228	173	147	121	26	3,079

TABLE VII.—*continued.*URBAN SCHEMES—*continued.*

## MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.	Clonmel.	Trillick.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.	Galway.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Population (1901 Census), . . .	75,122	35,151	25,708	10,167	9,857	161,070	13,436	10,579	24,266
Number of Individual Students enrolled, . . .	1,085	581	130	189	187	2,582	232	322	594
Number enrolled in Science Classes, . . .	171	120	42	16	24	373	84	70	164
Number enrolled in Art Classes, . . .	238	112	66	95	25	536	82	103	181
Number enrolled in Technical Classes, . . .	319	153	32	35	64	603	17	50	97
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes, . . .	37	113	—	38	65	253	59	145	264
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress- making, and Housewifery), . . .	300	233	—	62	88	783	25	115	144
Numbers enrolled in other Classes, . . .	—	207	—	—	—	207	4	—	4
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c., . . .	120	37	31	0	8	211	18	18	35
Catch and Car Builders, . . .	—	1	—	3	2	6	—	3	3
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c., . . .	98	11	7	2	9	127	—	2	3
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c., . . .	6	4	1	—	1	12	0	—	4
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithograph- ers, &c., . . .	—	10	—	—	—	10	0	4	10
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., Painters and Decorators, . . .	37	5	—	3	—	45	4	3	7
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., . . .	28	23	15	1	—	67	—	5	5
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c., . . .	—	14	10	1	—	25	2	12	15
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c., . . .	14	10	5	—	—	29	—	1	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c., Clerks in Commercial Offices, . . .	29	21	10	3	12	80	18	22	20
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assur- ance, and Accountants' Offices, . . .	10	7	1	2	3	23	—	0	6
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teach- ers, . . .	18	33	—	5	4	57	7	0	12
Students (University, Law, Medical), . . .	7	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	1
Occupations not included in the above classes, Boys just left School or College, . . .	55	73	3	3	2	137	0	—	3
Boys still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated, . . .	23	104	6	10	0	143	30	11	41
	79	61	—	7	10	157	—	—	—
Total Number of Young Men, . . .	523	449	96	69	79	1,207	114	118	232
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	11
Printing Trades, . . .	32	—	—	—	14	46	—	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., . . .	9	11	—	—	—	20	—	4	23
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., Factory Workers, not included above, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	5	4
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., . . .	43	2	10	3	12	70	6	23	29
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c., . . .	—	7	1	5	—	13	2	26	29
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teach- ers, &c., . . .	35	28	4	—	3	70	24	49	73
Students (University, Medical), . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupations not included in above classes, Girls just left School or College, . . .	42	7	15	7	2	73	—	50	59
Girls still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated, . . .	19	—	—	3	3	25	—	5	5
	29	218	4	50	17	328	68	16	77
	349	238	—	64	45	720	80	7	37
Total Number of Young Women, . . .	552	541	34	140	108	1,375	118	204	292



TABLE VII.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION.  
LEINSTER.

	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Monk.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
Number of individual Students enrolled.	221	48	214	-	259	-	692	-	25	147	-	200	1,313
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	-	-	15	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	23	179
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	-	-	26	-	62	-	103	-	-	-	-	271	271
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	-	-	36	-	87	-	22	-	-	-	-	42	242
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	-	-	25	-	27	-	227	-	-	-	-	221	221
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	-	-	52	-	110	-	345	-	25	147	-	98	777
Numbers enrolled in other Classes.	221	48	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	413
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.													
Young Men.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	7	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	15
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	0	7	20	-	27	-	26	-	-	-	-	25	124
Coach and Car Builders.	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	-	5	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	7	42
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Painters and Decorators.	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	0	-	6	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	2	56
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	-	-	13	-	6	-	32	-	-	-	-	2	53
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	13
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	5	-	6	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	4	30
Students (University, Law, Medical).	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	14
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	7	-	3	-	14	-	18	-	-	-	-	9	51
Boys just left School or College.	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	15	-	18	-	29	-	35	-	-	-	-	20	127
No occupation stated.	-	2	5	-	69	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	75
Total Number of Young Men.	45	12	93	-	158	-	237	-	-	-	-	98	699
Young Women.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	15	10	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	37	-	3	80
Domestic Servants.	26	-	22	-	7	-	25	-	-	-	-	12	169
Printing Trades.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	9	-	2	-	3	-	35	-	-	-	-	1	60
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	29	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	32
Factory Workers, not included above.	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	16
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	-	-	17	-	-	-	28	-	-	3	-	27	73
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	-	-	5	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	21
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	8	-	6	-	6	-	40	-	-	-	-	10	70
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	-	19	-	-	17	-	108	-	-	204	-	6	334
Girls just left School or College.	31	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	25	-	-	1	63
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	27	-	9	-	23	-	41	-	-	-	-	11	116
No occupation stated.	29	-	21	-	23	-	35	-	-	-	-	29	150
Total Number of Young Women.	212	29	116	-	101	-	495	-	25	147	-	101	1,186

Information not supplied by the Local Authority.

TABLE VII.—*continued.*  
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*  
MUNSTER.

	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.
Number of Individual Students enrolled,	80	1,080	80		210	24	238	7	1,711
Number enrolled in Science Classes,		313			44		30		377
Number enrolled in Art Classes,		394	24						418
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,		609	89		56		36		730
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,		198					70		268
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking, and Housewifery),	86	23	43			24	75	7	228
Number enrolled in other classes,					117				117
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,		78			11		20		109
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c., Coach and Car Builders,		188			4		15		207
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c., Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,		90							90
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.									
Printing Trades, Compositors, Lithographers, &c., Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,		2							2
Painters and Decorators,		14							14
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,		10							10
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Fur- niture Makers, &c.		11							11
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,		2							2
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,		68			1				69
Clerks in Commercial Offices,		39							39
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,		12							12
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical),		27			4				31
Occupations not included in above classes,		6							6
Boys just left School or College,		29			1				30
Boys still in attendance at School or College,		21			3				24
No occupation stated,		316			27		44		387
					43		63		106
Total Number of Young Men,		101		Information not supplied by the Local Authority.	94		120		1,114
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	4	2							6
Domestic Servants,	12								12
Printing Trades,									
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	1								1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,									
Factory Workers, not included above,									
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,		10							10
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,									
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),		18							18
Occupations not included in above classes,		12							12
Girls just left School or College,	28	23	60						111
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	12				2	24		7	45
No occupation stated,	10	53			117		97		277
	9	44					21		74
Total Number of Young Women,	83	160	60		119	24	118	7	392

TABLE VII.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.  
ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Antrim.	Cavan.	Donagh.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	TOTALS FOR ULSTER.	Galway.	Letchin.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Number of individual Students enrolled.			424		676	586	688	1,374		154		208		422
Number enrolled in Science Classes.							59	59						
Number enrolled in Art Classes.							101	101						
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.					186		41	227						
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.							238	238						
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress-making and Housewifery).					182		246	428		124		118		242
Number enrolled in other Classes.		424				250		710		50				
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.														
Young Men.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.							11	11						
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.							12	12						
Coach and Car Builders.														
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.														
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.							12	12						
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.														
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.							9	9						
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.							1	1						
Painters and Decorators.														
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.							1	1						
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.														
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.							1	1						
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.							25	25						
Clerks in Commercial Offices.							13	13						
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.							9	9						
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical), &c.							1	1						
Occupations not included in above Classes.							8	8						
Boys just left School or College.							51	51						
Boys still in attendance at School or College.														
No occupation stated.														
Total Number of Young Men.							219	219						
Young Women.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.			270				25	295						74
Domestic Servants.			35				30	65						1
Printing Trades.														
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.							25	25						2
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.							1	1						144
Factory Workers not included above.														
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.			48				68	116						
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.			7				18	25						
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.							26	26						
Students (University, Medical), &c.							4	4						1
Occupations not included in above Classes.			38				94	132						24
Girls just left School or College.							17	17						22
Girls still in attendance at School or College.			85				84	169						30
No occupation stated.					676	386		994				119		119
Total Number of Young Women.			494		676	386	369	1,725		154		288		422

TABLE VII.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

## LEINSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
Young Men.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	30	-	32	20	170	-	-	57	68	12	17	0	698
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	7	-	12	16	40	-	-	11	3	12	-	3	126
C Coach and Car Builders.	-	-	3	-	17	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	16
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters and Decorators.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	12	2	-	3	4	22
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	-	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountancy Offices.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	1	-	5	1	14	-	-	5	5	2	1	9	45
Students (University, Law, Medical).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	11	-	7	11	22	-	-	5	17	16	4	26	129
Boys just left School or College.	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	3	29
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	27	17	17	-	-	43	34	84	18	27	273
No Occupation stated.	-	-	2	2	21	-	-	2	-	13	2	-	42
Total Number of Young Men.	48	-	110	80	343	-	-	159	147	157	41	143	1,090
Young Women.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	170	278	-	-	149	-	78	158	51	256	43	12	1,183
Domestic Servants.	85	66	-	-	19	-	21	66	8	12	8	6	281
Printing Trades.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	18	-	7	-	2	13	2	6	-	-	47
Factory Workers not included above.	-	26	-	-	33	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	62
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	-	73	-	-	-	-	14	17	6	27	-	4	142
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	14
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	11	16	-	12	9	-	1	9	6	8	3	3	55
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupations not included in above Classes.	44	151	-	-	31	-	16	21	-	54	1	93	300
Girls just left School or College.	-	32	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	43	-	-	82
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	31	-	-	16	31	107
No Occupation stated.	-	49	310	276	112	-	1	8	24	-	50	24	545
Total Number of Young Women.	310	694	310	383	383	-	126	312	104	406	121	185	2,368
Total Number of Students.	359	694	420	463	726	-	126	441	251	563	162	323	4,457

TABLE VII.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.  
MUNSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Nth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	44	129	41	8	44	18	37	78	407
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	19	73	24	-	2	14	2	23	163
Couch and Car Builders.	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	11
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	11
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	18
Painters and Decorators.	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	7	13
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	11	13	5	4	2	1	2	7	45
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	8	3	-	-	5	-	-	5	23
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	5	13
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	14	19	21	4	-	-	-	23	81
Students (University, Law, Medical).	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	8
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	24	22	1	7	-	-	5	52	121
Boys just left School or College.	-	19	-	-	6	-	-	-	25
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	93	345	147	16	20	37	18	70	796
No occupation stated.	4	-	193	39	8	2	-	13	269
Total Number of Young Men.	225	657	459	82	90	158	65	293	2,008
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	128	570	197	941	73	254	68	8	1,619
Domestic Servants.	13	110	63	49	16	51	5	27	405
Printing Trades.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	-	-	3	-	8	-	2	7	15
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	127	-	-	-	12	-	12	151
Factory Workers not included above.	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	8	19
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	30	299	67	96	47	32	7	5	649
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	-	10	3	-	3	-	-	2	18
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	10	26	32	34	3	4	7	19	115
Students (University, Medical).	-	8	-	-	-	22	-	-	30
Occupations not included in above Classes.	58	-	93	-	31	-	11	99	320
Girls just left School or College.	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	40	53
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	26	356	54	369	49	159	-	270	1,233
No occupation stated.	2	123	17	391	1	37	4	43	627
Total Number of Young Women.	315	1,601	607	1,153	227	600	105	499	5,107
Total Number of Students.	541	2,258	966	1,735	317	758	170	892	7,115

TABLE VII.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.  
ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Armagh.	Cavan.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	TOTAL FOR ULSTER.	Galway.	Louth.	Mayo.	Westmeath.	Sligo.	TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT.
<b>Young Men.</b>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, .	29	178	45	47	—	806	94	532	82	70	171	146	69
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	6	14	17	18	—	3	15	79	4	7	—	2	113
Cooch and Car Builders, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	—	5	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., .	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	4
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Painters and Decorators, .	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., .	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	4	1	—	—	—	5
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c., .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c., .	2	17	5	6	—	3	38	76	2	17	10	—	165
Clerks in Commercial Offices, .	1	3	4	3	—	—	11	6	—	6	—	—	12
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	10	2	1	—	—	4
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, .	2	11	5	12	—	10	10	10	2	3	7	—	22
Students (University, Law, Medical), .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	15
Occupations not included in the above Classes, .	8	16	—	7	—	19	52	49	14	27	1	—	91
Boys just left School or College, .	—	2	—	2	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	4
Boys still in attendance at School or College, .	30	40	72	81	—	142	10	88	68	80	76	—	311
No occupation stated, .	—	1	—	2	—	2	5	563	—	—	—	—	563
<b>Total Number of Young Men, .</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,641</b>
<b>Young Women.</b>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, .	76	190	93	114	—	194	38	705	1,082	94	330	368	1,963
Domestic Servants, .	15	7	25	40	—	63	30	171	18	—	14	13	20
Printing Trades, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., .	2	153	9	11	—	10	44	269	19	—	1	6	29
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., .	1	—	—	—	—	16	24	43	—	—	343	—	343
Factory Workers not included above, .	2	—	4	45	—	18	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., .	13	18	6	22	—	20	35	94	21	—	5	—	59
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c., .	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, .	10	14	9	18	—	17	29	97	38	—	4	5	47
Students (University, Medical), .	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupations not included in the above Classes, .	20	6	47	21	—	106	140	369	3	—	49	19	11
Girls just left School or College, .	3	—	—	—	—	22	25	—	—	—	5	—	5
Girls still in attendance at School or College, .	6	38	12	221	—	57	96	422	645	—	65	20	190
No occupation stated, .	—	52	84	115	192	53	476	480	—	—	22	—	595
<b>Total Number of Young Women, .</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>3,729</b>
<b>Total Number of Students, .</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,363</b>

Information was supplied by the Local Authority.

TABLE VII—continued.

## SUMMARY.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	URBAN SCHEMES.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Permanent Centres of Instruction.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Itinerant Instruction.				
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connanght.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connanght.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connanght.	TOTALS.
<i>Young Men.</i>															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	41	-	38	-	79	15	109	11	-	135	408	497	532	470	1,817
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	295	211	226	36	838	124	245	22	-	391	126	163	79	13	371
Coch and Car Builders.	0	8	0	3	21	3	-	2	-	5	23	11	-	2	35
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	319	127	397	2	1,835	42	50	7	-	139	16	11	7	-	34
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	24	12	63	6	110	4	-	2	-	6	3	1	2	-	6
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	115	23	72	3	213	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	34	10	191	19	155	4	-	9	-	13	-	2	2	4	8
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	7	9	247	-	263	4	2	1	-	7	-	18	2	1	21
Painters and Decorators.	88	26	145	7	276	5	14	1	-	20	13	4	-	-	19
Fumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	50	67	96	6	219	2	19	2	-	23	5	7	-	-	15
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	69	25	128	15	237	6	11	1	-	18	6	0	0	5	22
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	82	29	129	1	241	4	2	1	-	7	1	-	1	-	2
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	259	34	285	50	629	66	99	60	-	135	22	45	38	195	210
Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	297	89	707	24	1,108	55	39	18	-	112	16	22	11	12	61
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	231	25	180	6	425	13	12	13	-	38	2	13	19	4	29
Students (University, Law, Medical).	62	27	174	13	316	30	31	9	-	70	43	81	69	22	196
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	54	3	85	1	123	14	5	-	-	19	-	8	1	14	23
Boys just left School or College.	432	137	301	9	945	51	30	1	-	82	119	121	52	91	383
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	49	3	96	-	139	15	24	8	-	47	35	25	5	4	69
No occupation stated.	211	149	342	41	743	137	286	61	-	674	272	796	373	311	1,754
	108	157	86	-	351	75	86	-	-	161	42	259	5	532	899
<b>Totals (Young Men).</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>6,028</b>
<i>Young Women.</i>															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	7	2	22	-	31	59	6	228	74	463	1,283	1,519	705	1,582	5,569
Domestic Servants.	183	16	189	11	399	159	12	55	1	228	281	405	171	59	967
Printing Trades.	8	23	19	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Seamstresses, Milliners, &c.	96	29	264	23	342	26	1	25	8	90	47	15	269	28	357
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	17	-	128	-	145	22	-	-	144	166	18	151	43	363	555
Factory Workers not included above.	57	2	249	5	313	16	-	1	-	17	62	19	69	-	150
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	143	79	155	29	386	78	18	104	-	200	141	549	94	96	810
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	182	13	329	22	546	31	-	13	-	34	14	18	4	-	36
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	161	79	405	73	799	70	18	32	-	120	78	116	97	47	333
Students (University, Medical).	15	-	21	-	36	6	13	4	1	24	-	30	2	-	32
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	71	73	158	50	352	344	121	122	23	610	390	320	359	71	1,140
Girls just left School or College.	139	25	85	6	255	62	45	17	22	146	82	88	25	5	165
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	500	323	333	67	1,203	115	277	119	30	542	167	1,283	422	790	2,662
No occupation stated.	740	759	1,632	37	3,068	120	74	963	119	1,306	945	627	475	502	2,550
<b>Totals (Young Women).</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>7,819</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>14,913</b>
<b>Totals (Young Men and Young Women).</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>8,545</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>11,060</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>7,215</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>20,941</b>

## TABLE VIII.

## LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

LIST of EXAMINATION CENTRES, showing the subjects in which examinations were held at each Centre.

(NOTE—F. = *Freehand Drawing of Ornament in Outline*; L. = *Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast*; M. = *Model Drawing*; G.D. = *Geometrical Drawing (Art)*; P. = *Perspective*; P.F. = *Memory Drawing of Plant Form*; B.B. = *Drawing on the Blackboard*. Science Subjects are designated by the numbers given them in "Syllabuses and Lists of Apparatus" of the Board of Education for 1905-6.)

## EVENING EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING ON THE BLACKBOARD.

Centre Number	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Sciences.	Art.
LEINSTER			
Co. CARLOW—			
6347	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	—	L., P.F., B.B., and Design.
6350	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.D., P.F., B.B., and Design.
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent.	Subjects XIV. and XXV.	F., M., G.D., B.B., and Design.
6407	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary.	—	F., L., M., G.D., and Design.
Co. DUBLIN—			
6348	Blackrock: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., III., IX., XIV., and XXV.	—
6352	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent.	—	F., G.D., and M.
6403	Kingstown: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I. and III.	F.
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—			
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino, County.	—	F., L., M., G.D., B.B., and Design.
6647	Church Home School, Clyde-road.	—	F., and Design.
6610	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	Subjects I., II., III., V., (Divn. I.), Vc, VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., Xp. (Stage I), Xp. (Stage 2 and 3), XI., XXII., and XXIII.	F., L., M., G.D., B.B., and Design.
6665	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	—	B.B., and Design.



## EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	<b>LEINSTER—continued.</b>		
6219	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—con. Metropolitan School of Art.	Subjects I. and III.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., Anatomy, Architecture, Architectural Design, Design, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Drawing the Antique from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling, Design (Stage 2), Modelling Design (Honours), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6235	Royal College of Science.	Subjects I., II., V. (Div. I.), VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XIX., (Stage 3, and XXII.	Historic Ornament.
	<b>CO. KILDARE—</b>		
6247	Athy: Christian Brothers' School.	—	L., B.-B., and Design.
6252	Kildare: Technical School.	—	F. and G.-D.
6262	Nans: Technical School.	—	F., L., and Design.
	<b>CO. KILKENNY—</b>		
627A	Kilkenny: Model School.	—	F., L., M., and Design.
6297	Kilkenny: Technical School.	Subjects I., X., (Stage 1), and XXIII.	G.-D.
	<b>CO. LOUTH—</b>		
6216	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., III., V. (Div. I.), and XXII.	L., G.-D., B.-B., M., and Design.
6220	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy.	—	F.
6215	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects II., III., V. (Div. I.), VI., VII., VII., IX., and XXII.	L., M., B.-B., and Design.
6215A	Dundalk: Town Hall.	Subject I.	G.-D.
	<b>CO. MEATH—</b>		
6228	Navan: Loreto Convent.	—	P.-F.
	<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY—</b>		
6230	Abbeyleix: Brigidine Convent.	—	G.-D., and Design.
6239	Monstrath: Brigidine Convent.	—	L.
	<b>CO. WESTMEATH—</b>		
6211	Athlone: La Sainte Union Convent.	—	B.-B.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
CO. WEXFORD—			
6149	Enniscorthy: Loreto Convent.	—	B.-B. and Design.
6505	New Ross: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
6732	Newtownberry: St. Mary's Convent.	—	B.-B.
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects III., IX., X., and Xp. (Stage 2).	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
CO. WICKLOW—			
6697	Arklow: Technical School.	Subjects III. and XX.	—
6715	Greystones: Technical School.	Subject III.	—
MUNSTER.			
CO. CORK—			
6643	Bandon: Technical School.	—	F.
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent.	—	F., M., G.-D., and Design.
6607	Clenakilly: Technical School.	—	F. and L.
6561	Dunmanway: St. Mary's School.	—	B.-B.
6308	Fermoy: Loreto Convent.	—	F., M., G.-D., and Design.
6751	Fermoy: Technical School.	—	F. and G.-D.
6013	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., P., F.-B., B.-B., and Design.
6515	Kinsale: Technical School.	Subject III.	—
6539	Macroom: Convent of Mercy.	—	B.-B.
6639	Macroom: Technical School.	Subject III.	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.
6581	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	—	B.-B. and Design.
6661	Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College.	Subjects II., III., IV., and Vp.	—
6704	Rushbrooke: Convent of Mercy.	Subject XXV.	—
6502	Skibbereen: Technical School.	—	F., M., and G.D. Design.
6338	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	—
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., G.-D., and Design.
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—			
6643	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	Subjects X., Xp. (Stage 2), and XI.	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
6608	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects I., II., III., IV., Vp., VII., VIII., IX., X., Xp. (Stage 1), Xp. (Stages 2 and 3), XI., XIIp. (Stage 2), XVII., and XXII.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., F.-B., B.-B., Design, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Stage 2), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.

## EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
CO. BOROUGH OF CORKE—con.			
6230	Presentation Brothers' Monastery, Mount St. Joseph.	—	B.-B. and Design.
6237	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	B.-B.
6024	St. Vincent's Convent, St. Mary's-road.	—	Modelling from the Antique.
CO. KERRY—			
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	—	B.-B. and Design.
6080	Killarney: Technical School.	—	F., L., and M.
6078	Listowel: Technical School.	Subject III.	F.
6571	Trillick: Central Technical School.	Subjects II and III.	F., M., and G.-D.
6098	Trillick: Presentation Convent.	—	B.-B.
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—			
6039a	Athenaeum Hall, Cecil-street.	Subject IX.	F. and Drawing of Common Objects from Memory.
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
6089	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School, 69 George-street, Limerick.	Subjects II, III, V, VII, X, (Stage I), X, (Stage 2), XI., and XII. (Stage I).	—
6039a	School of Art, Cecil-street.	Subject I.	F., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., and Design.
CO. TIFPERARY—			
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., P., P.-F., and Design.
6536	Clocomel: Central Technical School.	Subject III.	B.-B. and Design.
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	P.-F. and Design.
6068	Thurles: Ursuline Convent.	Subject V. (Draw. I).	F.
6183	Tippinny: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Subject III.	F.
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD—			
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	Subjects III, IX, and X.	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., P., Design, and Drawing of Common Objects from Memory.
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6100	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
ULSTER.			
CO. ANTRIM—			
6338	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I, II, VII, IX, X, X, (Stage I), and XXII.	F., M., P.-F., B.-B., Design, and Painting from Still Life.
6244	Ballymena: Intermediate School.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.

## EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	CO. ANTRIM—con.		
6232A	Larne: Female National School.	Subjects I., III., V. (Divn. I.), VIII., IX., XIV., XXII., and XXV.	F., M., and B.-B.
6189	Larne: Grammar School.	Subjects X and Xp. (Stage 1).	—
6028	Lisburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	—	B.-B. and Design.
6114	Lisburn: Ulster Provincial School.	Subjects V., X., Xp. (Stage 1), and Xa. (Stage 2).	F., M., and Design.
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST—		
6217	Municipal Technical Institute, College Square, North.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), V. (Divn. II.), Vp., VII., IX., XI., XIV., XVII., XXII., XXIII., and XXV.	—
6270	Queen's College.	Subjects Xp. (Stage 1), and Xp. (Stages 2 and 3).	—
627A	School of Art, North-street.	Subjects I., IV., VIa., VII., VIII., VIIIa., VIIIb., VIIIc., XII., and XX.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B. Anatomy, Architecture, Architectural Design, Design, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling, Design (Stage 2), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
627B	Working Men's Institute.	Subjects II., III., X., Xp. (Stage 1), and Xp. (Stage 2).	—
	CO. ARMAGH—		
6038	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Rooms, the Mall.	—	F., L., and M.
6433	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., P.-F., B.-B. Design, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, and Historic Ornament.
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects III., V. (Divn. I.), VIa., IX., and XXIII.	F., L., M., and Design.
6574	Portadown: Municipal Technical School.	Subject III.	F.
	CO. DOWN—		
6582	Banbridge: Technical School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.), and IX.	F., M., and G.-D.
6387	Bangor: Technical School.	Subject III.	F., L., M., and Design.
6572	Holywood: Technical School.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), X., Xp. (Stage 1), and Xp. (Stage 2).	F., M., and G.-D.

## EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	Co. DOWN—con.		
6514	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., III., V., IX., X., Xp. (Stage 1), XV., XXII., and XXIII.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., F.-P., B.-B., Design, and Painting from Still Life.
6662	Newry: St. Colman's College.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), VIA., VII., VIII., IX., and X.	—
6645	Newtownards: Technical School.	Subjects II. and III.	F. and M.
	CO. FREMANNACH—		
6372	Faniskillen: Convent of Mercy.	—	B.-B. and Design.
	CO. LONDONDERRY—		
6235	Coleraine: Technical School.	Subjects I., V. (Divn. I.), VIA., VII., VIII., VIIIc., IX., and X.	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY—		
6549	Londonderry: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	G.-D. and Design.
6607	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Divn. I.), VIA., VII., VIII., and IX.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., F.-P., B.-B., Anatomy, Design, Modelling, Design (Stage 2), Modelling from the Antique, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6100	Londonderry: Strand House School.	Subjects X. and Xp. (Stage I).	F.
	CO. MONAGHAN—		
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.
	CO. TIRONE—		
6701	Cookstown: Technical School.	—	F., M., and Design.
6381	Dungannon: Technical School.	—	F., G.-D., and Design.
6107	Omagh: Urban Council Rooms.	—	F., G.-D., M., and Design.
6768A	Strabane: Bridge End School.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
	CONNAUGHT.		
	CO. GALWAY—		
6065	City of Galway Technical Institute.	Subjects I., III., V. (Divn. I.), V. (Divn. II.), VIA., VII., VIIA., VIIc., VIIIc., IX., X., Xp. (Stage 1), Xp. (Stage 2), XI., XIc. (Stage 1), and XXIII.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., F.-P., B.-B., Design, and Painting Ornament.
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's-hill.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), VIII and X.	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.
	CO. MAYO—		
6062	Kiltimagh: St. Louis Convent.	—	L. and Design.
	CO. SLIGO—		
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent.	—	F., L., M., P., and Modelling from the Antique.
6765	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., III., and XXV.	F., L., and M.

## DAY EXAMINATIONS.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	LEINSTER.		
	CO. CARLOW—		
6317	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	Subjects XIV. and XXV.	F., M., and G.-D.
6360	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6356	Tallow: Brigidine Convent.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
	Co. DUBLIN—		
6728	Rathgar: School.	—	F. and G.-D.
	Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—		
6343	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino, (Contarl).	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6347	Church Home School, Clyde-road.	Subject XVII.,	—
6005	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	—	F.
6080	Royal College of Science.	Subject IX.,	—
	Co. KILKENNY—		
6453	Gorebridge: Brigidine Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
	Co. LOUTH—		
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.).	—
6120	Drogheda: Sienna Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
	Co. MEATH—		
6353	Navan: Loreto Abbey.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
	QUEEN'S COUNTY—		
6310	Abbeylax: Brigidine Convent.	—	F. and M.
6356	Mountrath: Brigidine Convent.	—	F.
	Co. WESTMEATH—		
6536	Mullingar: Loreto Convent.	—	F. and G.-D.
	Co. WEXFORD—		
6249	Ennisceorthy: Loreto Convent.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
	MUNSTER.		
	Co. CLARE—		
6093	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6105	Kilmihil: Cahirmurphy National School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.).	—

## DAY EXAMINATIONS.—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
CO. CORK—			
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6051	Dunmanway: St. Mary's School.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
4560	Maaroom: Convent of Mercy.	—	L. and M.
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—			
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	—	G.-D. and P.
6320	Presentation Brothers' Monastery, Mount St. Joseph.	—	F., L., M., and G.D.
6037	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	F., L., G.-D., and P.
6024	St. Vincent's Convent, St. Mary's-road.	Subject V. (Divn. I.),	F., L., and G.-D.
CO. KERRY—			
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6068	Trillick: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., and M.
CO. TIPPERARY—			
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6336	Chommel: Central Technical Schools.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
6145	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	M.
CO. WATERFORD—			
6070	Waterford: Municipal School of Art.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
ULSTER.			
CO. ANTRIM—			
6368	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6028	Lisburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	—	L.
CO. FERMANAGH—			
6372	Enniskillen: Convent of Mercy.	—	L.
CONNAUGHT.			
CO. GALWAY—			
4596	Ballinasloe: Technical School.	—	F. and G.-D.

TABLE IX.

## LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND).

*May and June, 1905.***Summaries of Results.**

Year.	Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
1905	6,013	3,495	2,518	58.12
1904	5,922	3,344	2,578	56.47
1903	4,894	2,652	2,232	64.20
1902	4,389	2,390	2,061	54.24
1901	4,913	2,184	1,829	54.42

*(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1904 are given in Old Style).*

—		Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
Science Examinations.	Day.	37	26	11	70.27
		121	55	66	45.45
	Evening.	1,376	1,192	684	63.34
		1,656	1,026	640	61.75
		1,913	1,218	695	63.67
Art Examinations.	Day.	1,777	1,071	706	60.27
		523	275	248	62.33
	Evening.	503	337	166	59.63
		3,075	2,002	1,573	58.60
		3,532	1,636	1,896	54.50
		4,100	2,277	1,823	55.54
		4,345	2,473	1,872	54.34

For the purposes of comparison the figures of the whole of the Examinations held by the Board of Education, South Kensington, are appended.

Science (Day and Evening).	1905	72,622	49,043	23,479	67.43
	1904	77,277	60,518	26,761	65.37
	1903	76,013	49,308	26,705	64.86
	1902	90,651	48,025	32,126	60.16
	1901	96,790	65,913	33,877	68.05
Art (Day and Evening).	1905	72,596	42,023	29,563	58.73
	1904	33,061	33,340	34,741	80.56
	1903	39,992	33,445	37,547	58.27
	1902	91,730	55,059	38,631	59.16
	1901	111,935	69,361	52,704	52.92
Totals.	1905	145,108	91,071	53,437	63.17
	1904	168,368	103,856	61,502	62.81
	1903	166,005	101,753	64,252	61.29
	1902	175,431	104,684	70,807	59.68
	1901	211,746	125,164	86,581	59.11



## SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.			Stage 3.			Honours.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	51 61	27 24	23 20	23 13	8 0	15 5	2 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -
II. Machine Construction and Drawing.	112 143	37 29	44 46	46 39	7 2	29 14	7 6	1 1	4 2	1 2	- -	- -
III. Building Construction.	115 110	33 32	33 31	72 60	12 24	24 27	20 11	3 -	14 9	4 1	- -	- -
IV. Naval Architecture.	13 11	2 1	4 7	5 5	1 2	1 2	8 6	1 -	5 3	1 1	- -	1 -
V. Practical Mathematics.	109 37	26 7	47 11	13 10	3 1	22 5	1 3	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -
VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).	28 14	11 6	8 6	11 15	- -	6 0	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -
VII. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids).	16 11	7 3	2 2	9 8	2 -	4 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
VIII. Applied Mechanics.	46 37	16 10	14 16	33 23	2 5	16 11	3 7	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat.	69 39	23 11	19 16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
VIIIa. Sound.	- -	- -	- -	3 4	- -	2 3	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
VIIIb. Light.	- -	- -	- -	4 3	- -	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
VIIIc. Heat.	- -	- -	- -	8 5	1 -	3 3	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	125 134	61 17	37 44	19 50	4 5	7 16	5 2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
X. Inorganic Chemistry.	153 144	38 51	46 37	60 42	5 2	25 21	9 1	- 1	4 -	- -	- -	- -
XI. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical).	80 73	24 15	22 23	42 35	14 10	19 14	11 2	- -	4 1	- -	- -	- -

## SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.			Stage 3.			Honours.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
XL Organic Chemistry, . . . . .	12	2	4	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-
	15	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII. Organic Chemistry (Practical), . . . . .	5	3	1	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Geology, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV. Human Physiology, . . . . .	21	3	14	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	5	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
XV. General Biology, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Zoology, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII. Botany, . . . . .	5	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX. Metallurgy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX. Navigation, . . . . .	6	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXI. Steam, . . . . .	50	28	17	23	2	10	6	1	-	-	-	-
	51	20	20	19	2	7	5	-	-	-	-	-
XXIII. Physiography, . . . . .	6	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	1	1	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section 1 only), . . . . .	21	10 <sup>0</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	11 <sup>0</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXIV. Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXV. Hygiene, . . . . .	24	3	19	6	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
	24	7	17	6	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	1,001	347	367	688	71	214	83	8	36	7	-	2
	1,013	350	360	351	69	151	59	2	22	4	-	-

\* Passes: only one class of success.

## SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.		Stages 1 to 7.			Honours.		
		Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
V. Mathematics.	Division I.	1. 140	39	47	5	—	3
		2. 162	26	26			
		3. 54	9	21			
		4. 47	5	27			
		5. 35	10	14			
		6. 49	11	8			
	Division II.	7. 8	—	2	—	—	—
		8. 4	1	2			
		9. —	—	—			
		10. 1	—	1			
Totals.		232	58	84	5	—	3
		233	43	94	3	1	1

## SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2		
	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vin. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids).	1	—	1	—	—	—
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	5	2	2	—	—	—
X. Inorganic Chemistry.	3	—	1	2	1	1
XI. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical).	1	—	—	—	—	—
XIV. Human Physiology.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVII. Botany.	9	5	2	—	—	—
XXIII. Physiography.	3	—	3	—	—	—
Do. (Section I. only).	—	—	—	2	1	—
XXIV. Agricultural Science and Rural Economy.	23	4 <sup>c</sup>	—	—	—	—
XXV. Hygiene.	5	1	3	7	—	3
XXVI. Elementary Science of Common Life (Chemistry).	9	1	1	2	—	2
Totals.	54	5	10	13	3	6

<sup>c</sup> Passes: only one class of success.

## SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY—continued.

SUBJECT.	Stages I to V.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
V. Mathematics, Division I.,	1 { 7	-	5
	2 { 46	4	10
	3 { 5	2	3
	4 { 9	1	6
	5 { -	-	-
Totals, . . .	12	2	8
	56	5	17

## ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING.

SUBJECT.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freshand Drawing in Outline, . . .	183	137	467
	936	144	368
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast, . . .	323	35	126
	298	29	131
Model Drawing, . . . . .	531	35	134
	506	134	206
Drawing on the Blackboard, . . . . .	367	113	147
	453	115	129
Geometrical Drawing, . . . . .	370	47	123
	371	56	107
Perspective, . . . . .	74	12	39
	66	3	23
Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, . . .	25	4	3
	43	4	6
Memory Drawing of Plant Form, . . . . .	127	7	76
	131	13	79
Drawing from the Antique, . . . . .	35	19	15
	36	14	13

## ARTS EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Drawing the Antique from Memory, . . . . .	16	3	1
	13	4	2
Drawing from Life, . . . . .	37	4	6
	23	4	5
Anatomy, . . . . .	15	1	6
	23	1	12
Painting Ornament, . . . . .	44	1	22
	23	-	15
Painting from Still Life, . . . . .	43	11	12
	42	10	24
Principles of Ornament, . . . . .	56	7	23
	65	2	23
Historic Ornament, . . . . .	13	2	3
	14	2	7
Architecture, . . . . .	5	-	1
	12	2	1
Architectural Design, . . . . .	3	-	-
	3	-	-
Design, Stage 1, . . . . .	233	41	174
	204	42	167
Design, Stage 2, . . . . .	63	10	20
	50	1	9
Design, Honours, . . . . .	7	2	-
	5	-	1
Modelling the Head from Life, . . . . .	7	2	1
	6	3	-
Modelling from Life, . . . . .	11	1	1
	12	1	1
Modelling from the Antique, . . . . .	31	1	6
	32	1	7
Modelling Design, Stage 2, . . . . .	19	6	3
	18	3	3
Modelling Design, Honour, . . . . .	3	-	-
	1	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	3,075	549	1,463
	3,552	585	1,351

## ART EXAMINATION (IRELAND)—DAY.

SUBJECT.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freehand Drawing in Outline, . . . . .	204 220	27 23	85 68
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast, . . . . .	64 72	6 4	20 15
Model Drawing, . . . . .	149 141	28 23	32 46
Geometrical Drawing, . . . . .	96 124	11 20	38 49
Perspective, . . . . .	12 22	1 2	9 12
Totals, . . . . .	635 591	73 107	302 236

TABLE N.  
EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY  
(IRELAND), 1905.  
Summaries of Results.

YEAR.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.
1905	713	333	6
1904	722	342	13
1903	564	269	9
1902	395	177	3
1901	289	105	-

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1904 are given in Old Style).

No. of School	PLACE.	No. of Candi- dates Ex- amined.	No. of Candi- dates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6038	Armagh: Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	-	-	-
6338	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	7	4	-
6603	Bandon: Technical School, . . . . .	2	2	-

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1905—*con.**(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1904 are given in Old Style.)*

No. of School	PLACE.	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6227	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute.	233 242	170 153	6 6
6457	Berry: Technical School.	— 7	— 5	— —
6101	Carthick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' School.	1 —	1 —	— —
6356	Claumel: Central Technical School.	4 —	3 —	— —
6235	Coleraine: Technical School.	2 —	2 —	— —
6003	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	92 57	53 39	— 5
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	2 13	— —	— —
6010	Dublin: City of Dublin Technical Schools.	122 190	63 61	— —
6415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	14 34	3 —	— —
6381	Dungannon: Municipal Technical School.	— 1	— 1	— —
6005	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute.	15 15	5 4	— —
6007	Kilkenney: City Technical School.	— 1	— 1	— —
6163	Kingsdown: Municipal Technical School.	21 17	10 9	— —
6043	Kinsale: Technical School.	8 5	0 3	— —
6332	Larne: Municipal Technical School.	— 9	— 2	— —
6039	Limerick: Municipal Science Art, and Technical School.	25 33	10 15	— —
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School.	20 8	10 7	— —
6438	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy Technical School.	— 14	— 5	— —
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	0 11	4 4	— —
6344	Nowry: Municipal Technical School.	12 21	11 11	— —
6045	Newtownards: Technical School.	— 1	— 1	— —
6004	Queenstown: Technical School.	4 —	1 —	— —
6141	Ringstead: Pembroke Technical School.	27 12	17 7	— —
6765	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	5 —	4 —	— —

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1905—*con.**The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1904 are given in Old Style.*

No. of School.	PLACE	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6571	Trillick: Central Technical School, . {	6 4	3 1	- -
6508	Tullamore: Technical School, . {	- 2	- 2	- 2
6118	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, { Mount Sten.	- 4	- 2	- -
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical Institute {	2 -	1 -	- -
	Total, . . . {	713 702	363 362	6 13

## PRIZES AND MEDALS GAINED BY IRISH STUDENTS.

## BELFAST MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Larmer, William	Linen Weaving (Designing).	Honours, .	First, .	£3 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.
Larmer, William John.	Linen Weaving (Mill Management).	Honours, .	First, .	£1 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.
Moore, Stewart, .	Cabinet Making.	Ordinary, .	Second, .	£1 (Goldsmiths) and Bronze Medal.
McDowell, Frank, .	Flax Spinning, .	Ordinary, .	Second, .	£2 (Clothworkers) and Bronze Medal.
McGuffee, Alexander M.	Flax Spinning, .	Ordinary, .	Third, .	Bronze Medal.
Oliver, Hamilton, .	Flax Spinning, .	Ordinary, .	First, .	£2 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.

LIST of IRISH CANDIDATES awarded SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS, offered by the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of DRAPERS, on the results of the Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in the several branches of textile manufacture.

SCHOLARSHIP of the Annual Value of £60, in addition to College Fees, tenable for two years.

*Linen Weaving.*

Adair, John T., . . . . Belfast Municipal Technical Institute

EXHIBITIONS of the Annual Value of £10, tenable for two years.

*Linen Weaving.*

Conter, John W., . . . . Belfast Municipal Technical Institute.  
Lewis, Frederick W., . . . . Belfast Municipal Technical Institute.

*Flax Spinning.*

Phillips, John, . . . . Belfast Municipal Technical Institute



## LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS

WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS.

*Session—1st August, 1905—31st July, 1906.*

Note.—The letters M.I. entered against the name of a School indicate that the course in Manual Instruction has been adopted, and the letters D.E. that the course in Domestic Economy has been adopted.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>LEINSTER (169 Schools).</b>		
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>		
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent (D.E.),	Rev. P. Murphy, C.C., Bagenalstown.
6188	Bagenalstown: St. Joseph's Classical School (M.I.)	Rev. Brother James Sharkett, Bagenalstown.
6179	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. D. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
6250	Carlow: Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Ignatius Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
6182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College, .. ..	Rev. E. O'Donoghue, St. Mary's College, Knockbeg, Co. Carlow.
6324	Rathvilly: D'Israeli School, .. ..	J. O. Adair, Esq., Balynoe, Tullow, co. Carlow.
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Brigidia Roche, Brigidine Convent, Tullow, co. Carlow.
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary (M.I.) ..	Rev. M. Lator, Adm., Tullow, co. Carlow.
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>		
6224	Balbriggan: Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. M'Namara, Loreto Convent, Balbriggan.
6174	Ballastridge: Masonic Girls' School, ..	A. Thompson, Esq., 34, Marlborough-rd., Donnybrook.
6167	Blackrock: Avoca School, .. ..	A. A. MacDonagh, Esq., M.A., Rosemount, Avenue, Blackrock.
6098	Blackrock College, .. ..	Rev. J. M. Keown, C.S.C., Blackrock College, co. Dublin.
6269	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Lion Hill, (D.E.)	Sister E. M. Boardman, Dominican Convent, Lion Hill, Blackrock.
6187	Castlknock: Mercer's School, .. ..	Rev. J. C. Irwin, R.D., St. James's Vicarage, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6267	Castlknock: Morgan's Endowed School,	R. Jeffers, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castlknock.
6209	Castlknock: St. Vincent's College, ..	Rev. J. P. Campbell, C.M., St. Vincent's College, Castlknock.
6202	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent, ..	Sister M. Oswald, St. Joseph's Convent, Mount Sackville, Chapelizod.
6122	Clondalkin: St. Joseph's Seminary, ..	Rev. D. J. Clancy, St. Joseph's Seminary, Clondalkin.
6281	Clontaragh: Masonic Boys' School, ..	Oliver Fry, Esq., J.P., Altadore, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
6193	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey, .. ..	Mrs. Josephine Prædergast, Loreto Abbey, Dalkey.
6005	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College,	Sister M. M. Fehey, St. Mary's University College, Donnybrook.
6159	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother J. J. Downey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown.
6296	Kingstown: Grammar School, .. ..	T. Alexander W. Hill, Esq., B.Sc., Municipal Technical School, Blackrock.
6128	Kingstown: Presentation Brothers' College,	Rev. Brother T. E. Carroll, Presentation Brothers' College, Kingstown.
6545	Kingstown: Victoria School, .. ..	Miss E. Hudson, B.A., Victoria School, Kingstown.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*CON.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>CO. DUBLIN—continued.</b>		
6090	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey (N.E.), ..	Sister M. B. O'Reilly, Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham.
6791	Rathfarnham: St. Columba's College, ..	Rev. W. Farlow, M.A., St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham.
6261	Rathgar: Norfolk College, ..	Miss R. Spurr, Norfolk College, Rathgar.
6020	Rathmines: Loreto Convent, ..	Sister M. Boylan, Loreto Convent, Rathmines.
6251	Rathmines: St. Mary's College, ..	Rev. J. A. Kingston, C.S.Sp., St. Mary's College, Rathmines.
6602	Ringend: Pembroke Trade Preparatory School (M.I.)	C. P. Cooke, Gommis, Esq., Turn Hall, Ballsbridge.
6000	Sandymount: Academical Institution (M.I.)	J. Lusk, Esq., Cromorne, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
6046	Toremore: Carmelite College, ..	Rev. D. Cosgrave, M.A., Carmelite College, Toremore.
<b>Co. DUBLIN OF DENNIS.</b>		
6159	Alexandra College, ..	Miss White, LL.D., Alexandra College, Dublin.
6254	Alexandra School, ..	Miss I. Mulvany, LL.D., Alexandra School, Dublin.
6142	Belvedere College (N.E.), ..	Very Rev. N. J. Tomlin, S.J., Belvedere College, St. Denmark-st., Dublin.
6271	Catholic University School, ..	Very Rev. P. J. Walters, S.M., D.D., 89, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. J. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-st., Dublin.
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino (M.I.),	Rev. Brother P. A. Gogarty, Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, 9, Charleville-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Bros.' Schools, N. Richmond-st., Dublin.
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row,	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
6447	Church Home School, Clyde-road, ..	Rev. Mother I. Maffett, Church Home School, Clyde-road, Dublin.
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls.	Miss M. Foster, D.A., Diocesan School for Girls, Adairside-road, Dublin.
6152	Diocesan School for Boys, ..	Rev. F. J. Walker, M.A., 8, Dawson-street, Dublin.
6082	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street (D.E.),	Sister M. E. Gibney, Dominican Convent, Eccles-street, Dublin.
6463	Harrington College, ..	Miss Foakley, 3, Harrington-street, Dublin.
6004	King's Hospital, ..	Rev. T. P. Richards, M.A., King's Hospital, Dublin.
6066	Loreto Convent, St. Stephen's-green (D.E.),	Mrs. M. G. Roddin, Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street (D.E.)	Mrs. C. Carroll, Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
6168	Mountjoy School, ..	Rev. W. Anderson, M.A., Mountjoy School, Dublin.
6054	Rutland Ladies' School ..	Miss A. H. M'Eldeberry, Rutland Ladies' School, Dublin.
6243	St. Andrew's College, ..	W. G. O'Sullivan, Esq., B.A., St. Andrew's College, Dublin.
6192	St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road, ..	Miss E. F. Badham, D.A., St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road, Dublin.
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother P. M. Wickham, St. Vincent's Orphanage, Glasnovin.
6127	The High School, ..	W. Wilkins, Esq., M.A., The High School, Dublin.
6144	Wesley College (M.I.), ..	Rev. W. Crawford, M.A., Wesley College, Dublin.
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>		
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. G. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Athy.
6285	Colbidge Girls' School, ..	Rev. R. Miller, 7, Mountjoy-square, North, Dublin.
6226	Monasterevan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother P. M. Keegan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monasterevan.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. KILDARE— <i>continued.</i>		
6221	Naas : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.),	Rev. Brother J. M. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Naas.
6464	Newbridge : Dominican College, ..	Rev. P. Ryan, O.P., Dominican College, Newbridge.
6129	Sallins : Clongowes Wood College, ..	Rev. D. Fennell, S.J., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
CO. KILKENNY.		
4436	Gorebridge : Brigidine Convent, (D.E.) ..	Mrs. M. de C. Fennelly, Brigidine Convent, Gorebridge.
6030	Kilkenny : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. A. Crean, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilkenny.
6467	Kilkenny College, .. ..	Rev. J. F. Cox, The College, Kilkenny.
6268	Kilkenny : Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. C. M'Namara, Loreto Convent, Kilkenny.
6135	Kilkenny : St. Kieran's College, ..	Very Rev. John Deedy, St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny.
6760	Kilkenny : Trade Preparatory School (M.L.),	G. T. Phillips, Esq., City Technical School, Kilkenny.
KILKEE COUNTY.		
6295	Birr : Presentation Brothers' Seminary, ..	Rev. Brother T. A. M'Carthy, Presentation Monastery, Birr.
6302	Portlington : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. B. Lee, Christian Brothers' Schools, Portlington.
6246	Tullamore : Intermediate School, ..	Miss E. J. Costello, 10, Church-street, Tullamore.
CO. LONGFORD.		
6258	Longford : St. Mel's College, .. ..	Very Rev. Canon Fullam, St. Mel's College, Longford.
CO. LOUTH.		
6321	Ardee : De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother D. Blackwell, De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools, Ardee.
6103	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6098	Drogheda : Grammar School, .. ..	Rev. F. B. Aldhouse, M.A., The Grammar School, Drogheda.
6173	Dundalk : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother P. G. Burke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
6353	Dundalk : Convent of Mercy, .. ..	Sister A. Casey, Convent of Mercy, Dundalk.
6086	Dundalk : Educational Institution, ..	Max Esme, Esq., Castle-road, Dundalk.
6066	Dundalk : Ladies' School, .. ..	Miss S. F. Green, M.A., Ladies' School, Dundalk.
6116	Dundalk : St. Mary's College .. ..	Rev. J. Corcoran, S.M., St. Mary's College, Dundalk.
CO. MEATH.		
6103	Kells : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. P. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
6568	Navan : Loreto Abbey (D.E.), .. ..	Sister M. Josephine White, Loreto Abbey, Navan.
6561	Navan : St. Finian's Seminary, .. ..	Rev. J. Flynn, St. Finian's Seminary, Navan.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
6310	Abbeyleix : Brigidine Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Alacoque Donnelly, Brigidine Convent, Abbeyleix.
6029	Abbeyleix : Preston School, .. ..	E. Hampton, Esq., M.A., Preston School, Abbeyleix.
6750	Castletown : De La Salle School, ..	Rev. Brother Stanislaus, De La Salle Retreat, Castletown, Mountbath.
6170	Maryborough : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother R. B. Heffernan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Maryborough.
6160	Montrath : Monastery School (M.L.), ..	Rev. Brother M. P. Carey, The Monastery, Montrath.
6359	Montrath : St. Brigid's Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. J. Murphy, Brigidine Convent, Montrath.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>CO. WESTMEATH.</b>		
6011	Athlone: Ranelagh School (M.I.), ..	Rev. R. Wilson, D.D., The Manor, Athlone.
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School, ..	Rev. Brother S. Gilleather, St. Mary's Monastery, Athlone.
6061	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother T. E. Kenay, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
6336	Mullingar: Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. De Sales Shaw, Loreto Convent, Mullingar.
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>		
6104	Ringscourt: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother J. G. Hogan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ringscourt.
6249	Ringscourt: Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. Kathleen Kennedy, Loreto Convent, Ringscourt.
6085	Gorey: Loreto Abbey (D.E.), ..	Sister C. Murphy, Loreto Abbey, Gorey.
6101	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother J. J. Cregan, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
6040	New Ross: Good Counsel College, ..	Rev. C. T. Cowman, O.S.A., Good Counsel College, New Ross.
6064	New Ross: John Ivory School (M.I.), ..	J. Clarke, Esq., B.A., John Ivory School, New Ross.
6733	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. V. Houlahan, St. Mary's Convent, Newtownbarry.
6567	Ranagrange: St. Louis' Convent, ..	Sister M. A. Agnew, St. Louis' Convent, Ranagrange, Arkhamstown, via Waterford.
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother G. B. Lavelle, Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-st., Wexford.
6096	Wexford: Ladies' School, ..	Miss B. Hurry, B.A., Ladies' School, Wexford.
6080	Wexford: Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Miss H. Deasy, Loreto Convent, Wexford.
6670	Wexford: St. Peter's College, ..	Very Rev. William Cold, St. Peter's College, Wexford.
6230	Wexford: The Tale School, ..	Rev. L. J. Conway, B.A., The Tale School, Wexford.
<b>CO. WICKLOW.</b>		
6022	Bray: Loreto Convent, ..	Mrs. A. M. Dichey, Loreto Convent, Bray.
<b>MUNSTER (75 Schools).</b>		
<b>CO. CLARE.</b>		
6127	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother J. V. Keavign, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
6391	Ennis: St. Flannan's College, ..	Very Rev. Richard O'Connell, St. Flannan's College, Ennis.
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy	Sister M. Imelda Murray, Convent of Mercy, Ennis.
6296	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother S. P. Bonfil, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush.
<b>CO. CORK.</b>		
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Vincent Hearn, Ursuline Convent, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
6076	Buttevant: St. Mary's Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister M. de Paul Ryan, Convent of Mercy, Buttevant.
6280	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother R. B. Treary, Christian Brothers' Schools, Charleville.
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister M. P. Russell, Convent of Mercy, Charleville.
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother P. A. Mulhall, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doneraile.
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother T. J. Stapleton, Christian Brothers' Schools, Fermoy.
6108	Fermoy: Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. MacLean, Loreto Convent, Fermoy.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>CO. CORK—<i>continued.</i></b>		
6191	Ferney : St. Colman's College, .. ..	Very Rev. M. Barret, D.D., St. Colman's College, Ferney
6559	Macroom : Convent of Mercy (D.K.), ..	Sister M. E. Wickham, Convent of Mercy, Macroom.
6131	Midleton : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Midleton.
0736	Midleton College, .. ..	Rev. G. S. Baker, D.D., The College, Midleton.
0110	Mitchelestown : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. E. Seery, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mitchelestown.
6555	Quonstown : Convent of Mercy (D.K.), ..	Sister M. Isolda Daly, Convent of Mercy, Quonstown.
0081	Quonstown : Presentation Brothers' College (M.L.)	Rev. Brother B. M'Carthy, Presentation Brothers' College, Quonstown.
6861	Quonstown : Trade Preparatory School (M.L.)	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.
0111	Rochestown : Franciscan Capuchin College,	Rev. J. C. Sutton, Franciscan Capuchin College, Rochestown.
0742	Salthersham : Intermediate and University School (D.L.)	D. Duggan, Esq., Intermediate and University School, Salthersham.
6328	Youghal : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. R. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Youghal.
<b>CO. DUBLIN OF CORK.</b>		
5017	Christian Brothers' College (M.L.), ..	Rev. Brother W. B. Halligan, Christian Brothers' College, Cork.
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount (M.L.)	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay (M.L.)	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6034	Grammar School, .. ..	Rev. R. Harvey, The Grammar School, Cork.
4631	High School, .. ..	Miss H. A. Martin, The High School, Cork.
6066	Presentation Brothers' College, .. ..	Rev. Brother E. J. Connolly, Presentation Brothers' College, Mardyke, Cork.
0877	Rochelle Seminary (D.K.), .. ..	Miss J. E. Marshall, Rochelle Seminary, Cork.
0867	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle (D.K.)	Sister M. P. Seymour, St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork.
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, ..	Sister M. P. Gordon, Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, Cork.
<b>CO. KERRY.</b>		
6154	Dingle : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother W. B. O'Connell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dingle.
6048	Killarney : Loreto Convent (D.K.), ..	Mrs. M. D. Field, Loreto Convent, Killarney.
6241	Killarney : St. Brendan's Seminary, ..	Very Rev. D. Browne, St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney.
6317	Listowel : St. Michael's College, ..	Very Rev. J. Hearn, St. Michael's College, Listowel.
0179	Trillick : Christian Brothers' Schools (D.L.)	Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Trillick.
0123	Trillick : Intermediate and University School	Rev. J. Burdick, D.D., 1, Day-place, Trillick.
0808	Trillick : Presentation Convent (D.K.), ..	Sister M. Mahon, Presentation Convent, Trillick.
<b>CO. LIMERICK.</b>		
0237	Kilfinane : Civil Service and Classical School	M. F. Burke, Esq., D.A., Main-street, Kilfinane.
<b>CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK.</b>		
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street (M.L.)	Rev. Brother M. A. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street, Limerick.
0323	Crescent College, .. ..	Rev. W. J. Lockington, S.J., Crescent College, Limerick.
6048	High School, Richmond House, ..	Miss M. Mercer, High School, Richmond House, Limerick.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>CO. DUBLIN OF LIMERICK—<i>continued</i>.</b>		
6650	Intermediate School, Rutland-street, ..	Miss M. A. Chase, Intermediate School, Rutland-street, Limerick.
6172	Laurel Hill Convent (D.R.), ..	Sister L. Vergason, Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick.
6216	Madame De Prius' College, ..	Madame M. G. M. de Prius, 5, Upper Mallon-street, Limerick.
6267	Mount St. Alphonsus School, ..	Rev. T. F. Walsh, Mount St. Alphonsus School, Limerick.
6151	St. Munchin's College, ..	Very Rev. A. O'Leary, St. Munchin's College, Limerick.
6037	Villiers' Commercial School for Girls, ..	Miss A. J. Watson, Villiers' Commercial School for Girls, Limerick.
6614	Villiers' Endowed School, ..	J. Johnston, Esq., M.A., Villiers' Endowed School, Limerick.
<b>CO. TIPPERARY.</b>		
6161	Carriek-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother T. X. Gleeson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carriek-on-Suir.
6261	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother L. D. Muller, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cashel.
6206	Cashel: Rockwell College, ..	Rev. J. Byrne, O.S.B., Rockwell College, Cashel.
6264	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's (M.I.),	Rev. Brother T. R. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, Clonmel.
6154	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul (M.I.),	Rev. Brother A. A. Kelleher, Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
6079	Clonmel: Grammar School (M.I.), ..	A. Payne, Esq., J.P., North, Clonmel.
6220	Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. C. Kelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nenagh.
6166	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. P. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent (D.R.), ..	Sister L. Mauley, Presentation Convent, Thurles.
6060	Thurles: Ursuline Convent (D.R.), ..	Sister M. P. Treacy, Ursuline Convent, Thurles.
6183	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother P. C. Grughegan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tipperary.
6090	Tipperary: Grammar School, ..	J. M. Clarke, Esq., Grammar School, Tipperary.
<b>CO. WATERFORD.</b>		
6263	Cappoquin: Mount Mellerey Seminary, ..	Rev. Kevin P. McKenna, Mount Mellerey Seminary, Cappoquin.
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother H. M. Riordan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6640	Dungarvan: St. Augustine's Seminary, ..	Rev. R. Fitzgerald, St. Augustine's Seminary, Dungarvan.
6264	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother D. P. O'Keefe, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tramore.
<b>CO. DUBLIN OF WATERFORD.</b>		
6031	Bishop Foy High School for Boys, ..	W. J. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount St. (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullen, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount St., Waterford.
6165	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark, ..	Rev. Brother P. J. Hickey, Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark, Waterford.
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank (D.R.),	Sister M. C. Mulcahy, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank, Waterford.
6651	Girls' High School ..	W. J. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6074	Newtown School (M.I.), ..	H. B. Jacob, Esq., 16, Percy-terrace, Waterford.
6160	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent,	Sister M. P. Walsh, Ursuline Convent, Waterford.

## LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—CON.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>ULSTER (69 Schools).</b>		
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>		
6700	Ballyclare : Intermediate School, ..	Miss C. Aldin, B.A., Intermediate School, Ballyclare.
6119	Ballymena Academy, .. ..	R. Barclay, Esq., Broclands, Ballymena.
6244	Ballymoney : Intermediate School, ..	Rev. J. Ramsay, LL.B., Intermediate School, Ballymoney.
6276	Ballymoney : Ladies' School, .. ..	Rev. J. Ramsay, LL.B., Intermediate School, Ballymoney.
6551	Carriekfergus : Ladies' Collegiate School,	Miss E. Douglas, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Carriekfergus.
6198	Larne : Grammar School, .. ..	James W. Gillan, Esq., M.A., The Grammar School, Larne.
6257	Larne : Intermediate School, .. ..	Miss I. MacKinty, Intermediate School, Larne.
6823	Lisburn : Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary (D.A.),	Sister M. L. Donaghy, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Lisburn.
6104	Lisburn : Intermediate School, ..	Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Fort Manor, Lisburn.
6114	Lisburn : Ulster Provincial School, ..	F. Hick, Esq., Parkville, Lisburn.
<b>CO. DUBLIN OF BELFAST.</b>		
6940	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, ..	Rev. Brother G. D. Franklin, Christian Brothers' Schools, 20, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6985	Christian Brothers' Schools, Trade Preparatory Course (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. C. Craven, Christian Brothers' Schools, 20, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue (D.A.),	Miss E. McNeill, F.A., Brookvale Collegiate School, Belfast.
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect,	Miss I. R. McKinney, D.A., Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect, Belfast.
6196	Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra Gardens,	Miss M. J. Hanna, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Portwilliam Park, Belfast.
6318	Ladies' Collegiate School, Rosetta Park, ..	Miss M. E. Dick, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
6192	Mercantile College, .. ..	J. Pyper, Esq., M.A., Mercantile College, Belfast.
6218	Methodist College, .. ..	H. S. McIntosh, Esq., M.A., Methodist College, Belfast.
6084	Municipal Technical Inst., Trade Preparatory Course (M.L.),	P. O. Forth, Esq., A.R.S.C.I., Municipal Technical Institute, College-square North, Belfast.
6186	Princess Gardens School, .. ..	Miss A. Hunter, Princess Gardens School, Belfast.
6032	Royal Academical Institution, .. ..	E. J. Dowdall, Esq., Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.
6049	Royal Academy, .. ..	T. R. Collier, Esq., Royal Academy, Cliftonville, Belfast.
6035	St. Malachy's College, .. ..	Rev. P. Boyle, St. Malachy's College, Belfast.
6104	St. Mary's Dominican Convent, .. ..	Mrs. M. T. Johnstone, Dominican Convent, Belfast.
6671	Victoria College, .. ..	Mrs. Byers, LL.D., Victoria College, Belfast.
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>		
6500	Armagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. C. Lynam, Christian Brothers' Schools, Armagh.
6045	Armagh : Royal School, .. ..	H. Hirsch, Esq., M.A., Royal School, Armagh.
6052	Lurgan College, .. ..	J. Cowan, Esq., M.A., The College, Lurgan.
<b>CO. CAVAN.</b>		
6181	Cavan : Royal School, .. ..	J. H. Hampton, Esq., Royal School, Cavan.
6124	Cavan : St. Patrick's College, .. ..	Rev. J. Judge, St. Patrick's College, Cavan.

## LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—CON.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>		
6278	Letterkenny: Loreto Convent. (D.R.) ..	Mrs. T. M. Maguire, Loreto Convent, Letterkenny.
6282	Lifford: Prior Schools, .. ..	A. J. Glester, Esq., M.A., Prior Schools, Lifford.
6287	Raphee: Royal School, .. ..	T. Hamilton, Esq., J.P., Diamond, Raphee.
<b>CO. DOW.</b>		
6204	Banbridge: Academical Institution, ..	Brian Moore, Esq., M.A., Academical Institution, Banbridge.
6263	Banbridge: Excelsior Academy, ..	M. V. F. Dawson, Esq., B.A., M.A., Excelsior Academy, Banbridge.
6310	Bangor: Glenola School, .. ..	Miss M. A. Harte, Glenola, Bangor, co. Down.
6226	Bangor: Ladies' Collegiate School, ..	Miss A. McDonnell, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Bangor, Co. Down.
6222	Bangor: Ladies' School, Donirick, ..	Miss A. S. Patton, Donirick, Bangor, co. Down.
6275	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School, ..	Rev. S. H. Mellone, M.A., D.D., Holywood, Co. Down.
6371	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. A. Donaghy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Newry.
6293	Newry: Intermediate School, .. ..	R. E. Martin, Esq., M.A., B.D., Newry.
6292	Newry: St. Colman's College, .. ..	Vary Rev. H. O'Reilly, B.A., St. Colman's College, Newry.
<b>CO. FERMANAGH.</b>		
6140	Eniskillen: Portora Royal School, ..	W. N. Tolley, Esq., Portora Royal School, Eniskillen.
6278	Eniskillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School.	Rev. Brother D. A. Noonan, St. Michael's Intermediate School, Eniskillen.
<b>CO. LONDONDERRY.</b>		
6136	Coleraine: Academical Institution, ..	A. G. Crawford, Esq., Academical Institution, Coleraine.
6128	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies' School, ..	Miss M. E. Tannardill, B.A., Gordonville Ladies' School, Coleraine.
6268	Lisnaveidy: Rothbank School, .. ..	Miss E. Bryan, Rothbank School, Lisnaveidy.
6220	Macraquin: Intermediate School, Coleraine.	Miss M. S. Jarwood, Macraquin, Coleraine.
6283	Magherafelt: Rainey Endowed School, ..	J. A. Culvin, Esq., M.D., Loughview House, Magherafelt.
<b>CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.</b>		
6238	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
6240	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, .. ..	Sister M. T. Rice, Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Londonderry.
6294	Foyls College, .. ..	J. C. Dick, Esq., M.A., Foyls College, Londonderry.
6143	St. Columba's College, .. ..	Vary Rev. B. O'Kane, D.D., St. Columba's College, Londonderry.
6189	Strand House School, .. ..	Miss M. E. Deane, Strand House School, Londonderry.
6266	Victoria High School, .. ..	Miss S. Mackillip, Victoria High School, Londonderry.
<b>CO. MONAGHAN.</b>		
6223	Carriekmacross: St. Louis' Convent (D.R.),	Sister M. S. McCarthy, St. Louis' Convent, Carriekmacross.
6213	Carriekmacross: Viscount Weymouth's Grammar School.	Rev. B. Moffet, The Globe, Carriekmacross.
6100	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother W. B. Power, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
6226	Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent (D.R.), ..	Sister M. E. Nugent, St. Louis' Convent, Monaghan.
6078	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary, ..	Rev. T. O'Doherty, St. Macarten's Seminary, Monaghan.



## LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—con.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>Co. TYRONE.</b>		
6322	Cookstown Academy, .. ..	H. A. Mann, Esq., J.P., Loy Hill, Cookstown
6128	Cookstown : Ladies' School, .. ..	Miss M. G. Houston, Ladies' School, Cookstown.
6004	Dungannon : Ladies' School, .. ..	Miss M. MacDermott, Ladies' School, Dungannon.
6231	Dungannon : Royal School, .. ..	R. F. Dill, Esq., M.A., Royal School, Dungannon.
6090	Dungannon : St. Patrick's Academy, ..	R. Burke, Esq., St. Patrick's Academy, Dungannon.
6070	Omagh Academy, .. ..	H. A. Perdue, Esq., M.A., The Academy, Omagh.
6180	Omagh : Christian Brothers' School, ..	Rev. Brother M. M. Hill, Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.
6085	Omagh : High School, .. ..	Miss S. Adams, The High School, Omagh
6211	Omagh : Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. J. Shannon, Loreto Convent, Omagh
<b>CONNAUGHT (14 Schools).</b>		
<b>Co. GALWAY.</b>		
6039	Ballinasloe : St. Joseph's College, ..	Very Rev. J. Dignan, D.D., St. Joseph's College, Ballinasloe.
6067	Galway : Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill (D.E.)	Sister Mary Michael Morris, Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill, Galway.
6242	Galway : Grammar School, .. ..	A. Neart, Esq., M.A., The Grammar School, Galway.
6070	Galway : St. Joseph's Seminary (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother Columba Thompson, St. Joseph's Seminary, Galway.
6153	Mount Bellew : St. Francis' Seminary, ..	Rev. Brother J. Daly, O.S.F., The Monastery, Mount Bellew.
6220	Tuam : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother D. B. Hoctor, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tuam.
6227	Tuam : St. Jarlath's College, .. ..	Rev. D. J. Ryder, D.D., St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.
<b>Co. MAYO.</b>		
6202	Kiltimagh : St. Louis' Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. A. Higgins, St. Louis' Convent, Kiltimagh.
6278	Westport : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. R. Kilkenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport
<b>Co. ROSCOMMON.</b>		
6245	Ballaghaderreen : Diocesan College (M.I.),	Very Rev. J. Daly, D.D., Diocesan College, Ballaghaderreen.
6290	Roscommon : Ranelagh School, ..	Miss C. M. Crawford, Ranelagh School, Roscommon.
<b>Co. SLIGO.</b>		
6193	Sligo : Intermediate School, .. ..	Miss M. E. Stuart, Intermediate School, Sligo.
6141	Sligo : Summerhill College (M.I.), ..	Very Rev. M. J. Kisley, D.D., Summerhill College, Sligo.
6197	Sligo : Ursuline Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister L. Lyette, Ursuline Convent, Sligo.

LIST of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved  
LOCAL SCHOOLS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Session 1st August, 1903—31st July, 1904.

LEINSTER.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Time and Address of Secretary.	Subjects Taught.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
616	On. Glaston.				
617	Supplementary Technical School.	H. J. Griffin, Esq., Marlborough, Dublin.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Carving, Basketwork.
618	Carbury Technical School.	Do.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Commercial Correspondence, English and Arithmetic, Book-binding, Carving, Basketwork.
619	Yellow Technical School.	Do.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Carving, Basketwork.
620	On. Droichead.				
621	St. P. Bridge, Technical School.	G. P. O'Leary, Esq., Esq., Town Hall, St. P. Bridge, Co. Dublin.	Subjects E and V.	Group L.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Woodcarving, Book-binding, Commercial Correspondence, Book-binding, Typewriting, Carving, Basketwork, Sewing, Millinery.
622	Blackrock Municipal Technical School.	T. Alexander, Esq., Esq., 10, Mount Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Subjects III, IV, V, VI, VII, and XIV.	Group L.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book-binding, Commercial Correspondence, English and Arithmetic, Commercial Arithmetic, Typewriting, Carving, Basketwork, Sewing, Millinery.



LIST of SENIORS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved  
LOCAL SCHOOLS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, connected with

**LITERATURE—continued**[illegible]

607	Mass. Carpet and Rug Industry.	M. Adams, Esq. Carbury's Matt. Man.	—	—	Carpet Weaving, Rug Making.
608	Mass. Technical School, . . .	A. L. Farrell, . . .	Subject III.	Group I.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Wood Carving, Furniture Work-Instrumental Arithmetic, Book-binding.
Co. KILKENNY.					
609	Killybeggs Technical School.	G. D. Phillips, Esq. City Technical School, Killybeggs.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
610	Castlecomer Technical School.	Dalla, . . .	—	—	Machine Construction and Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Cotton.
611	Killybeggs City Technical School.	Dalla, . . .	Subjects II. III. II., I., & Sp.	Groups I. and II.	Practical Engineering, Tailor-Cutting, Carpentry and Joinery, Wood Carving, Book-binding, Clayboard, Cooking, Laundry Work, Shoemaking.
County Cork.					
612	Fitz Technical School.	E. J. Delaney, Esq. Court-house, Tallagore.	Subjects I and III.	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Cookery, Laundry Work, Shoemaking.
613	Waterford Low Class, . . .	Mrs. Sherlock, Waterford Lodge, Tallagore.	—	—	Laundry, Shoemaking.
614	Tallagore Technical School.	E. J. Delaney, Esq. Court-house, Tallagore.	Subjects I and III.	Group I.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Cooking, Laundry Work, Shoemaking.
Co. DUBLIN.					
615	General Convict at Mary.	Rev. E. Connolly, Parochial House, Drogheda.	—	—	Drawing, Pattern Making, Cookery.
616	Longford Military Institute, .	Major M. O. McGee, General at Mary, Longford.	—	—	Machine Making, Skin Making and Underclothing, Crochet Making, Dress Making Work.
Co. DUBLIN.					
617	Clayton Road Co-operative House Improvement Society, Drogheda.	Miss O'Neill, Clayton Road, Drogheda.	—	—	Knitting, Glass Casket Making, Cookery.
618	Drogheda Convict at Mary.	Major M. O. McGee, General at Mary, Drogheda.	—	—	Machine Making, Cookery.
619	Drogheda Municipal Technical School.	A. J. Harte, Esq. D. Exchange Buildings, Drogheda.	Subjects I, II, & III. I., II., & III.	Groups I and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Woodwork, Shoemaking, Commercial Arithmetic, Bookbinding, Engineering, Cookery, Laundry Work, Shoemaking.
620	Drogheda Emma Convict, . . .	Major M. J. Dwyer, Emma Convict, Drogheda.	—	Group I.	—

## T. EDWARDS—continued

[illegible]

Co. Waterbury:					
4245	Artillery: Government of Mass., St. Francis.	R. V. G. Mearns, Esq., Artillery.	—	—	Lightly Laid Molding, Cabinet Saw Making, Carvery, Laundry Work, Commercial French, Bookbinding.
4246	Artillery: St. Mary's School.	Idem.	—	Group I.	
4247	Artillery: Technical School.	Idem.	—	—	Cabinet Making, Carpentry and Joinery, Moulded Instrument (Woodwork), Wood Carving, Clay Modelling.
4248	Artillery: Government of Mass.	Major M. Johnson, Government of Mass., St. Francis.	—	—	Carpentering, Laid Molding, Spooling, Machine Sewing, Carvery.
4249	Artillery: Government of Mass.	Major M. Johnson, Government of Mass., St. Francis.	—	—	Cabinet Saw Making, Carvery, Laundry Work, Bookbinding, Needle Work.
4250	Artillery: Technical School of Domestic Training.	Idem.	—	—	Embroidure, Bookbinding, Management, Carvery, Needlework, Home Sewing, Laundry Work, Dressing, Best Sewing, Machine, Sewing, Sewing.
4251	Artillery: Technical School.	A. Briggs, Esq., Gunsmiths House, Artillery.	—	—	Building Construction.
Co. Westbrook:					
4252	Artillery: Technical School.	N. J. Fyfe, Esq., Gunsmiths, Westbrook.	—	—	Carvery, Laundry Work, Home Sewing.
4253	Artillery: Technical School.	P. J. Hall, Esq., Machine Shop, Westbrook.	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Moulded Instrument (Woodwork), Commercial Arithmetic and Commercial Algebra, Carvery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
4254	Artillery: Technical School.	N. J. Fyfe, Esq., Gunsmiths, Westbrook.	—	—	Carvery, Laundry Work.
4255	Artillery: Government of Mass.	Major M. Johnson, Government of Mass., St. Francis.	—	—	Cabinet Making.
4256	Artillery: Building Club.	Major M. Johnson, The Quay, New York.	—	—	Machine Making.
4257	Artillery: Technical School.	R. J. Hall, Esq., Tailor Shop, New York.	—	Groups I and II.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Moulded Instrument (Woodwork), Bookbinding, Commercial Arithmetic and Commercial Algebra, Carvery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
4258	Artillery: Municipal Technical School.	R. J. Hall, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Westbrook.	Subjects II, VII, IX, and X.	Groups I and II.	Moulded Instrument (Woodwork), Mechanical Drawing, Bookbinding, Commercial Arithmetic, Carvery, Laundry Work, Home Sewing, Needlework.
Co. York:					
4259	Artillery: Technical School.	R. J. Hall, Esq., Technical School, York.	Subjects II, III, V, and IX.	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Moulded Instrument (Woodwork), Carvery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Bookbinding.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Boys.	Girls.	
527	Co. Wicklow—continued. Bally : Technical School.	T. J. Egan, Esq., Technical School, Ballymore-house, Bally.	—	Group L.	Cabinet Making, Carpentry and Joinery, Wood Carving, Paper Basketry, Sewing, Needlework, Commercial Arithmetic and Commercial Law, Chemical Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
528	Wicklow : Technical School.	P. Wicks, Esq., Technical School, Wicklow.	Subject III.	—	—
			Subjects III. and IV.	Groups I and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woolwork, Cotton), Laundry Work, Sewing Work, Dressmaking.

MUNSTER.

	Co. Clare :				
529	Ennis : St. Mary's School, Convent of Mary.	Mrs. Ennis, Market-street, Ennis.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewingwork.
530	Kilbally : Convent of St. Mary's School.	T. Daly, Esq., Kilbally, Co. Clare.	Subjects V., XXIV., and XXV.	—	—
531	Kilbally : Convent of Mary.	S. Connelley, Esq., M.C., Kilbally.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewingwork.



Co. Donegal.						
477	Fallham Technical School.	J. H. Buckley, Esq., Greenham, Co. K.	—	—	—	Art.
478	Fallham Technical School.	Do. " " "	—	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
479	Fallham Technical School.	Do. " " "	—	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
480	Fallon Presentation Convent.	Mrs. M. E. Murphy, Presentation Convent, Faldrum.	—	—	—	Loose Making, Crochet Making, Quilting.
481	Fallon Technical School.	J. H. Buckley, Esq., Greenham, Co. K.	Subject III.	Groups I. and II.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book-binding.
482	Fanny, Convent of Mary.	Sister M. P. Desmond, Convent of Mary, Fanny.	—	—	—	Loose work, Loose Making, Crochet Making, Quilting.
483	Fanny Technical School.	J. H. Buckley, Esq., Greenham, Co. K.	Subject III.	—	—	Quilting and Sewing, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
484	Chesham Technical School.	Do. " " "	—	—	—	Building Construction.
485	Chesham Technical School.	Do. " " "	Subject III.	Groups I. and II.	—	Mathematical Drawing, Manual Instruction (Paper- work), Book-binding.
486	Chesham Technical School.	Do. " " "	—	—	—	Building Construction, Mathematical Drawing, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
487	Chesham Technical School.	Sister V. O'Brien, St. Mary's, Bally- more.	—	Group I.	—	—
488	Chesham Technical School.	J. H. Buckley, Esq., Greenham, Co. K.	Subject III.	—	—	Quilting and Sewing, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
489	Chesham Technical School.	Do. " " "	Subject III.	Groups I. and II.	—	Household Chemistry, Mathematical Drawing, Quilting and Sewing, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book-binding, Bookbinding, Typo- writing.

LIST OF SENIOR, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT or under approved  
LOCAL BUREAUS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

NUMBER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Secondary Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science	Art.	
607	Co. Class—continued.				
607	Technique: Technical School.	J. M. Buckley, Eng., Conshohocken, Pa.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
608	Eastern: Technical School.	Idaho.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
609	Western: Central of Mary.	Edgar M. E. Foss, Central of Mary, Kansas.	—	Groups I, II, III and IV.	—
610	Western: Technical School.	J. M. Buckley, Eng., Conshohocken, Pa.	Science III.	Groups I and II.	Mechanical Drawing, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book-binding, Shorthand, Typewriting.
611	Western: Central of Mary.	Edgar M. Foss, Paoli, Central of Mary, Missouri.	—	—	General Building, Carpentry, and Home Sewing, Book-binding, Cookery.
612	Western: Technical School.	J. M. Buckley, Eng., Conshohocken, Pa.	—	Groups I and II.	Building Construction, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Woodworking, Book-binding, Shorthand, Typewriting.
613	Western: Technical School.	Idaho.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book-binding, Shorthand, Typewriting.
614	Western: Technical School.	Idaho.	—	Groups I and II.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Book-binding, Shorthand, Typewriting.
615	Western: Technical School.	Idaho.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).

809	Kiddermore Technical School,	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Greenhouse, Conn.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
810	Townsend Technical School,	Idaho . . . . .	—	—	Carpentry and Joinery; Machine Construction and Drawing; Manual Instruction (Woodwork); Rural Architecture.
811	Greenwich Commercial Mary,	Robert M. Insolia Daily, Greenest of Mary, Greenhouse	—	—	Carpenter's Case Making, Cabinet Making, Joinery.
812	Greenwich Technical School,	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Greenhouse, Conn.	Subjects I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Machine Engineering, Lock- making, Shorthand Typewriting.)
813	Rose-kelly Technical School,	Idaho . . . . .	Subject II.	—	—
814	Kiddermore Technical School,	Idaho . . . . .	Subject III.	Groups I and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Mechanical Drawing.
815	Tongahs Presentation Com- mercial	Mrs. H. J. Fayer, Presentation Commercial, Tongahs.	—	Groups I and II.	Shoemaker's Last Making, Cabinet Making, Joinery.
816	Tongahs Technical School,	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Greenhouse, Conn.	Subject III.	Groups I and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
<b>ON SCHOOLS OF COLORED PEOPLE:</b>					
817	Georgetown Municipal Technical School.	F. E. Robinson, Esq., General plan, Conn.	Subjects I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII.	Groups I, II, III, and IV.	Elementary Chemistry for Painters, Book and Stone Binding, Shorthand, Counting, Carpentry and Joinery, Sewing, Pattern and Carpentry Work, Printing Work, Shorthand Typewriting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Latin, and Low Making, Cabinet Case Making, Joinery, Dressmaking, Millinery, Needlework, Embroidery.
818	H. Ketch of the Isle St. Aurora School,	Henry M. P. Gorman, St. Marks of the Isle, Conn.	—	Groups I, II, and III.	—
819	St. Thomas's General National School.	Robert A. Lynch, St. Thomas's General, St. Mary's Road, Conn.	Subjects V, and XIII.	Groups I, II, III, and IV.	—

LIST of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved  
LOCAL SCHOOLS of Technical Instruction—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Technical Classes		Other Classes.
			Path A.	Art.	
870	Co. Kerry : Ballyvaughan Technical School.	P. M. Quillan, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Kerry.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
871	County Kerry : Liscannore School.	Rev. M. McCaffrey, R.P., Liscannore.	—	—	Lippinck Lane Milling, Machine Knitting, Shaw Milling, Crochery.
872	County Kerry : Ballyvaughan Technical School.	P. M. Quillan, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Kerry.	—	Group I.	—
873	Kerry : Central of Four Class.	Mr. J. McCarthy, Governor of Four Classes, Keshmone.	—	Group I and II.	—
874	Kerry : Technical School.	P. M. Quillan, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Kerry.	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
875	Kerry : Technical School.	Do., " " "	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
876	Kerry : Technical School.	Do., " " "	—	Group I.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
877	Kerry : Central Technical School.	R. O. Armstrong, Esq., Central Technical School, Tralee.	Subjects L, H, Art, V, and C.	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Wood Turning, Tracing, Book-binding, Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Bookbinding, Carpentry, Cooking, Laundry Work, Sewing, Domestic Science, &c.
878	Tralee : County Art Class.	P. M. Quillan, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Kerry.	—	Group I.	—
879	Tralee : Presentation Class.	Rev. Martin, Bishop, Presentation, Tralee.	—	Group I and II.	—

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LIST of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT or under approved  
LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Resident Address of Secretary.	Semiary Classes.		Other Classes.
			Boys.	and	
CO. TIPPERARY—continued.					
607	Boys' : Central of the Sacred Heart.	O. J. Ryan, Esq., Roscrea.	—	—	Open Crochet Making.
608	Boys' : Technical School.	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Ourlough, Roscrea.	Boys' : I. and II.	—	Musical Instruction (Wood-work).
609	Boys' : Provisional Central.	John L. Harty, Provisional Curran, Thurles.	—	Boys' : I. and II.	Linen and Lace Making, Crochet Making.
610	Boys' : Technical School.	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Ourlough, Roscrea.	—	—	Elementary Science, Musical Instruction (Wood-work).
611	Tipperary : Central of Mary.	P. J. Flynn, Esq., Midleton, Tipperary.	—	—	Book-binding, Bookband, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Domestic Science.
612	Tipperary : Technical School.	John . . . .	—	—	Building Construction, Musical Instruction (Wood-work), Experimental Science as applied to Agriculture.
CO. WATKINS:					
613	Boys' : Technical School.	J. E. Doyle, Esq., County Office, Watkinstown.	—	Boys' : I. and II.	Building Construction, Musical Instruction (Wood-work), Wood Carving.

4806	Lancaster Technical School.	State.	—	Groups I, II, III, and IV.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Wood Carving.	—
4808	Trenton Technical School.	State.	—	Groups I and II.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).	—
On Receipt of WASHINGTON:						
4810	Charlotte Teachers' Schools, Charlotte.	Rev. Brother J. J. Muller, Charlotte Teachers' Schools, Walnut Hill, Richmond.	Subjects III, Vp., VI, IX, X, Xp.	—	Carpentry and Joinery.	—
4811	De La Salle Training College.	Rev. Brother T. R. Kahn, S.J., De La Salle Training College, Richmond.	Subjects V, X, and XVIII.	Group I.	—	—
4812	Frederic Technical School.	J. J. Parry, Rev. Thomas Hall, Wakefield.	—	—	Carpentry, Lumbering Work, Blackwork, Drawing (Shop).	—
4813	Manchester School of Art.	State.	—	Groups I, II, III, and IV.	—	—

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approval.  
LOCAL SCHOOLS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—continued

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ON ARMSHAW:					
527	Armslaw: Municipal Technical School.	J. J. Latham, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Armslaw.	Subjects: I. III.	Group I.	Domestic Work, Manual Instruction, Office Work, Book-binding, Commercial Arithmetic and English, Book-binding, Typewriting, Laundry, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking.
528	Armslaw: National History and Philosophical Society's Art Room.	T. B. Reid, Esq., J.M., Armslaw.	—	Group I. II. and III.	—
529	Larney: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	John M. Joseph, Esq., Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Larney.	—	Group I. and II.	Book-binding, Needlework, Cook Book, Washing, Laundry, Laundry Work, Dress-making, Needlework.
530	Larney: Municipal Technical School.	W. A. Lark, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Larney.	Subjects: I. II. T. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.	Group I. and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Irons, Washing, Book-binding, Needlework, Typewriting, Laundry, Laundry Work, Dress-making.
531	Portlough: Municipal Technical School.	G. H. Widdell, Esq., M.B., Municipal Technical School, Portlough.	Subjects: II. III. T. V. and VI. Supplementary Subjects (Chemistry).	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Wood work), Book-binding, Drawing, Pattern Making, Sewing, Typewriting, Correspondence, Needlework, Typewriting, Laundry, Needlework.
ON CLAYTON:					
532	Ballyvaughan: Convent of Poor Clares.	John M. Clare, Esq., Convent of Poor Clares, Ballyvaughan.	—	—	Cookery, Dress-making, Laundry, Laundry Work.
533	Ballyvaughan: Convent of Mercy.	John M. Coleman, Esq., Convent of Mercy, Ballyvaughan.	—	—	Cookery, Dress-making, Laundry, Laundry Work.
534	Corkhill: Convent of Mercy.	John M. Coleman, Esq., Convent of Mercy, Corkhill.	—	—	Cookery, Dress-making, Laundry, Laundry Work.
535	Corkhill: Law Class.	Rev. T. O'Connell, P.P., Corkhill, Corkhill.	—	—	Cookery, Dress-making, Laundry.
536	Corkhill: Law Class.	P. O'Connell, Esq., Corkhill.	—	—	Fire and Relief Order, Making up, Laundry.
ON DUBLIN:					
537	Dublin: Springing Class.	R. H. O'Connell, Esq., Corkhill, Corkhill.	—	—	Springing up

LIST of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved  
LOCAL SOCIETIES of Technical Instruction—continued

ULSTER—continued

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Technical Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	CO. DOWN—continued.				
4338	Banbridge. Central of St. Louis.	R. M. O'Donnell, Esq., Commercial, Belfast.	—	—	Crochet Making.
4339	Clapham Technical Classes.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Springing.
4340	Greenock. Springing Class.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Springing.
4341	Polkington. Lace Class.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Crochet Lace Making.
4342	Overkirkby. Lace Class.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Crochet Making.
4343	Lisburn. Crochet Class.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Crochet Making.
4344	Lisburn. St. Columba's School.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Crochet Making.
4345	Walls. Springing Class.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Springing.
4346	Portlough. Crochet Class.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Crochet Making.
4347	Stranmillis. Springing Class.	Doib, " " "	—	—	Springing.

Ch. Boys:						
630	Bushkips: Technical School.	John Henry, Esq., L.A.S., Technical School, Bushkips.	Subjects: V, VI, VII, X, XII.	Group I.	General Instruction (Woodwork), Shoemaking, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.	
631	Bushkips: Technical School.	J. Pryor, Esq., Technical School, Bushkips.	Subjects: III, V, and XIII.	Groups I, II, and III.	Painting and Decorating Work, Book-binding, Commercial English, Shoemaking, French, Cookery, Dressmaking, Shoemaking.	
632	Bushkips: Technical School.	Mr. J. H. McKinnon, M.A., Esq., Bushkips, Ch. Boys.	Subjects: II, V, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX.	Groups I and II.	General Instruction (Woodwork), Shoemaking, Cookery, Dressmaking, Laundry Work.	
633	Bushkips: Municipal Technical School.	E. Gordon, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Bushkips.	Subjects: I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV.	Groups I, II, and III.	Text. Work and History, Carpentry and Joinery, General Instruction (Woodwork), Book-binding, Office English, Shoemaking, Dressmaking, Cookery, Laundry, French, Dressmaking, Book-binding, Work and Text.	
634	Bushkips: Municipal Technical School.	F. A. Galt, Esq., Council Office, Bushkips.	Subjects: I, II, III, and VII.	Group I.	General Instruction (Woodwork), Shoemaking, Cookery, Laundry, Office English, Book-binding, Shoemaking, French, Cookery, Dressmaking, Shoemaking.	
635	Bushkips: Municipal Technical School.	J. Edgar, Council Esq., Council Office, Bushkips.	—	Group I.	Dressmaking, Book-binding, Office English, Shoemaking, Shoemaking, Shoemaking, Shoemaking, Shoemaking.	
Ch. PUPILS:						
636	Army: Croquet Club.	W. H. West, Esq., Croquet Club, Bushkips.	—	—	Croquet Making.	
637	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Knitting.	
638	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Knitted Croquet Making, Croquet Making.	
639	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Knitting.	
640	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
641	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
642	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
643	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
644	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
645	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
646	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
647	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
648	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
649	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
650	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
651	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
652	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
653	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
654	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
655	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
656	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
657	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
658	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
659	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
660	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
661	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
662	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
663	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
664	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
665	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
666	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
667	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
668	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
669	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
670	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
671	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
672	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
673	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
674	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	
675	Bushkips: Technical School.	—	—	—	Croquet Making.	



439	Epilope, Cemetery National School.	Rev. J. Sample, M.A., Epilope, Leicestershire.	Subj. James XXIV. and XXV.		
On Passages of Leicestershire					
440	Leicestershire, Municipal Technical School.	J. A. Williams, Esq., Springs Dock, Leicestershire.	Subjects I. II. III. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.	Groups I. II. and IX.	Textile Cutting, Book-binding, Commercial Lettering and English, Shortland, Dressmaking, Millinery, Needlework.
On Textiles					
441	Aspley, Technical School.	L. Fowler Esq., Mount Royal, Nottingham.	—	—	Cookery.
442	Bellamy, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
443	Carletonville, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
444	Catcliffe, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
445	Clayton, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
446	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
447	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
448	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
449	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
450	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
451	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
452	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
453	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
454	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
455	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
456	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
457	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
458	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
459	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
460	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
461	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
462	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
463	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
464	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
465	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
466	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
467	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
468	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
469	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
470	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
471	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
472	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
473	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
474	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
475	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
476	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
477	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
478	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
479	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
480	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
481	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
482	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
483	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
484	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
485	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
486	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
487	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
488	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
489	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
490	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
491	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
492	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
493	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
494	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
495	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
496	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
497	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
498	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
499	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.
500	Coltland, Technical School.	Doyle.	—	—	Cookery.

Law of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Systems of Technical Instruction.—continued.

## CONCLUSIONS

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
4401	Co. GARFIELD				
4401	Edgewater Technical School.	W. J. Fogarty, Eng. Coarthouse, Edgewater.	—	—	Book-binding and Other Bookbinding, Commercial Arithmetic and Geography, Needlework, Cookery, Sewing, Dressmaking, Household Work, Typing and Book Binding.
4402	City of Edgewater Technical Institute.	C. J. Fogarty, Eng., 12 Davidson Street, Edgewater.	Science I, II, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIII, I, X, Y.	Science I, II, III, and IV.	Geometry and Algebra, Manual Instruction and Woodwork, Book-binding, Commercial Arithmetic, English Composition, Correspondence, Needlework, Typing, Sewing, Cookery, Dressmaking, Needlework, Bookbinding.
4403	Street Beller Cricket Club.	W. J. Fogarty, Eng. Coarthouse, Edgewater.	—	—	Cricket Making.
4404	Co. LANCY				
4405	Edgewater St. Robert's Convent School, Industrial Society.	Sister M. Clara Walsh, Convent of Mercy, Edgewater.	—	—	Cricket Making, Cookery.
4406	Carroll-in-Edgewater Marine School.	Sister M. Benedicta, Marine Convent, Carroll-in-Edgewater.	—	—	Marine Making, Cookery.
4407	Carroll-in-Edgewater Technical School.	D. B. Deane, Eng. County Hall, Carroll-in-Edgewater.	—	—	Marine Instruction (Woodwork).
4408	Donaghadee Technical School.	Dirk, — — —	—	—	Marine Instruction (Woodwork).
4409	Edinburgh Technical School.	Dirk, — — —	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Housework.
4410	Marathon Technical School.	Sister Margaret M. Carlin, Lore School, Marathon.	—	—	Cricket Making.

On Main						
4977	Bellage, No. 2 Male National School.	Rev. J. Thompson, Adm., Bellage.	Subjects: V, and III.	—	—	—
4978	Ballyvaughan: Convent of Mercy.	Rev. A. E. Peadar, Ballyvaughan.	—	—	—	Croquet Lace Making
4979	Clontarf: St. Anne's Convent of Mercy.	J. E. O'Brien, Sup., National Park, Clontarf.	—	—	—	Irish Croquet Making, Croquet.
4980	Clontarf: Convent of Mercy.	T. Swift, Sup., Clontarf.	—	—	—	Carpenter's: Lace Making, Croquet, Laundry Work.
4981	Clontarf: St. Anne's Convent.	Mrs. M. F. Lynch, St. Anne's Convent, Clontarf.	—	—	—	Carpenter's: Lace Making, Drawing, Croquet.
4982	Clontarf: North Hill Lane School.	A. J. O'Brien, Sup., Convent of Mercy.	—	—	—	Croquet Lace Making
4983	Clontarf: Convent of Mercy.	Major M. Augustine, Convent of Mercy, Clontarf.	—	—	—	Irish Croquet Making, Croquet.
4984	Clontarf: Convent of Mercy.	Mrs. M. O'Brien, Sup., Convent of Mercy, Clontarf.	—	—	—	Croquet Making, Machine Knitting, Croquet.
On Roscommon						
4985	Boyle, Convent of Mercy.	Rev. M. Peadar Convent, Convent of Mercy, Boyle.	—	—	—	Croquet, Dressmaking
4986	Boyle: Croquet Club.	G. T. O'Brien, Sup., Croquet Club, Boyle.	—	—	—	Croquet Making
4987	Boyle: Croquet Club.	—	—	—	—	Croquet Making
4988	Boyle: Convent of Mercy.	Mrs. M. F. O'Brien, Convent of Mercy, Boyle.	—	—	—	Croquet Making, Lace Making, Croquet.
On Sligo						
4989	Malpas: Technical Class.	T. McNamee, Sup., Sligo, Malpas.	—	—	—	Knitting, Carpenter's: Lace Making
4990	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	G. H. Smith, Sup., Municipal Technical School, Sligo.	Subjects: I, III, V.	Subjects: I and II.	—	Carpentry and Joinery, Machine Knitting, Sewing, Wood-working, Book-binding, Leather-working, Basket-making, Croquet, Laundry Work, Housework.

## LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS,

NOT BEING NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IN WHICH INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING AND  
MANUAL WORK IS RECOGNISED FOR GRANT BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>LEINSTER.</b>		
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>		
6170	Carlow : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. D. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
0260	Carlow : Convent of Mercy, ..	Sister M. Ignatius Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>		
6284	Artane : Industrial School (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother J. P. O'Brien, Industrial School, Artane.
6001	Blackrock : Meath Industrial School (M.I.),	H. W. Hutchinson, Esq., Meath Industrial School, Blackrock.
6267	Castleknock : Morgan's Endowed School,	R. Jeffers, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castleknock.
6150	Kingstown : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother J. J. Downey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown.
6237	Monkstown : Carrigis Park Industrial School (M.I.).	Rev. Brother P. D. O'Holohan, Carrigis Park Industrial School, Monkstown, co. Dublin.
<b>Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.</b>		
3366	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Fraunce-street,	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
3545	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	Rev. Brother J. J. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6340	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6162	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street,	Rev. Brother J. J. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
3219	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	Rev. Brother P. A. O'Garty, Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino, County Dublin.
6130	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Brunswick-street,	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, 6, Charleville-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6156	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6235	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6339	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's-place (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6117	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
6344	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
6001	Dublin : Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division).	Mrs. M. Foster, St. Matthias' Parochial Hall, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
6250	Dublin : Merchant Taylors' School, ..	C. Leaper, Esq., 27, Hatch-street, Dublin.
6156	Dublin : O'Brien Institution, ..	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, O'Brien Institution, Fairview, Dublin.
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>		
6217	Athy : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. G. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Athy.
6346	Athy : St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy,	Mrs. M. P. Slevin, Convent of Mercy, Athy.
6551	Kilcock : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. C. Pigott, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilcock.



LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>CO. KILDARE—continued.</b>		
6325	Monasterevan : Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother P. M. Keegan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monasterevan.
6321	Nass : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. U. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nass.
<b>CO. KILKENNY.</b>		
6304	Callan : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. J. Corley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Callan.
6059	Kilkenny : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother M. A. Crean, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilkenny.
6290	Thomastown : St. Michael's Convent. ..	Sister M. M. Condren, Convent of Mercy, Thomastown.
<b>CO. LOUTH.</b>		
6108	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday-gate.	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6220	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools, Westgate.	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6173	Dundalk : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. A. Yorks, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
<b>CO. MEATH.</b>		
6100	Kells : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. P. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY.</b>		
6176	Maryborough : Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother E. B. Heffernan, Church-street, Maryborough.
6362	Portlington : Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother J. B. Lee, Christian Brothers' Schools, Portlington.
<b>CO. WESTMEATH.</b>		
6061	Mullingar : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother T. E. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>		
6104	Ennisceorthy : Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother J. U. Hogan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennisceorthy.
6300	Gorey : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother M. B. Gilson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Gorey.
6161	New Ross : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. J. Cregan, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
6156	Wexford : Christian Brothers' Schools, George's-street.	Rev. Brother G. B. Lovells, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
6241	Wexford : Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	Rev. Brother G. B. Lovells, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
<b>MUNSTER.</b>		
<b>CO. CLARE.</b>		
6127	Ennis : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. V. Kenigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
6283	Ennistymon : Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother E. P. Banks, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennistymon.
6395	Kilrush : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. G. Robinson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush.

## LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<b>CO. CORK.</b>		
6264	Baltimore: Fishery School (M.I.), ..	Rev. F. McCarthy, Baltimore, co. Cork.
6266	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother P. J. Sheehan, Christian
6355	Clonakilty: St. Aloysius' Industrial School.	Brothers' Schools, Charleville. Sister M. Conice Curran, Convent of Mercy, Clonakilty.
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. A. Mulholl, Christian
6167	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Brothers' Schools, Doneraile. Rev. Brother T. J. Stapleton, Christian
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Brothers' Schools, Fermoy. Rev. Brother J. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers'
6119	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Schools, Midleton. Rev. Brother J. B. Seery, Christian
6239	Upton: Damesfort Industrial School, ..	Brothers' Schools, Mitchelstown. Rev. Brother J. Harrington, Damesfort
6228	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Industrial School, Upton, co. Cork. Rev. Brother J. B. Maher, Christian
<b>CO. DUBLIN OF CORK.</b>		
6262	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Blarney- street.	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian
6018	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount (M.I.)	Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork. Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian
6164	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Sulli- van's-quay (M.I.)	Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork. Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian
6234	Cork: Greenmount Industrial School, ..	Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork. Rev. Brother T. B. Molony, Industrial
<b>CO. KERRY.</b>		
6333	Cahirciveen: Christian Brothers' Schools,	School, Greenmount, Cork.
6184	Disgle: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother T. F. Kelly, Christian Brothers'
6179	Tralee: Christian Brothers' Schools ..	Schools, Cahirciveen. Rev. Brother W. B. O'Connell, Christian
6140	Tralee: St. Joseph's Industrial School, (M.I.)	Brothers' Schools, Disgle. Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers'
<b>CO. LIMERICK.</b>		
6384	Doon: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Schools, Tralee. Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers'
6099	Glin District Industrial School (M.I.), ..	Schools, Doon, co. Limerick. Rev. Brother W. N. Cooney, Glin District
<b>CO. DUBLIN OF LIMERICK.</b>		
6065	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Industrial School, Glin, co. Limerick.
6364	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother J. D. McNally, Christian
6089	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Maurice's.	Brothers' Schools, Sexton-st., Limerick. Rev. Brother J. D. McNally, Christian
6160	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	Brothers' Schools, Sexton-st., Limerick. Rev. Brother J. D. McNally, Christian
6326	Limerick: Industrial School, Sexton-street (M.I.)	Brothers' Schools, Sexton-st., Limerick. Rev. Brother J. A. Cooper, Industrial
<b>CO. TIPPERARY.</b>		
6101	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools,	School, Sexton-street, Limerick.
6396	Carrick-on-Suir: Convent of Mercy, ..	Rev. Brother T. X. Gleeson, Christian
6361	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Brothers' Schools, Carrick-on-Suir. Sister M. Peter, Convent of Mercy, Carrick- on-Suir.
6294	Clocomel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother L. D. Maher, Christian
6374	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	Brothers' Schools, Cashel. Rev. Brother M. A. Lynch, Christian
6220	Feaagh: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, Clonmel. Rev. Brother C. A. Sandres, Christian
6166	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel. Rev. Brother M. C. Kelly, Christian Brothers'
6148	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Schools, Feaagh. Rev. Brother M. P. Duggan, Christian
		Brothers' Schools, Thurles. Rev. Brother P. C. Geoghegan, Christian

## LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. WATERFORD.		
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.).	Rev. Brother D. M. Riordan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother D. P. O'neilly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tramore.
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.		
6118	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion, Waterford.
6293	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion, Waterford.
6292	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion, Waterford.
ULSTER.		
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST.		
6073	Belfast: Balmoral Industrial School, ..	D. McDowell, Esq., West End Park, Balmoral, Belfast.
6206	Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Melachy's.	Rev. Brother J. P. Sheehy, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6080	Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother J. P. Sheehy, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6209	Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Brother J. P. Sheehy, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
CO. ARMAGH.		
6290	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. C. Lynam, Christian Brothers' Schools, Armagh.
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.		
6085	Londonderry: Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
CO. MONAGHAN.		
6106	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother W. B. Power, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
CO. TYROSE.		
6189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. M. Hill, Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.
CONNAUGHT.		
CO. GALWAY.		
6387	Galway: Salthill Industrial School (M.I.).	Rev. Brother M. X. Keane, Salthill Industrial School, Galway.
6326	Letterfrack: St. Joseph's Industrial School,	Rev. Brother J. F. Scunnell, Letterfrack, co. Galway.
6220	Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother D. B. Hoctor, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tuam.
CO. MAYO.		
6335	Ballinrobe: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother T. O. Carrer, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ballinrobe.
6276	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. R. Kilkenney, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport.



TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

SUMMARY OF INQUIRIES made by the Department in regard to Complaints received respecting delays in the conveyance of Merchandise by Carrying Companies, and damage to Consignments during transit.

(Complaints received during the period 1st July, 1905, to 30th June, 1906.)

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
18th July, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland), and Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a consignment of strawberries sent from Annaghmore on the 17th July, 1905, at 9.30 p.m., did not reach Cork until 7.30 p.m., on the 18th, being then too late to be dealt with.	It appeared that the consignment arrived at Ardara street at 5.10 a.m. on the 18th, was handed to Great Northern Railway Company's carrier at 5.0 a.m., and despatched by the 12.30 p.m. train from Kingsbridge on the same day, arriving at Cork at 7.30. An arrangement was made between the Great Northern Railway and Great Southern and Western Railway whereby such parcels would, in future, be sent by the fastest mail from Dublin to Cork—the arrangement to apply (originally) to consignments of 5 cwt. It was agreed that larger consignments would be carried across Dublin in time to catch (if possible) the 8.15 a.m. train or the 11 a.m. train which arrives in Cork about half an hour after the 8.15 a.m., viz., 2.40 p.m.
20th July, 1905.	Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway; Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a box of butter sent on the 28th June, 1905, for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions was damaged in transit.	Inquiry was made in the matter, but it was not possible to ascertain where the damage occurred.
25th July, 1905.	Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam-packet Co.; Midland Railway.	That a consignment of eggs sent on the 20th July, 1905, from Londonderry via Heysham, to Bradford, was damaged in transit.	The Companies stated that the eggs did not appear to have been damaged whilst in their possession. A claim made by the consignee was, however, paid, the eggs having been forwarded at Company's risk.
26th July, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That delay took place in delivering to the City of Cork Steam-packet Company a consignment of thirty boxes of unsalted butter sent to Rending from Kanturk Station by the 4.25 p.m. train on the 13th June.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company stated that the butter was consigned "via Cork and Milford," that it was forwarded by the steamer sailing on the 14th June (there being no sailing from Cork to Milford on June 13th), and that no official application was made by the City of Cork Steam-packet Company for the consignment. The Railway Company did not seem to be aware of the consignee's desire to have the butter sent on the 13th by the boat for Bristol.
4th August, 1905.	Great Western Railway.	That a water cylinder sent from Westbury, Wilt., on the 18th July, to Drumree, had not reached its destination up to the 3rd August.	It was found that the delay was due to the label having become detached.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
5th September, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That a consignment of butter sent from Limerick to New Milton, Hants, was delayed in transit.	It appeared that the delay occurred at Paddington Station.
11th September, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Waterford Steamship; London and North Western Railway; North Staffordshire Railway.	That a consignment of butter sent from Limerick to Stoke-on-Trent on 2nd September was not delivered until 7th September.	The consignment, it appeared, reached Waterford on 4th September, Liverpool on 4th, and was handed over by London and North Western Company to the North Staffordshire Company at Crewe early on the morning of the 6th. The latter Company delivered consignment at Stoke-on-Trent on morning of 7th, it not being practicable for them to effect delivery on the previous day.
15th September, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That the time—four days—occupied in the conveyance of butter from Limerick to Woodford, Essex, was excessive.	It was found on inquiry that the butter was consigned from Limerick via Milford and Great Western Railway to Paddington Station, necessitating a long cartage across London. If sent via London and North Western Railway the time occupied should not exceed three days.
3rd November, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That a consignment of ten boxes of mackerel sent from Valencia Harbour on the 2nd November, arrived in Manchester on the following day, too late for the market.	It appeared that the consignment was handed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to the London and North Western Railway Company at the North Wall on the 2nd November, and was shipped from the North Wall by the 7.50 p.m. boat. It reached Holyhead at 12.40 a.m. next morning. In the ordinary course the fish would have left Holyhead at 2 a.m., but the train timed to start at that hour did not leave until 4.30 a.m. The late start of this train was caused through waiting for traffic to be discharged from the Greenore boat. This delay will, however, be avoided in future, as an additional train has been put on for the Greenore traffic.
18th November, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway; London and South Western Railway.	That a consignment of butter sent on the 1st November from Limerick to Ryde, Isle of Wight, was not delivered until 6th November.	The consignment was handed to the Great Western Railway Company at Waterford on the 1st November, sent from New Milford on the 2nd, loaded at Bristol for Portsmouth on the 3rd, and reached Portsmouth on the 4th. It was handed to the Isle of Wight carriers on that date, but too late for shipment. The 5th November was Sunday, and the butter was not shipped to Isle of Wight until the 6th.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
4th December, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Gt. Western Railway; and London and South Western Railway.	That two boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 23rd November to Ryde, Isle of Wight, were not delivered until morning of 26th November.	It appeared that the consignment was handed to the Great Western Railway Co. at Waterford on the 23rd November, sent from New Millford on the 24th, and loaded at Bristol for Portsmouth on the 25th. The 26th November was Sunday. The butter was handed to London and South Western Railway Co. at Salisbury Junction on the 27th, reached Portsmouth and was transferred to the Isle of Wight carriers on that date. Owing to a storm some delay took place in sending the consignment across to the Isle of Wight. The London and South Western Company stated that they had arranged to have future consignments for Ryde sent to Gosport instead of Portsmouth—an arrangement which would secure more expeditious delivery.
8th December, 1905. 18th June, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Gt. Western Railway; London and South Western Railway.	That two consignments of butter sent from Limerick on the 24th June and 25th July, 1905, to Haslemere, Surrey, were badly damaged in transit, that the Companies did not admit liability in the matter, and refused to entertain a claim for compensation.	The Companies were unable to trace where the damage occurred. The London and South Western Company stated that the consignments were carried at a reduced rate, in consideration of which the senders agreed to relieve the Railway Companies from liability for loss or damage except upon proof that such loss or damage arose from wilful misconduct on the part of the staff, that there was no evidence to show that the damage was due to carelessness or negligent handling while in the Companies' possession, and that in these circumstances the claims made were not allowed. The London and South Western Company also stated that the damage could only be attributed to the excessive heat prevailing at the time.
19th January, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the arrangements for the conveyance of cattle from the Castlebar Spring Markets were in need of improvement.	It appeared that cattle were conveyed from the Castlebar markets by the goods train leaving Castlebar about 8.50 p.m., which did not arrive at the North Wall until noon or later the next day. The Company arranged, however, that cattle purchased at the markets and intended for Cross Channel destinations should be taken to Malinbeg Junction by the late passenger train, arriving there at 8.41 p.m., the wagons containing the animals being then attached to the 6.30 p.m. fast goods train from Ballina due at North Wall early the following morning.
20th January, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a box of butter sent from Ardsagh Station on the 12th January to Limerick was not delivered until the 16th January.	It was found that the butter arrived at Limerick on the night of the 15th January, and that an advice note was sent to the consignee by post on the following morning. The consignee stated that he did not receive the note. The Company arranged to have the consignee advised by telephone in every case in which butter was received for him.



Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
10th January, 1906.	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway: Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That butter handed in at Collooney Station at 11 a.m. on the 26th January for conveyance to Belfast did not reach its destination until 11 a.m. on the 27th January.	<p>It appeared on inquiry that the butter not having been delivered at Collooney Station in time for conveyance by the 10.28 a.m. train, would not be despatched until 4 p.m. The consignment was booked by the 4 o'clock train, but owing to an error was not forwarded until the 5.15 p.m. train, due at Enniskillen at 7.55 p.m. The consignment was handed to the Great Northern Railway Co. at Enniskillen on the morning of the 26th January, and sent forward by the first train at 10.30 a.m.</p> <p>Arrangements were made by which butter for Belfast—not sent from Collooney until 4 o'clock p.m.—would be sent from Enniskillen by the 8.45 p.m. goods train via Omagh, so that delivery could be effected on the forenoon of the day following the date of despatch.</p>
1st February, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That 2 lbs. of butter were found to be missing from each of two 28-lb. boxes which arrived at Marlow from Limerick on the 14th December, 1905, and 30th January, 1906, respectively.	<p>The Great Western Railway Company stated that they had made inquiries into the matter, but were unable to discover where the apparent pilferage took place. They would, however, see that extra police vigilance would be exercised in future.</p> <p>A claim for 2s. 4d. in respect of the butter missing from the consignment sent in January was allowed by the Great Western Railway, and it was understood that a similar claim for the loss in the case of the other consignment was also met.</p>
8th March, 1906.	Midland Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee); Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	That a bag of boxwood sent from Limerick on the 26th February to Stillorgan Station, did not reach its destination until the 3rd March.	<p>It appeared that the bag was handed to the Midland Railway Co. (Northern Counties Committee) at Ardmore on the evening of the 26th February for despatch by goods train from Limerick, was despatched the following morning, and transferred to the Great Northern Railway at Loddonberry in the afternoon. The consignment reached Dublin on the 28th, and was delivered to the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway on the 1st March. The bag, however, did not reach Stillorgan until the morning of the 3rd March, a delay having occurred at Bray.</p>
29th March, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That an empty milk can sent from Dublin on 23rd November, 1905, to Brurea, was not delivered.	<p>It appeared that inquiry was made by the Company as to the missing can, but without success. The Company stated that they could not admit any liability in the matter, as returned empty milk cans were carried at owner's risk. The case is still engaging attention.</p>

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
2nd April, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That eggs sent from Drangan, co. Tipperary, to London were badly jumbled in transit, the cases being placed on their ends.	Complainants were asked to furnish definite particulars as to their complaint. Particulars were not supplied.
26th April, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North-Western Railway.	That eleven days were occupied in the conveyance of a 56-lb. box of unsalted butter sent from Limerick on the 9th April via Holyhead to St. Albans.	It appeared that the Great Southern and Western Railway Company handed the butter to the London and North-Western Railway Company on the morning of the 10th April. The latter Company stated that owing to the dislocation of the goods train services in consequence of the heavy Easter passenger traffic, the butter was not delivered until the 17th, and that the delay was quite exceptional. The 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th April were, the Company pointed out, either public holidays or non-business days.
26th April, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; and Great Western Railway.	That five days were occupied in the conveyance of a box of butter sent from Limerick on the 20th April, 1906, to Beaconsfield, via Milford.	It appeared that the butter was handed to the Great Western Railway Company at Waterford by the Great Southern and Western Railway Co. on the day it was received by the latter Company at Limerick, viz., 20th April. It was despatched from New Milford on the 21st to Reading, where it was transhipped on the 23rd, and reached Slough on the 25th April, from which it was carried to its destination by motor car. The Great Southern and Western Company stated that in the case of consignments sent by goods train to such places as Beaconsfield various transshipments were necessitated. A station has, it seems, been opened at Beaconsfield.
7th May, 1906.	South Eastern and Chatham Railway.	That the Company held over at Eynsford Station from the 19th to the 30th April a box of butter which had been consigned in error from Limerick to Kingsdown, Kent, instead of to Kingsdown, Deal, on the 17th April.	It appeared that the butter was received at Eynsford, there being a village named Kingsdown in the neighbourhood, and that an advice note was at once sent. As no application for the butter was received, inquiries were made by the Station Master, who then ascertained that no person of the consignee's name was known in Kingsdown. The Station Master accordingly advised the sending station on 26th April, and on the 28th received instructions to forward box to Kingsdown, Deal, which was done on the same day, the butter being delivered on the 2nd May.  The Company stated that they had informed their Agent at Eynsford that the sending station should have been advised earlier that the box was unclaimed.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
9th May, 1905.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That consignments of coal sent to Navan and Dumbegny from Dublin were short in weight on arrival at their destination.	The Company stated that they were unable to find that any loss occurred on the railway, and that they could not admit any liability. They, however, expressed themselves prepared to arrange with shippers to provide, if desired, "laced wagons" for coal sent to complainants, and to weigh the wagons again when brought to their North Wall yard loaded.
14th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway; Great Eastern Railway.	That a box of butter (24 lbs.) sent from Limerick on the 8th May to Clacton-on-Sea was 5 lbs. short of weight on delivery, and that butter sent to a trader at Southend-on-Sea was pilfered in the course of transit.	Representations were made to the Companies in the matter. The Great Eastern Company stated that the box appeared to have been damaged whilst in transit over their line, and that they had issued instructions for compensation to be made in respect of the butter lost. With regard to the question of the pilferage of butter sent to Southend-on-Sea, the London and North Western Company stated that every possible care was exercised by them to ensure the carrying of butter in the safest and most expeditious manner.
15th June, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a 56 lb. box of butter—portion of a consignment of ten boxes—sent from Limerick on the 30th May to the Union Cold Stores, Blackfriars, London, to the order of a trader at Buckhurst Hill, was not delivered until nine days after the time of despatch, and that then the box was delivered at Buckhurst Hill instead of at the premises of the Union Cold Stores.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that the box in question got separated in England from the consignment of ten boxes, and that delivery at Buckhurst Hill instead of at the Union Cold Stores took place owing to an error on the part of the Company in wiring delivery instructions to Leicester, where the box was received unentered.
19th June, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a consignment of straw-berries sent from Clonsilla at 2 o'clock on the 18th June did not reach Belfast until 4.45 p.m. on the 19th, being then too late for market.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company stated that the delay in this instance was due to failure in delivery of a telegraphic advice sent from their Cork Agent to the Agent at Kingsbridge, in consequence of which a special arrangement by which the traffic would be handed to the Great Northern Railway Company in time for the 8.20 p.m. train to Belfast was not put into operation.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
27th June, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway; London and North Western Railway; North Eastern Railway.	That a cask of butter sent from Killybegs on the 14th June to Newcastle-on-Tyne did not reach its destination until the morning of the 19th June.	It appeared that the butter was handed to the London and North Western Company by the Midland Great Western Company on the 14th June. The consignment was, however, invoiced to Carlisle, instead of to Leeds, which is on the direct line from Holyhead to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in consequence had to be forwarded to Carlisle. As there was not sufficient traffic to warrant through loading from Holyhead to Carlisle, the butter was loaded to Crows for transfer. It was dealt with at Holyhead on the 15th, Crows on the 16th (17th was a Sunday), and transferred to the North Eastern Company at Carlisle on the 18th. If the consignment had been invoiced to Leeds, the service would have been more expeditious, and the London and North Western Company intimated that they had arranged for this to be done in future.

**SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ACTION in connection with complaints as to Rates charged by Carrying Companies for the conveyance of Merchandise.**

Complaints received before the 30th June, 1905, but not included in the Summary printed in the Appendix to the Fifth Annual General Report of the Department.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
8th December, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That through rates from Great Southern and Western stations were not in force via Dublin which were in existence by other routes.	The matter is to be determined by the Railway and Canal Commissioners. The Department did not consider that they should appear in the case.
8th December, 1904.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That rates between places in Great Britain and towns (not specified) in the west of Ireland, were less than the inland rates between Dublin and the same towns.	It was found that the rates for the conveyance of bacon from Dublin to Castletown and Farnham were the same as those from Liverpool to these places—20s. per ton—in each instance. The Midland Great Western Railway on being communicated with in the matter stated that the rates from Liverpool were the result of the sea competition via Westport and Ballina. The Department are having further inquiry made into the matter.
8th December, 1904.	Irish Railway Companies and Cross Channel Carrying Companies.	That by a system of rebates on wool booked from interior Irish stations to Dublin, and re-booked thence across Channel, the actual rates from certain stations were reduced by amounts varying from 1s. to 18s. 6d. per ton below the recorded through rates, while like rebates were not given to Dublin wool merchants.	The Department had inquiry made in the matter, but were unable to obtain any definite information as to the rebates complained of.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
8th December, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rates in force for the conveyance of linseed, cotton and other feeding cakes for cattle to certain interior Irish stations operated in favour of the Liverpool manufacturer as compared with a Dublin firm sending feeding stuffs to these stations.	It was found that the rate from Dublin was in each instance much less than the rate from Liverpool. If, however, the feeding stuff was imported at Dublin and then re-consigned, the sum of the loadings would be higher than the through rate from Liverpool, through rates being usually less than the sum of the local rates. The complainant was informed accordingly.
8th December, 1904.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the charges (1) on a consignment of potatoes sent from Dundalk to Drogheda, and (2) on a consignment of sulphate of ammonia sent from Dublin to Drogheda, were excessive.	It appeared on inquiry that the charges were such as the Company were entitled to make.

Complaint received previous to the 30th June, 1905, in respect of which action was not completed when included in the Summary printed in the Appendix to the Fifth Annual General Report of the Department.

15th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—47s. 6d. per ton—for the conveyance of dried milk from Limerick to London was excessive.	On inquiry it was found that no application had been made to the Company for the fixing of a special rate for the carriage of dried milk between Limerick and London. The Company were apparently disposed to consider favourably the question of fixing such a rate, and it was suggested to the complainant that the person or company consigning the traffic should make application to the Railway Company in the matter. A rate of 38s. 6d. per ton was subsequently arranged for the traffic.
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### Complaints received during the period 1st July, 1905, to 30th June, 1906.

11th and 21st July, 1905.	Midland Great Western Rail- way of Ireland.	That special rates should be put in operation for the convey- ance of peat moss litter from Inny Junction to Dublin, Mullingar, Longford, Sligo, Galway, Athlone, and to Kil- leshandra, Cavan, and the other stations on the Cavan branch of the Midland Great Western system.	After correspondence the Com- pany agreed to the following rates from Inny Junction to:—																																																																						
			<table><tr><th></th><th>20 Ton</th><th>50 Ton</th><th>per ton.</th><th>per ton.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>lots.*</th><th>lots.*</th><th>s. d.</th><th>s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>North Wall,</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>1 4 11</td></tr><tr><td>Mullingar,</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>8 1 7</td></tr><tr><td>Longford,</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>1 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sligo,</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>7 3 6</td></tr><tr><td>Galway,</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>4 6 2</td></tr><tr><td>Athlone,</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>9 3 7</td></tr><tr><td>Flood,</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>Ballywillan,</td><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>7 1 7</td></tr><tr><td>Crossadoney,</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>7 2 6</td></tr><tr><td>Arva Road,</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>10 2 9</td></tr><tr><td>Killeshandra</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>0 3 11</td></tr><tr><td>Cavan,</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>10 2 9</td></tr></table>		20 Ton	50 Ton	per ton.	per ton.		lots.*	lots.*	s. d.	s. d.	North Wall,	5	7	5	1 4 11	Mullingar,	1	10	1	8 1 7	Longford,	2	4	3	1 2 0	Sligo,	6	2	5	7 3 6	Galway,	7	0	6	4 6 2	Athlone,	4	1	3	9 3 7	Flood,	1	1	1	0 1 0	Ballywillan,	1	9	1	7 1 7	Crossadoney,	2	10	2	7 2 6	Arva Road,	3	1	2	10 2 9	Killeshandra	3	4	3	0 3 11	Cavan,	3	2	2	10 2 9
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			<p>* To be forwarded within a period of eight days. Minimum, 4 tons per truck, siding to sta- tion, at owner's risk. Owner to load and unload. The Company agreed that the rates applicable to 20 and 50 ton lots should re- main in force for a period of five years.</p>																																																																						

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.																																																
18th July, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That coal sent from Castlecomer to Dublin costs 25s. 4d. per ton carted from the Kingsbridge railway station, while Wigan coal can be delivered in Dublin at 15s. per ton.	<p>It was ascertained on inquiry that the cost of Castlecomer coal delivered in Dublin was 25s. 4d. per ton, the charges being as follows:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Cost at the pit,</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cartage to Carlow,</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>per ton</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rate by rail, Carlow to Dublin (a distance of 56 miles),</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>"</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cartage in Dublin,</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>"</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>0</td><td>10</td><td>"</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>25</td><td>4</td><td>"</td></tr> </table> <p>and that the cost of Wigan coal would appear to be 15s. per ton, delivered in Dublin, the details being as follows:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Cost at the pit,</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Freight and use of wagon, Wigan to Liverpool (a distance of 21 miles),</td><td>10</td><td>0</td><td>per ton</td></tr> <tr> <td>Freight, Liverpool to Dublin (a distance of 188 miles),</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>"</td></tr> <tr> <td>about,</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>"</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cartage in Dublin,</td><td>0</td><td>10</td><td>"</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>"</td></tr> </table> <p>The Department understood that the price of coal (15s. per ton) at the pit, Castlecomer, may possibly be considerably reduced when the colliery is more opened up, and when the owner has completed arrangements for more economically raising the coal.</p>	Cost at the pit,	s.	d.		Cartage to Carlow,	15	0	per ton	Rate by rail, Carlow to Dublin (a distance of 56 miles),	5	0	"	Cartage in Dublin,	4	5	"		0	10	"		25	4	"	Cost at the pit,	s.	d.		Freight and use of wagon, Wigan to Liverpool (a distance of 21 miles),	10	0	per ton	Freight, Liverpool to Dublin (a distance of 188 miles),	2	2	"	about,	3	0	"	Cartage in Dublin,	0	10	"		15	0	"
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4th August, 1905.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a sum of 11s. 8d. was charged for the conveyance of a quantity of cider—4 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.—from Camden to Drumree.	It was found on inquiry that the consignment was sent to Liverpool and there re-booked to its destination—the charges being the sum of the bookings, London to Liverpool and Liverpool to Drumree. If the cider had been consigned through via Holyhead the charges would have been slightly less than those actually made.																																																
9th August, 1905.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the charge—10s.—for the conveyance from Glasgow to Balla of a consignment of glassware weighing 2 cwt. 3 qrs. was excessive.	The Company stated that the charge—10s.—included a sum of 3s. paid by the Shipping Company at Glasgow in respect of the transit of the glassware to that port, the freight from Glasgow to Balla being 7s.																																																
24th August, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—26s. 8d. per ton Class L—for the conveyance of cider from Dungarvan to Dublin was excessive.	The matter was represented to the Company, who reduced the rate to 15s. 8d. per ton.																																																
1st September, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges for the carriage of butter from Ardfer to Blackburn were excessive—7s. 6d. having been charged for the conveyance of two 112 lb. casks.	After correspondence the Company arranged for a through rate of 41s. 8d. per ton for the carriage of butter between Ardfer and Blackburn via Dublin or via Waterford.																																																

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
14th September, 1905.	Midland Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee); Glasgow, Dublin and Londonderry Steam Packet Company; G. & J. Burns.	That no through rates were in existence for the conveyance of eggs from Castlerock to Glasgow via Londonderry.	After correspondence with the Companies concerned, through rates as follows were arranged—32s. 4d. per ton, C.R., station to station; 23s. 2d. per ton, O.R., station to station, for the carriage of the eggs in boxes, cases or crates, via Londonderry.
5th October, 1905.	City of Dublin Steampacket Co.	That, owing to rebates and the carrying of cattle up to the market gates in Manchester, the charges for the conveyance of cattle from Dublin to that place were reduced below the charges for conveyance from Dublin to Liverpool—a shorter journey—and that the operation of the lower charges in the case of cattle sent to Manchester tended to divert the Irish cattle traffic from the Port of Liverpool, a result calculated to affect detrimentally the Irish live stock trade.	It was ascertained that the rate charged by the City of Dublin Steampacket Company for the carriage of cattle from Dublin to Liverpool was 6s. 1d. per head, and that the rate, Dublin to Manchester (Dublin and Manchester Steamship Co.) was 5s. 7d. per head, but that the City of Dublin Steampacket Company's rate in this case was 8s. 7d. per head. Of this rate of 8s. 7d. the rebate was alleged to be given. The Department were, however, advised that any powers they possessed under section 17 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, did not extend to rates charged by independent Steamship Companies.
7th October, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam Packet Company, and Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company.	That there were no through rates in operation for the carriage of early potatoes from Rush and Lusk to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester.	After correspondence the Companies concerned agreed to the following through rates for the carriage of new potatoes from Rush and Lusk, via Dublin—to Glasgow, 14s. 6d. per ton, in casks or hampers, station to station, inclusive of all port dues; to Liverpool, 11s. 6d. per ton, station to station; to Manchester, 23s. 6d. per ton, in casks and hampers, in lots of not less than 2 tons.
			The Department understood that by re-bussing at Dublin, potatoes in barrels or hampers could be conveyed to Manchester at a rate of about 14s. 6d. per ton, and in bags at a rate of about 13s. 6d. per ton. Complainant was informed accordingly. The question of reductions in the rates (11s. 6d. and 23s. 6d.) is receiving attention.
16th November, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Midland Railway.	That a sum of 2s. 6d. was charged for the conveyance of a 2-stone bag of oatmeal from Drogheda to Larne.	It was found on inquiry that the bag, which weighed 50 lbs., was carried by passenger train as an ordinary parcel. Had it been handed to the Company for conveyance by goods train the charge would have been 1s. 2d. Complainant was informed to this effect.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.																																										
20th November, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	<p>That the rates in force for the carriage of milk powder from Limerick to certain places in England were excessive, and were prejudicial to the success of the industry in Limerick. The rates were:—</p> <table><tr><td>Limerick to—</td><td>per ton.</td></tr><tr><td>Blackburn,</td><td>.. 48 4</td></tr><tr><td>London,</td><td>.. 47 6</td></tr><tr><td>Manchester,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr><tr><td>Newcastle,</td><td>.. 52 5</td></tr><tr><td>Preston,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rochdale,</td><td>.. 46 8</td></tr></table> <p>Limerick to—</p> <table><tr><td>per ton.</td></tr><tr><td>Birmingham,</td><td>.. 46 0</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool via Waterford,</td><td>.. 33 4</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool via Holyhead</td><td>36 8</td></tr></table>	Limerick to—	per ton.	Blackburn,	.. 48 4	London,	.. 47 6	Manchester,	.. 45 0	Newcastle,	.. 52 5	Preston,	.. 45 0	Rochdale,	.. 46 8	per ton.	Birmingham,	.. 46 0	Liverpool via Waterford,	.. 33 4	Liverpool via Holyhead	36 8	<p>After correspondence the Company agreed to the following rates for milk, dried, in bags, cases, or casks, by goods train service:—</p> <table><tr><td>Limerick to—</td><td>per ton.</td></tr><tr><td>Blackburn,</td><td>.. 40 10</td></tr><tr><td>London,</td><td>.. 35 4</td></tr><tr><td>Manchester,</td><td>.. 40 10</td></tr><tr><td>Newcastle,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr><tr><td>Preston,</td><td>.. 41 4</td></tr><tr><td>Rochdale,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr></table> <p>The above are carted rates, and will apply via Dublin, Waterford, or Cork.</p> <p>Limerick to—</p> <table><tr><td>per ton.</td></tr><tr><td>Birmingham, carted via Cork, Waterford, or Dublin,</td><td>.. 43 4</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool, station to station via Cork or Waterford,</td><td>.. 27 11</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool, station to station via Dublin,</td><td>.. 30 10</td></tr></table> <p>The Company also issued a rate of 38s. 4d. per ton to Holyhead via Dublin, carted. Correspondence is still in progress in regard to this rate.</p>	Limerick to—	per ton.	Blackburn,	.. 40 10	London,	.. 35 4	Manchester,	.. 40 10	Newcastle,	.. 45 0	Preston,	.. 41 4	Rochdale,	.. 45 0	per ton.	Birmingham, carted via Cork, Waterford, or Dublin,	.. 43 4	Liverpool, station to station via Cork or Waterford,	.. 27 11	Liverpool, station to station via Dublin,	.. 30 10
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21st November, 1905.	Great Western Railway.	<p>That the rates for the carriage of seed potatoes from Waterford to Birmingham, Kidderminster, and Slough were excessive.</p>	<p>It was ascertained that the rates were as follows:—Waterford to Birmingham and Kidderminster, lots of 2 tons and upwards, 26s. 7d. per ton, station to station; lots under 2 tons, 27s. 6d., delivered. Waterford to Slough, 4 tons and upwards, 22s. 6d. per ton, station to station; 2 to 4 tons, 27s. 6d. per ton, station to station; under 2 tons, 40s. per ton, delivered.</p> <p>The Company declined to reduce the rates.</p>																																										
28th November, 1905.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	<p>That the rate—6s. per cwt.—charged for the conveyance of dead poultry from Wexford to London via Holyhead, was excessive, a rate of 4s. being charged for the carriage of poultry from Waterford to London.</p>	<p>After correspondence the Company stated that the question of fixing a reduced rate for the conveyance of dead poultry from Wexford to London would be considered when rates were being arranged from the Company's stations to places in England via the Rosslare route.</p>																																										



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22d December, 1905.	Messrs. G. & J. Burns, Ltd.; Glasgow, Dublin and Londonderry Steam Packet Company.	That no through rates existed for the conveyance of fresh herrings from Donagh fishing stations to Glasgow via Londonderry port, and rail from Greenock, such a service being considered necessary for the more expeditious conveyance of the fish. The rate by steamer to Glasgow was 35s. per ton.	After correspondence, through rates as follows were arranged via Londonderry and passenger train from Greenock to Glasgow:—  <i>Donagh Railway Stations.</i> Donagh, Dunkineely, Pinelawn, Glenties, Inver, Killybegs, Mountcharles, 40s. per ton. O.R.  <i>Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Stations:</i> —Buncrana, 1s. 9d. per cwt., O.R.; Crosslough, 1s. 10d. per cwt., O.R.; Dunfallynagh Road, 1s. 10½d. per cwt., O.R.; Falcarragh, 1s. 10½d. per cwt., O.R.; Casteelsmore, 2s. per cwt. O.R.; Gweedore, 2s. per cwt., O.R.; Burtonport, 2s. per cwt., O.R.
11th December, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	That rates of 5s. per ton in respect of conveyance to Dublin (Kingsbridge Station), and 6s. 5d. per ton in respect of conveyance from Kingsbridge Station to Lanesdowne Road were charged for the carriage of 4 tons of peat moss litter sent from Tullamore to Ballsbridge.	The Companies agreed to make a refund of 2s. 6d. per ton in respect of the consignment, and to arrange for a through rate of 7s. 6d. per ton for the conveyance of peat moss litter from Tullamore to Ballsbridge.
14th December, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—13s. 5d. per ton—for the conveyance of bran from Liverpool to Kildare was excessive, while to Carlow, 25 miles further from Liverpool, the rate was only 10s. 11d.	The Company stated that the rates—Liverpool to Kildare—were 15s. 5d. for the traffic in small lots, and 12s. 5d. per ton in 5-ton lots; and that the rates from Liverpool to Carlow were 10s. 9d. per ton by Tedcastle, McCormick, and Company's route, or that of the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Packet Company, the rate by other routes being 15s. 2d. per ton. The rate to Carlow—10s. 9d. per ton—was stated to have been brought about at a time of very severe competition between the railway and canal companies.
20th December, 1905.	Schull and Skibbereen Tramway and Light Railway.	That an excessive charge (5s. per head) was made for the conveyance of premium bulls sent for inspection from Ballydoehob to Skibbereen and back.	After correspondence the Company agreed to fix the charge for the carriage of the bulls from Ballydoehob to Skibbereen at 2s. per head, a similar charge to apply to the return journey.
5th January, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That while from 1st January to 1st August, twenty lambs are allowed to the half-wagon, from 1st September onwards lambs (which are usually only six or seven months old on the 1st September) are charged for at the rates applicable to sheep, only fifteen being allowed to the half-wagon.	The matter was represented to the Company, who, however, could not see their way to alter the existing arrangement. It appeared that a similar arrangement existed under the Regulations of the English Railway Companies.
24th January, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charge—11s. 4d.—for the conveyance of a consignment of 400 white-throats quacks, weighing 2 cwt. 3 qrs., sent from Dublin to Brouna, was excessive.	It was found on inquiry that the order for the quacks had been passed on from Dublin to Worcester, from which place the quacks had been forwarded to Abbeyfeale for Brouna, the charge being made up as follows:—Worcester to Dublin via Heysham, 5s. 4d.; Dublin to Abbeyfeale, 5s.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
31st January, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rates, 9s. 6d. per ton 6-ton lots, and 10s. 11d. per ton smaller quantities, charged for the conveyance of feeding stuffs from Dublin to Cloughjordan, were excessive when compared with the charges—7s. per ton—for a similar service from Dublin to Nenagh, a distance 10 miles longer than that from Dublin to Cloughjordan.	The Company stated that the rates from Dublin to Nenagh were fixed at a time of severe competition with the Grand Canal Company, and that they could not accept them as a basis on which to calculate rates with intermediate stations.
16th February, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the Company had declined to reduce the through rates from Glasgow to Drogheda, which were considered excessive; but that it was understood that the Company offered rebates to traders on a direct steamer service being organized.	Inquiry was made, but the Department failed to obtain particulars of any case in which a rebate had actually been made. In the circumstances it did not appear that the Department could take effective action in the matter.
22nd February, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the charge—10s. 11d.—made for the conveyance of 1 ton of broken slag sent from Dublin to Ballinagaber was excessive.	As a special case the Company agreed to reduce the amount to 12s.
(I.) 26th February, 1906. (II.) 23rd May, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	(I.) That the rates for the carriage of eggs and of poultry (live and dead) from Rathkale to the English markets were excessive. That Complainants were debarred from using the lower (O.R.) rates owing to breakages and damage in transit, and were obliged to consign at Company's risk. (II.) That the rate—75s. 6d. per ton—for the carriage of eggs from Rathkale to Leicester was excessive.	(I.) The Department are in communication with the Railway Company in regard to the rates. (II.) The rate (75s. 6d.) Rathkale to Leicester was reduced to 67s. 6d.
7th March, 1906.	Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway.	That the charges (£1 9s. 6d.) for the carriage of a horse from Wicklow to Dublin (Ardinstreet) by passenger train were excessive.	It was ascertained that the horse was consigned at owner's risk, and that according to the Company's scale of rates for horses in wagons, the minimum charge for conveyance at owner's risk was as for four horses. The charges from Wicklow to Westland Row on this scale would amount to £1 1s. 6d. by goods train. The addition of 33½ per cent. to this charge for conveyance by passenger train, as well as a sum of 1s. in respect of conveyance over the Loop Line (Dublin) brought the total charges to £1 5s. 6d. The Company made arrangements by which one, two or three horses would be conveyed over their line in wagons at owner's risk at charges 25 per cent. less than the scale charges for the like number of horses sent at carrier's risk. The rate under this arrangement was made applicable to the conveyance of the horse, the charges being reduced to 10s. 6d.

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9th March, 1906. (Recd.)	Great Southern and Western Railway; Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rates in force for the conveyance of fish from Athlone to London, Manchester, and Leicester were excessive, and operated to the prejudice of the Lough Ree fishing industry.	It was ascertained that the rates were as follows:— <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>Salmon</td><td>Eels, &amp;c.</td><td>and Trout.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>per cwt.</td><td>per cwt.</td><td>per cwt.</td></tr> <tr> <td>To</td><td>s. d.</td><td>s. d.</td><td>s. d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>London, ..</td><td>3 9</td><td>3 6</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Manchester, ..</td><td>2 6</td><td>4 6</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Leicester, ..</td><td>3 5</td><td>5 10</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>A special rate of 6s. per cwt. for the carriage of salmon and trout from Athlone to Leicester was arranged; but the Companies did not see their way to make any reductions in the rates to London and Manchester.</p>		Salmon	Eels, &c.	and Trout.		per cwt.	per cwt.	per cwt.	To	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	London, ..	3 9	3 6		Manchester, ..	2 6	4 6		Leicester, ..	3 5	5 10	
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15th March, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland; London and North Western Railway.	That the rates—84s. 2d. per ton, C.R., and 65s. O.R.—charged for the conveyance of eggs from Beccles to Birmingham were excessive.	After correspondence the following reduced rates were fixed for the traffic:—82s. 6d. per ton, C.R., and 81s. 3d. per ton, C.R. The Department are, however, in communication with the Midland Great Western Railway Co. in regard to a further reduction in the rate at C.R.																								
21st March, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); G. & J. Burns, Ltd.; Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam Packet Company.	That no through rates were in operation for the carriage of blackberries from Strabane to Edinburgh, Dundee, Kilmarnock, and Carlisle.	It appeared that the following through rates for fruit pulp (including blackberries for preserving purposes, packed in watertight casks), in casks, were arranged:— <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Londonderry to—</td><td>per ton.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Carlisle, ..</td><td>26s. Carled</td></tr> <tr> <td>Edinburgh, ..</td><td>26s. to</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dundee, ..</td><td>25s. Scotland.</td></tr> </table> <p>The Department learned that it was not found possible to arrange a rate from Londonderry to Kilmarnock.</p>	Londonderry to—	per ton.	Carlisle, ..	26s. Carled	Edinburgh, ..	26s. to	Dundee, ..	25s. Scotland.																
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Dundee, ..	25s. Scotland.																										
22nd March, 1906.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee); Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges—28 6s. 7d.—made for the conveyance of 6 tons of potatoes from Kilrea to Foyias were excessive.	It appeared that there was no through rate in existence between Kilrea and Foyias, the charge made being the sum of the local bookings. The question of arranging rates between stations on the Northern Counties line at which there is likely to be a traffic in potatoes, and stations in the South and West of Ireland is receiving attention.																								
24th March, 1906.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	That no through rates were in existence for the conveyance of poultry from New Ross to certain places in England via Waterford and the Great Western Railway Company's route.	The Railway Company stated that no application for the fixing of the through rates had been received from the complainant. A suggestion was made to the complainant to make such application.																								
25th March, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Great Southern and Western Railway Company had not carried out the provisions in section 34 of the Great Southern and Western, and Waterford, Limerick, and Western Railway Companies Amalgamation Act, 1890, for the protection of the Port of Dublin.	The matters in dispute between the Dublin Port and Docks Board and the Great Southern and Western Railway Company as to alleged diversion of traffic from Dublin to Southern ports are to be determined by the Railway and Canal Commissioners. The Department did not consider that the case was one in which they should intervene.																								

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.																								
28th March, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a through rate of 5s. per cwt. which had been in force for the conveyance of cream from Oola to Youghal via Dublin and Holyhead had been discontinued via that route, and was available via Waterford and Milford only, the traffic arriving at its destination via the latter route some two or three hours after the time at which it would arrive if carried via Dublin and Holyhead.	The Railway Company stated that the rate, 5s. per cwt., was never in operation from Oola via Dublin and Holyhead—it applied by the Waterford and Milford route only. It appeared, however, that some consignments of cream sent via Dublin and Holyhead had, through a mistake, been charged for at a rate of 5s. per cwt. The Department are still in communication with the Railway Company in the matter.																								
28th March, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That while the railway charges on a consignment of potatoes weighing 24 stone, sent from Carbury to Dublin, amounted to 1s. 3d., a sum of 1s. was charged for delivery to consignees in Dublin Lanesdowne-road.	It appeared that the charge made for delivery was in accordance with the scale of payment agreed upon by the Company with their carters in Dublin, viz., within city boundary, 2d. per cwt. (minimum charge, 4d.); within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of boundary, 3d. per cwt.; over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile outside city boundary, 4d. per cwt. After correspondence the Company arranged the following scale of charges with their carting agents:— <table><tr><th></th><th>Within City Boundary.</th><th>Within <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> mile of Boundary.</th><th>Over <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> mile outside Boundary.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>s. d.</th><th>s. d.</th><th>s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Not exceeding 1 cwt.</td><td>1 2</td><td>4 4</td><td>6 6</td></tr><tr><td>Exceeding 1 cwt. but not 2 cwt.</td><td>4 4</td><td>5 6</td><td>8 8</td></tr><tr><td>Exceeding 2 cwt. but not 3 cwt.</td><td>5 6</td><td>6 8</td><td>10 10</td></tr><tr><td>Exceeding 3 cwt. but not 4 cwt.</td><td>6 8</td><td>8 8</td><td>10 10</td></tr></table>		Within City Boundary.	Within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Boundary.	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile outside Boundary.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Not exceeding 1 cwt.	1 2	4 4	6 6	Exceeding 1 cwt. but not 2 cwt.	4 4	5 6	8 8	Exceeding 2 cwt. but not 3 cwt.	5 6	6 8	10 10	Exceeding 3 cwt. but not 4 cwt.	6 8	8 8	10 10
	Within City Boundary.	Within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Boundary.	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile outside Boundary.																								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.																								
Not exceeding 1 cwt.	1 2	4 4	6 6																								
Exceeding 1 cwt. but not 2 cwt.	4 4	5 6	8 8																								
Exceeding 2 cwt. but not 3 cwt.	5 6	6 8	10 10																								
Exceeding 3 cwt. but not 4 cwt.	6 8	8 8	10 10																								
29th March, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That the through rate of 8d. per gallon charged for the conveyance of concentrated milk from Knocklong to Soutball had been discontinued via Dublin and Holyhead though still available via Waterford and Milford.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company stated that the rate of 8d. per gallon applied only to the Waterford and Milford route, but that through an error the rate had been applied in the case of certain consignments sent via Dublin and Holyhead. The question of the services for the traffic is receiving attention.																								
5th April, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a sum of 2s. was charged for the conveyance of a box of eggs, weighing 84 lbs., from Adare to Rathkeale—a distance of 6 miles.	It appeared that the box when handed to the Company at Adare was marked "Fragile," the contents not being described. It was accordingly charged for at 50 per cent. over ordinary parcels rate (1s. 4d.). The Company reduced the charge to 8d., being the G.R. rate for the quantity of eggs sent.																								
5th April, 1906 (Deputation to Vice-President).	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates charged for the conveyance of lime from Clones to certain stations on the Great Northern line were excessive. The rates complained of were as follows:— For wagon loads of 5 tons. Per ton. <table><tr><th></th><th>s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Clones to Newbliss</td><td>1 0</td></tr><tr><td>Clones to Smithboro'</td><td>1 4</td></tr><tr><td>Clones to Monaghan Road</td><td>1 6</td></tr><tr><td>Clones to Monaghan</td><td>2 0</td></tr></table>		s. d.	Clones to Newbliss	1 0	Clones to Smithboro'	1 4	Clones to Monaghan Road	1 6	Clones to Monaghan	2 0	The General Manager of the Company was interviewed in the matter on behalf of the Department, and subsequently agreed, as an experiment, to put the following rates into force for one year:— <table><tr><th></th><th>Per ton.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Clones to Newbliss</td><td>1 0</td></tr><tr><td>Clones to Smithboro'</td><td>1 0</td></tr><tr><td>Clones to Monaghan Road</td><td>1 0</td></tr><tr><td>Clones to Monaghan</td><td>1 3</td></tr></table> the wagons used in the conveyance of the lime to be released without delay, and the total quantity sent to the stations specified to be not less than 470 tons in the year.		Per ton.		s. d.	Clones to Newbliss	1 0	Clones to Smithboro'	1 0	Clones to Monaghan Road	1 0	Clones to Monaghan	1 3		
	s. d.																										
Clones to Newbliss	1 0																										
Clones to Smithboro'	1 4																										
Clones to Monaghan Road	1 6																										
Clones to Monaghan	2 0																										
	Per ton.																										
	s. d.																										
Clones to Newbliss	1 0																										
Clones to Smithboro'	1 0																										
Clones to Monaghan Road	1 0																										
Clones to Monaghan	1 3																										

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
12th April, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the charges—22 6s. 6d.—for the conveyance of a consignment of potatoes, weighing 1 ton, from Oulysiskey to Ballywilliam, co. Longford, were excessive.	It appeared that the consignment had been forwarded in error to Ballywilliam, co. Wexford, and that the total charges included a charge for the extra distance carried. The Company intimated that arrangements were being made to reduce the charges to the figures that would apply had the potatoes been sent direct to their destination. The charges, as reduced, would amount to about 12s. 6d. or 13s.
17th April, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That traders in poultry in certain localities would be injuriously affected by the discontinuance of the special facilities afforded to them as a result of the competition between the Great Southern and Western and the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Companies.	The Department decided to appear before the Railway and Canal Commission at the hearing of the case in which these Companies were concerned.
23rd April, 1906	Donegal Railway.	That the rate—2s. 3d. per ton—quoted for the conveyance of stone in rough blocks from Mountcharles to Killybegs was excessive. A rate of 1s. per ton was suggested for the traffic.	The Department communicated with the Railway Company in the matter. It was understood that as a result of negotiations between the complainants and the Great Northern Railway Co. and the Northern Counties Committee a satisfactory arrangement had been come to as regards the rate complained of. For the general traffic in stone from Mountcharles the Department were informed that the following rates had been agreed upon between the complainants and the Companies:— Undressed stone, 4d. per ton per mile. Dressed stone, 4d. per ton per mile. (plus 6d. per ton for transfer at Strabane in cases where the distance carried was less than 300 miles). Minimum charge as for 6 tons at Owner's Risk, station to station.
4th May, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate charged for the conveyance of butter from Abbeyfeale to Bradford—6s. per ton—was excessive.	It appeared on inquiry that the rate for butter from Abbeyfeale to Bradford was 4s. 8d. per ton, not 6s., as stated. Complainant was informed accordingly.
6th May, 1906.	Donegal Railway.	That the rates charged for the conveyance of eggs from Donegal to London, viz., 67s. 6d. per ton, G.R., and 81s. 8d., C.R., were excessive.	The Department communicated with the Donegal Railway Co. but that Company was unable to arrange for a reduction in the rates. The matter has now been brought before the Joint Committee of the Midland Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company in which the Donegal section of the Donegal line has been vested.
7th May, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate—7s. per cwt.—charged for the conveyance of dead poultry by passenger train service from Lurgan to Bournemouth was excessive.	The Department communicated with the Great Northern Company in the matter, but so far it has not been found practicable to effect a reduction in the rate.
8th May, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a charge of 4s. 10d. was made for the conveyance of a box of oysters weighing 90 lbs. from Clifton to Liverpool.	It appeared that an overcharge of 1s. 4d. had been made. The Company ordered the amount of the overcharge to be refunded.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.												
24th May, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate for the conveyance of grass seed from Londonderry to Dublin (163 miles) was 5s. 8d. per ton, while from Banbridge to Dublin (86 miles) the rate was 9s. 2d. per ton.	The Company stated that a special rate of 8s. 2d. per ton for grass seed in 3-ton lots was in operation from Banbridge to Dublin. The rates for seed from Londonderry to Dublin were stated to be 16s. per ton for 5-ton lots, and 15s. per ton for less quantities. The rate of 8s. 8d. per ton did not appear to be in force for the carriage of grass seed from Londonderry to Dublin over the Great Northern line.												
25th May, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway; Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That special rates should be put into operation for the conveyance of strawberries by passenger train from Fiddown, Clonsilla, Newmarket-on-Fergus, and Broadway (Wexford) to Belfast.	The Companies arranged the following special rates for the conveyance of strawberries by passenger train to Belfast:— <table border="1"> <tr> <th>From</th><th>per cwt.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fiddown, ..</td><td>4. 4.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Clonsilla, ..</td><td>3. 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ballyear (for Newmarket-on-Fergus), ..</td><td>3. 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wexford, ..</td><td>2. 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Minimum, 1 cwt.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	From	per cwt.	Fiddown, ..	4. 4.	Clonsilla, ..	3. 0	Ballyear (for Newmarket-on-Fergus), ..	3. 0	Wexford, ..	2. 9	Minimum, 1 cwt.	
From	per cwt.														
Fiddown, ..	4. 4.														
Clonsilla, ..	3. 0														
Ballyear (for Newmarket-on-Fergus), ..	3. 0														
Wexford, ..	2. 9														
Minimum, 1 cwt.															
5th June, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That the charge—13s. 1d.—made for the conveyance of eight boxes of butter, weighing 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. from Abbeyfeale to London, was excessive.	It appeared on inquiry that owing to a clerical error an overcharge of 3s. 7d. had been made in respect of the consignment. The amount of the overcharge was refunded.												
13th June, 1906.	Irish Railway Companies generally.	That the rates charged for the carriage of sulphate of copper intended for spraying purposes were excessive.	The Department learned that the Midland Great Western Company, the Great Northern Company, and the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Company were prepared to reduce the rate for the carriage of sulphate of copper, when intended for spraying purposes, to 25 per cent. over the (less C. rate). The Great Southern and Western Company agreed to put a similar reduced rate into operation as an experiment till 30th September, 1907.												
14th June, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	That the rate—1d. per lb.—for the conveyance of fruit (currants and raspberries) from Rosslare to Cork and Dublin was excessive.	Special rates of 2s. 3d. and 1s. 9d. per cwt., station to station, O.R., minimum 1 cwt., to Cork and Dublin, respectively, from Rosslare Harbour Station were arranged for the season (1906).												
16th June, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That while the rate for the conveyance of artificial manures from Dublin to Ballybrophy was only 6s. per ton, 7s. 6d. per ton was charged from Dublin to Abbeyfeale.	The Railway Company stated that the rate (6s.) Dublin to Ballybrophy was put into operation at a time of severe competition with the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway and the Grand Canal Company, and that they could not agree to make the rate a basis for rates with other stations.												
27th June, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the charges—amounting to 4s. per cwt.—for the conveyance of butter from Killeshandra to Norwich were excessive.	The Company arranged a through rate of 56s. per ton for butter from Killeshandra to Norwich (including cartage at Norwich).												

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &amp;c.

VI.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF, OR WHOLESALE DEALINGS IN MARGARINE OR MARGARINE-CHEESE, ON 30TH JUNE, 1906.

Borough or County in which Registrations have been effected.	No. of Premises Registered for Wholesale Deal- ings in Margarine or Margarine- Cheese.	No. of Premises Registered for the Manufacture of	
		Margarine.	Margarine-Cheese.
BOROUGH.			
Belfast, . . . . .	62	-	-
Clonmel, . . . . .	1	1	-
Cork, . . . . .	9	2	-
Drugheda, . . . . .	1	-	-
Dublin, . . . . .	39	1	-
Limerick, . . . . .	3	2	-
Londonderry, . . . . .	6	-	-
Sligo, . . . . .	1	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	2	-	-
Wexford, . . . . .	1	-	-
COUNTY.			
Antrim, . . . . .	-	-	1
Armagh, . . . . .	1	-	-
Down, . . . . .	1	-	-
Dublin, . . . . .	4	-	-
Fermanagh, . . . . .	1	-	-
Galway, . . . . .	1	-	-
Kerry, . . . . .	1	-	-
Louth, . . . . .	1	-	-
Tipperary, S.R., . . . . .	1	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	-	1	-
Westmeath, . . . . .	1	-	-
Wexford, . . . . .	-	1	-
Total, . . . . .	160	8	1

## SALE OF FOOD

I.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, COUNTIES DURING

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	120	2	2	5 1 0	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	40	1	1	1 0 0	1	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	81	2	2	1 9 0	4	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	102	2	2	0 4 0	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	247	9	7	4 4 6	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	364	12	6	5 5 0	17	2	1	0 5 0
Donegal, . . .	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	47	1	1	0 12 6	1	1	1	0 5 0
Dublin, . . .	190	7	7	8 12 6	16	6	5	10 3 0
Fermanagh, . . .	54	2	2	0 12 6	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	134	11	10	4 14 6	1	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	505	47	26	9 13 9	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	75	1	1	0 14 6	2	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	77	1	1	0 3 0	1	-	-	-
King's, . . .	57	-	-	-	3	1	1	2 0 0
L Leitrim, . . .	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	222	15	7	4 0 8	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	70	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	54	1	1	0 1 0	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	93	2	2	1 4 8	1	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	102	8	8	5 10 6	7	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	24	2	1	0 1 0	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	102	1	1	0 0 6	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	61	2	2	1 10 6	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	211	11	11	10 3 1	1	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.R.) . . .	68	2	1	0 2 6	3	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	141	1	1	0 5 6	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	59	5	3	1 12 6	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, . . .	3,879	168	103	67 5 2	61	10	8	12 13 0



## AND DRUGS ACTS.

CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE, AND MILK, TAKEN BY FOOD INSPECTORS IN THE YEAR 1905.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			<i>s. a. d.</i>				<i>s. a. d.</i>				<i>s. a. d.</i>
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	17	13	4 5 7
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	4	4	3 9 6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	4	3	7 2 6
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	2	2	1 10 8
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	12	9	7 7 0
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	61	34	25 10 10
59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	13	10	5 6 6
42	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	92	10	7	5 12 0
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952	44	41	64 18 0
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	4	4	0 19 8
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	23	13	10 4 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	40	29	12 16 3
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	8	8	12 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	10	8	2 4 8
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	1	0 9 6
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	8	8	6 13 6
7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	608	29	22	17 9 8
24	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	25	4	2	1 5 0
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	7	4	1 10 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	1	0 12 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	24	12	6 8 10
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	1	1	0 11 6
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	1	0 13 6
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	4	3	2 12 6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	28	27	36 9 2
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	7	4	3 14 0
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	12	10	13 7 10
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	9	8	8 14 9
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	13	10	5 8 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	20	17	8 14 0
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	1	1 0 0
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	7	7	6 0 6
441	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5,663	430	327	295 16 1

SALE OF FOOD

II.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE,  
COUNTIES DURING THE HALF.

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	27	-	-	-	1	2	1	0 2 6
Armagh, . . .	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	40	2	2	2 7 0	2	2	2	0 14 6
Cavan, . . .	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	94	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	190	3	2	0 10 0	4	1	1	10 0 0
Donegal, . . .	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	27	2	2	1 0 4	1	-	-	-
Dublin, . . .	113	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fermanagh, . . .	21	2	2	0 5 6	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	43	4	4	1 10 7	-	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	214	16	11	6 16 8	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	25	1	1	0 0 1	2	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	35	1	1	0 2 6	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	26	2	2	0 14 6	1	1	1	0 2 1
Leitrim, . . .	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	115	10	6	5 11 11	2	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	18	1	1	0 5 0	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	81	2	1	1 13 0	2	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	67	1	1	0 1 0	3	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	12	3	3	0 1 6	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	77	3	3	1 9 6	-	-	-	-
Rosecommon, . . .	24	1	1	0 13 5	2	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.E.), . . .	108	5	5	5 5 6	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.E.), . . .	30	1	1	0 2 5	1	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	46	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	26	-	-	-	2	1	1	0 1 0
Wexford, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, . . .	1,200	82	49	25 15 1	34	7	5	11 0 1

## AND DRUGS ACTS.

CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE, AND MILK, TAKEN BY FOOD INSPECTORS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			<i>S. &amp; J.</i>				<i>C. &amp; J.</i>				<i>S. &amp; J.</i>
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	2	2	1 5 0
6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	8	6	22 5 0
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2	2	0 19 0
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	8	8	10 14 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	48	23	16 7 11
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	3	1 10 0
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	23	23	51 10 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	11	11	9 9 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	12	8	3 6 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	6	6 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	4	4	1 11 6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26	5	3	2 8 0
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	21	13	3 15 2
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	1	0 5 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	5	4	4 4 6
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	2	2 6 0
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	3	2	2 7 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	10	9	6 12 5
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	7	6	4 5 7
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	14	13	13 18 0
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	2	2	0 12 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	5	4	1 18 0
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	2	0 7 6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	0 12 6
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	3	3	12 16 0
227	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2,005	212	162	191 10 7

## SALE OF FOOD

III.—STATEMENTS GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE,  
YEAR 1905.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
Belfast, . . . . .	319	19	19	£ s. d.	71	6	6	£ s. d.
Glennel, . . . . .	7	1	1	1 2 6	-	-	-	6 10 0
Cork, . . . . .	111	4	3	1 2 8	1	2	2	1 15 0
Drughda, . . . . .	28	2	2	2 5 0	1	-	-	-
Dublin, . . . . .	198	50	18	50 15 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . . . .	120	11	7	1 0 0	5	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . . . .	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . . . .	30	4	4	0 1 2	2	-	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . . . .	22	3	3	0 12 0	1	-	-	-
TOTAL, . . . . .	922	64	37	128 7 8	31	8	8	8 5 0

## HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
Belfast, . . . . .	180	9	9	£ s. d.	37	2	1	£ s. d.
Glennel, . . . . .	-	-	-	32 10 0	-	-	-	1 0 0
Cork, . . . . .	44	1	1	0 5 0	5	1	1	0 15 0
Drughda, . . . . .	15	2	2	2 2 6	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . . . . .	310	6	6	15 10 0	4	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . . . .	68	2	2	0 10 0	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . . . .	13	1	1	0 0 0	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wexford, . . . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, . . . . .	463	21	21	53 17 0	44	3	2	1 15 0

## AND DRUGS ACTS.

CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE, AND MILK, TAKEN IN THE BOROUGH.

YEAR 1905.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
15	-	-	<i>£ s. d.</i>	-	-	-	<i>£ s. d.</i>	572	43	37	46 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	2	2	3 14 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	31	30	29 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	2	2	1 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,385	45	40	440 1 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	11	9	3 3 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	10	19	54 4 6
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	8	8	1 13 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1	1	1 2 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	2	0 6 0
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,072	103	150	232 10 0

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
9	-	-	<i>£ s. d.</i>	-	-	-	<i>£ s. d.</i>	438	17	14	24 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	0 13 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	23	28	26 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692	29	28	39 5 0
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	1	1 1 0
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	10	10	2 9 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	2	3 18 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	11	11	3 1 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
								1,660	94	99	101 2 6

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

IV.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE, TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1905.

BOROUGHES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED BY DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
Drogheda, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkeeny, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>COUNTIES.</b>								
Antrim, . . .	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	30	1	1	0 16 0	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	34	4	4	1 18 0	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	75	2	-	-	3	3	3	0 15 2
Down, . . .	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	34	-	-	-	1	1	1	0 12 9
Dublin, . . .	59	3	3	11 0 0	1	1	1	2 0 0
Fermanagh, . . .	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	32	3	3	0 8 0	2	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	48	11	5	2 10 0	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	33	-	2	1 5 0	3	3	3	5 2 8
Kilkenny, . . .	19	-	-	-	1	1	1	0 13 0
King's, . . .	26	-	-	-	1	1	1	2 0 0
Lettim, . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	23	3	3	0 19 0	1	1	1	0 5 0
Londonderry, . . .	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	23	3	3	0 2 0	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	25	1	1	0 12 6	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	38	3	3	1 19 0	1	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	41	3	2	0 5 0	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	4	-	-	-	2	2	2	0 6 0
Sligo, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	23	1	1	0 12 0	3	2	2	3 12 7
Tipperary (S.R.), . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	34	1	1	0 14 6	1	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	13	1	1	0 13 0	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	47	2	1	0 15 0	-	-	-	-
<b>Total,</b> . . .	<b>592</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30 16 0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15 8 0</b>

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

V.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE, TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

BOROUGHES AND COUNTRIES IN WHICH SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED BY DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
Drogheda, . . .	9	1	1	1 1 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	4	1	1	0 9 6	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>COUNTIES.</b>								
Antrim, . . .	23	-	-	-	2	2	2	3 5 11
Armagh, . . .	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	15	1	1	0 13 6	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	20	2	2	0 5 1	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	25	1	1	1 14 6	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	40	4	4	1 16 10	1	1	1	0 3 10
Dublin, . . .	25	1	1	1 1 0	1	1	1	0 12 8
Fermanagh, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	39	3	3	1 19 1	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	17	2	2	1 0 5	1	1	1	0 2 1
Leitrim, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	22	2	2	0 17 0	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.E.), . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	21	1	1	1 1 10	-	-	-	-
<b>Total, . . .</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11 19 9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4 4 6</b>

## LIST of ANALYSTS acting under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, for the Boroughs and Counties in Ireland.

Local Authorities.	Name of Analyst.
<b>COUNCILS OF BOROUGHES:—</b>	
Belfast, ... ..	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Cloveland, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork, ... ..	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Drogheda, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Dublin, ... ..	Do., do.
Kilkenny, ... ..	Do., do.
Limerick, ... ..	Do., do.
Londonderry, ... ..	Professor John Robinson Leebody, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C.
Sligo, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Waterford, ... ..	Do., do.
Wexford, ... ..	Do., do.
<b>COUNTY COUNCILS:—</b>	
Antrim, ... ..	Robert Barklie, F.C.S., and J. F. W. Hodges, J.C., F.C.S.
Armagh, ... ..	J. F. W. Hodges, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Carlow, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cavan, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Clare, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork, ... ..	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Donegal, ... ..	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Down, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Dublin, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Fermanagh, ... ..	Do., do., do.
Galway, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Kerry, ... ..	Do., do.
Kildare, ... ..	Do., do.
Kilkenny, ... ..	Do., do.
King's, ... ..	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Leitrim, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Limerick, ... ..	Do., do.
Londonderry, ... ..	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Longford, ... ..	Charles M'Mullan.
Louth, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Mayo, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Meath, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Monaghan, ... ..	Do., do.
Queen's, ... ..	Do., do.
Roscommon, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Sligo, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Tipperary, North Riding, ... ..	Do., do.
Do., South Riding, ... ..	Do., do.
Tyrone, ... ..	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Waterford, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Westmeath, ... ..	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Wexford, ... ..	Do., do.
Wicklow, ... ..	Do., do.



## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893.

Summary of Reports received from District Analysts as to Samples analysed by them during the year ended 31st December, 1905.

	No. of Samples Analysed.	
	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
BOROUGHS.		
NIL	—	—
COUNTIES.		
Antrim, . . . .	3	7
Armagh, . . . .	3	—
Carlow, . . . .	6	—
Cavan, . . . .	5	—
Cork, . . . .	41	24
Donegal, . . . .	25	4
Down, . . . .	21	11
Fermanagh, . . . .	12	6
Kildare, . . . .	4	18
Kilkenny, . . . .	2	3
King's, . . . .	1	—
Limerick, . . . .	4	—
Londonderry, . . . .	—	1
Louth, . . . .	13	2
Mayo, . . . .	3	3
Meath, . . . .	4	3
Queen's, . . . .	7	7
Roscommon, . . . .	19	—
Sligo, . . . .	17	—
Tipperary (N.R.), . . . .	9	—
Tipperary (S.R.), . . . .	7	—
Tyrone, . . . .	4	—
Waterford, . . . .	6	—
Westmeath, . . . .	—	3
Wexford, . . . .	16	5
Wicklow, . . . .	7	1
Totals, . . . .	232	98
Total Number of Samples } Analysed.	330	

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893.

Summary of Returns furnished by Secretaries to County Committees  
as to Samples submitted by them for analysis during the year  
ended 31st December, 1905.

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
COUNTY.		
Antrim, . . .	2	6
Carlow, . . .	6	—
Cork, . . . .	41	29
Donegal, . . .	26	4
Down, . . . .	14	7
Fermanagh, . .	11	6
Kildare, . . .	1	1
Kilkenny, . . .	2	1
Louth, . . . .	—	2
Queen's, . . .	6	—
Sligo, . . . .	8	—
Tipperary (S.R.) . .	6	—
Waterford, . . .	6	—
Westmeath, . . .	—	3
Wexford, . . .	13	3
Wicklow, . . .	—	1
Total, . . .	118	54
Total number of samples submitted.	192	

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893.

Summary of Reports received from District Analysts as to Samples analysed by them during the half-year ended 30th June, 1906.

	No. of Samples Analysed.	
	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
BOROUGHS. No.	—	—
COUNTIES.		
Antrim, . . . .	2	3
Armagh, . . . .	2	—
Carlow, . . . .	7	—
Cavan, . . . .	1	1
Cork, . . . .	34	3
Donegal, . . . .	20	—
Down, . . . .	13	3
Fermanagh, . . . .	7	2
Kildare, . . . .	18	9
Kilkenny, . . . .	8	5
King's, . . . .	15	6
Londonderry, . . . .	—	2
Louth, . . . .	9	—
Mayo, . . . .	4	—
Meath, . . . .	3	—
Queen's, . . . .	12	7
Roscommon, . . . .	12	—
Sligo, . . . .	15	—
Tipperary (S.R.), . . . .	2	—
Tyrone, . . . .	7	—
Waterford, . . . .	23	5
Westmeath, . . . .	15	1
Wexford, . . . .	19	5
Wicklow, . . . .	3	6
Totals, . . . .	251	53
Total Number of Samples } Analysed.	309	

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893.

Summary of Returns furnished by Secretaries to County Committees  
as to Samples submitted by them for analysis during the half-year  
ended the 30th June, 1906.

	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
COUNTY.		
Antrim, . . . .	2	3
Carlow, . . . .	7	—
Cork, . . . . .	28	1
Donegal, . . . .	20	—
Down, . . . . .	9	2
Fermanagh, . . .	7	2
Kildare, . . . .	7	1
Kilkenny, . . . .	8	5
King's, . . . . .	14	6
Letttrim, . . . .	1	4
Louth, . . . . .	5	—
Tipperary (S.R.) .	2	—
Tyrone, . . . . .	3	—
Waterford, . . .	26	—
Westmeath, . . .	13	1
Wexford, . . . .	19	—
Wicklow, . . . .	1	2
Totals, . . . . .	174	27
Total Number of Samples submitted.	201	

## MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

LIST showing the Fairs and the Auction Marts in respect of which Exemption Orders were issued between the 1st July, 1905, and the 30th June, 1906.

Fair or Mart.	County or Borough.
Abbey, . . . . .	Galway.
Athleague, . . . . .	Roscommon.
Aughrim, . . . . .	Galway.
Ballintubber, . . . . .	Roscommon.
Ballyhack, . . . . .	Wexford.
Banada, . . . . .	Sligo.
Carrickmines, . . . . .	Dublin.
Carricknagat, . . . . .	Sligo.
Causeway, . . . . .	Kerry.
Cluggin, . . . . .	Limerick.
Collinstown, . . . . .	Westmeath.
Dromore West, . . . . .	Sligo.
Drumana, . . . . .	Leitrim.
Empor, . . . . .	Westmeath.
Farnaharpy, . . . . .	Sligo.
Fieldstown, . . . . .	Dublin.
Fines, . . . . .	Westmeath.
Funchinagh, . . . . .	Mayo.
Glenogra, . . . . .	Limerick.
Killala, . . . . .	Mayo.
Knockeroghery, . . . . .	Roscommon.
Knocktoran, . . . . .	Limerick.
Lahardane, . . . . .	Mayo.
Leap, . . . . .	Cork.
Limerick (Fitt's Mart, Cecil-street), . . . . .	Borough of Limerick.
Multyfarnham, . . . . .	Westmeath.
Newmarket-on-Fergus, . . . . .	Clare.
Newtownards, . . . . .	Down.
O'Callaghan's Mills, . . . . .	Clare.
Rathfran, . . . . .	Mayo.
Renvyle, . . . . .	Galway.
Roslea, . . . . .	Sligo.
Tushanny, . . . . .	Longford.
Tubberbracken, . . . . .	Galway.



METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

## METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

REPORT OF ACTING HEAD MASTER FOR THE SESSION  
1904-5.

The total number of students who attended the School during the Session 1904-05 was 479, of whom 280 attended the Day and 199 the Evening Classes.

In the Personal Art Examinations held under the Board of Education, the following number of successes were obtained in the subjects named:—

Freehand Drawing in Outline, . . . . .	52
Model Drawing, . . . . .	34
Drawing in Light and Shade, . . . . .	23
Geometrical Drawing (Art), . . . . .	16
Perspective, . . . . .	17
Memory Drawing of Plant Form, . . . . .	23
Drawing Common Objects from Memory, . . . . .	3
Design (Stage 1), . . . . .	20
Design (Stage 2), . . . . .	5
Design (Honours), . . . . .	1
Anatomy, . . . . .	3
Drawing from the Antique, . . . . .	3
Drawing from the Antique from Memory, . . . . .	2
Drawing from the Life, . . . . .	4
Painting Still Life, . . . . .	6
Principles of Ornament, . . . . .	12
Painting Ornament, . . . . .	3
Modelling from the Antique, . . . . .	2
Modelling Design (Stage 2), . . . . .	3
Modelling the Head from Life, . . . . .	1
Drawing on the Blackboard, . . . . .	21
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (Etc.), . . . . .	2
Elementary Modelling (held by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . . .	21

277

The total number of works submitted to the Board of Education for Examination for Teachers' Certificates and for the National Competition was 253.

The total number of works accepted for Certificates was forty-nine, of which forty-six were for the Art Class Teacher's Certificate, and three for the Art Master's Certificate (Group I.).

In the National Competition, the School was awarded three Silver Medals, five Bronze Medals, and nine Book Prizes.

Two works were also purchased by the Board of Education as good examples for circulation amongst Schools of Art.

Thirteen works were also purchased by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for addition to the School Permanent Collection as good examples of the various stages of study.

The *Silver Medals* were awarded as follows:—

Hugh Barden, for set of two studies of Historic Ornament, executed in Stained Glass (22d).

Dr. Harriette Hennessy, for an Enamelled Panel for a Chatelaine (24a).

Ethel Rhind, for Designs for Stained Glass, with specimen in material (23d and 24a).



*Bronze Medals:—*

Dora Kathleen Allen, for Enamelled Panel, with metal mount, for a Cabinet (24a).

James Crowley, for Study of Historic Ornament, executed in Stained Glass (22d).

Elizabeth Kelly, for Designs based on a Flowering Plant (14-23c).

Francis J. Rigney, for an Enamelled Panel for a Book-cover.

Catherine Scott, for a Study of Historic Ornament, executed in Stained Glass (22d).

*The Book Prizes were obtained by:—*

Margaret Blacklay, Modelled Figure from the Life (19c).

Alice Mary Douglas, Design based on a Flowering Plant (14-22).

Beatrice Moss Elvery, Design for Stained Glass, with specimen in material (23d, 24a).

Henrietta Healy, Study of Historic Ornament, executed in Stained Glass (22d).

Annie Hynes, Design for a Lace Cape (23c).

Emily MacCarthy, Enamelled Panel for a Cabinet (24a).

Meave E. M. O'Byrne, Studies of Plant Form (10).

Do. do. Designs based on a Flowering Plant (14-22).

Margaret Ross, Studies of Drapery on a Figure (8d).

Under the Local Prize Scheme, 1904-05, prizes were awarded as follows:—

*Junior.*

Section 1. Julia Hayden, Mary Flanagan, Stephen Poole, Joseph Erskine.

*Preparatory for Teachers, Designers, etc.*

" 2. Florence Gillespie.

" 3. Elizabeth Kelly.

" 4. Ernest Corr.

*Design.*

" 5. Elizabeth Kelly.

" 6 & 7. Elizabeth Kelly, Elizabeth Johnstone, Meave O'Byrne.

*Drawing and Painting.*

" 14. Arthur M'Lean.

" 15. Margaret Blacklay.

" 17. Margaret Ross.

" 18. James Crowley.

" 19. Gladys Day.

" 20. Effie Luke.

" 21. Effie Luke.

" 22. Effie Luke.

" 23. Ethel Symes.

" 24. James Crowley, Arthur M'Lean.

" 25. Emily Egan.

" 26. Florence Gillespie, Emily Egan.

*Modelling.*

" 27. Margaret Blacklay.

" 29. Rebecca Grone.

" 35. Joseph Hanrahan.

*Craft Classes.*

*Stained Glass.*—Ethel Rhind.

*Enamelling.*—Gwendoline Herbert.

The following students, on the recommendation of the Head-Master, were granted Free Studentships by the Department:—

*Ordinary Classes.*—Mr. Ernest Corr, Miss Kathleen Fox, Miss Florence Gillespie, Mr. James Golden, Miss Elizabeth Johnstone, Miss Alice O'Rourke, Miss Ethel Symes, Miss Nora Dowdall, Miss Meave O'Byrne.

*Enamel Class.*—Miss Dora K. Allen, Mr. Wm. L. Whelan.

In consideration of the work done during the past Session, the Department have extended for another Session the following Teacherships-in-Training and Art Scholarships:—

*Teachers-in-Training:* Miss Margaret Blacklay, Miss Effie Luke, Miss Elizabeth Kelly.

*Art Scholars:* Miss Lily Agnew, Mary O'Neill, Dorothy Mackey.

*Mosaic:* Ethel Rhind, James Crowley, Philip Donovan.

*Modelling:* James Hanrahan.

The Enamelling Scholarship granted to and vacated by Mr. Francis Rigney was divided, and granted to James Burke and Norah Murphy.

Forty-one students of the Royal College of Science received instruction during the Session from Mr. Luke and Miss Emerson in Freehand and Model Drawing.

A number of lace-workers from various centres attended, for short periods, the classes for Drawing and Design:—Miss Dehan and Miss Henneghan, from Benada, Tubbercurry; Miss Kennedy, Cahirciveen; Miss Brennan, Miss Henry, Miss Hyland, and Miss Nielon, from Kiltimagh; their expenses being met by a grant from the Congested Districts Board and locally. Miss Gartlan also attended, this being her second year, her expenses being partially defrayed by a grant from the Blanchardiere Trust.

These students made very good progress; Miss Hynes obtained in the National Competition an award of a Book Prize for a Design for a Lace Cape.

A Course of twelve Lectures on Architecture was delivered by Mr. George P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A., and was attended by twenty-four students.

A Course of twenty Lectures on Anatomy was delivered by Professor Alexander Fraser, and was attended by thirty-two students.

During the month of July a Landscape Class, which visited several places around Dublin, was conducted by Mr. J. Poole Addey, and was attended by thirty-five students.

The Summer Course for Teachers of Secondary Schools was held, as usual, in the month of July. It was attended by 115 teachers from different parts of Ireland. The classes were under the supervision of the Head Master, Mr. Willis, assisted by Mr. Luke, Mrs. Barden, Miss Alice Jacob, Mr. Oliver Sheppard, Miss Edith Emerson, Mr. Wm. Whelan, Miss Margaret Blacklay, and Miss Elizabeth Kelly.

At the close of the Course, examinations in Elementary Modelling and Drawing on the Blackboard were held by the Department's Inspector, Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.

A series of six lectures on the Teaching of Drawing, which was attended by these teachers, was given in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society by Mr. Henry Cadness, of the Manchester School of Art.

The progress made during the Course was most satisfactory. These courses of instruction materially help to raise the standard of Art teaching in Secondary Schools and Elementary Art education generally in this country.

In the Competition for three Teachers-in-Training in the Metropolitan School of Art, open to all Art students residing in Ireland, the Scholarships were awarded to students of the School—Miss Ethel Symes, Mr. Ernest Corr, and Miss Meave O'Byrne.

In the Competition for the Taylor Art Scholarship, conducted by the Royal Dublin Society, two students of the School—Mr. Joseph Haurahan and Mr. Albert Power—were awarded prizes of the value of £25 and £5, respectively, for Statuettes. The Scholarship of £50 was gained by Mr. W. J. Leech, a former student of the School, and two other former students, Miss B. M. Elvery and Miss M. Swanzy, also obtained prizes.

At the Art Industries Exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society, fourteen prizes were gained by students of the School; these included eight for Lace Designs, four for Enamelling (all the prizes offered), and two out of four for Stained Glass.

The Annual Exhibition of Students' Works was held as usual during the Christmas Vacation, and was visited by 1,996 persons.

We were able this year to secure from the Board of Education a selection from the prize works of the National Competition; these were exhibited in the School Gallery during the latter part of September, 1904. The exhibition was one of great interest to the students of this School and to teachers and students from various parts of the country, the Department having made a grant to enable selected teachers and students to visit the Exhibition. Miss Jacob and the Department's Inspector (Mr. P. O'Sullivan) attended for the purpose of explaining various points of interest to visitors. The Exhibition was attended by 4,142 persons.

FREDK. LUKE, A.R.C.A., Lond.,

*Acting Head Master.*



ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

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### THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN AND COUNCIL FOR THE ACADEMICAL YEAR 1904-1905.

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TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Council of the Royal College of Science.

During the Session 1904-5 there were four Royal Scholars, eighteen Science Scholars, thirty-one Agricultural Scholars, nine students sent for free instruction from the Albert Agricultural College at Glasnevin, ten Teachers-in-Training, three Local Scholars from Cork, and one additional Scholar of similar rank to the Royal Scholars, to whom a Special Scholarship had been awarded by the Department at the end of his first year, upon the recommendation of the Council. In addition to the foregoing there were twenty-five Associateship students paying fees, and twenty-three paying non-Associate students. The total number of individual students was one hundred and twenty-four.

Sessional examinations were held in all subjects, and conjoint examiners were appointed by the Department in twenty-two subjects.

The award of diplomas, scholarships, and prizes was made by the Council after the close of the session, that is to say, during the long vacation. The delay was caused by a difficulty in obtaining the results of the examinations from some of the conjoint examiners.

It is very desirable that the results of the sessional examinations be made known as near as possible to the time of closing of the College, and especially is this of importance to students who are awarded Diplomas and Scholarships.

Courses of instruction were given to teachers during the long vacation, in Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene.

The Council have to record with much concern that the College has met with a serious impediment to the proper discharge of its functions since the last session. The building which the Department had erected for the Faculty of Engineering in Harcourt Place, was unfortunately burnt to the ground before possession was obtained from the contractor. In consequence of this disaster the house accommodation necessary for teaching in this Faculty, consisting of workshops and laboratories for Engineering and Electro-technology, have to be re-constructed, and provided with suitable equipment.

In the month of November, 1904, the Department appointed Mr. Alphonsus O'Farrelly, M.A., Fellow of the Royal University, to be Lecturer on Organic Chemistry, in succession to Dr. Donnan, who had resigned in the previous session. Mr. Frederick W. Warwick, A.R.C. sc. I., was appointed an Assistant to the Professor of Physics; Mr. William H. S. Elliott, A.R.C. sc. I., was appointed an Assistant in the Engineering Division *vice* Mr. E. M. Le Flufy, A.R.C.Sc.I., B.A., who resigned; C. W. Courtenay, A.R.C.S.M., Assistant in the Geology Division *vice* Mr. T. Crook, who resigned; Mr. A. G. G. Leonard, A.R.C. sc. I., Assistant in the Division of Chemistry *vice* Mr. Douglass Mellon, A.R.C. sc. I., who resigned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. N. HARTLEY,

*Dean of Faculty.*

#### DIVISION :—CHEMISTRY :

Professor W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

The number of students attending the courses of Chemistry were: 45 of the first year, nineteen of the second year, six of the third year, besides one student of Assaying.

To the students of the first year 59 lectures were delivered by the Professor on General Chemistry, including the outlines and principles of Metallurgy and Thermo-Chemistry; and one tutorial lecture was given by Dr. Pollok; to the students of the second year attending the lectures on Organic Chemistry, there were 10 lectures by the Professor and 50 by Mr. O'Farrelly; and to the students of the third year a course of 21 lectures was delivered by Professor Hartley on the applications of spectroscopic analysis and research to Organic Chemistry.

In the laboratories there were 45 students of the first year in charge of Dr. Pollok and Mr. Douglas Mellon; 9 of the second year; 6 of the third year—the instruction was given in part by the Professor and part by Mr. O'Farrelly; 3 students in the Assaying laboratory. The instruction in Assaying was undertaken by Dr. Pollok. There was one research student of the fourth year.

There were in all a total of 64 individual students, including one non-associate not given above, attending practical instruction.

Researches which had been carried on in the chemical laboratories for some time were those on beryllium, and a new method of its separation from beryls, by Dr. Pollok; on uric acid and its derivatives; the absorption spectra of the vapours of metals; and on the direct analysis of minerals by their flame spectra.

Of papers published there were the following:—

- "The Construction of Fume Chambers with Effective Ventilation." W. N. Hartley, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- "Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society." Vol. X., Part III., N. 31. 1905.
- "Notes on the Constitution of Nitric Acid and its Hydrates." W. N. Hartley, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- "Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society." Vol. X., Part III. 1905.
- "The Absorption Spectrum and Fluorescence of Mercury Vapour." W. N. Hartley, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- "Proceedings of the Royal Society." Vol. 76, p. 428. 1895.
- "The Heat of Formation of Glucinium Chloride." Transactions of the Chemical Society. J. Holms Pollok, D.Sc.
- "The Composition of Beryl." Transactions of the Chemical Society. J. Holms Pollok, D.Sc.
- "On the Extraction of Glucinium from Beryl." Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society. J. Holms Pollok, D.Sc.

#### DIVISION:—PHYSICS.

Professor W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S., M.L.E.E.

During the past session, 1904-5, the number of individual students attending the courses of instruction in Physics was 67; of these 62 were associate and 5 non-associate students.

In the *First year* there were 40 associates and 2 non-associates. The course of instruction given to these students consisted of 60 lectures delivered by the Professor on the outlines of Experimental Physics as specified in the Syllabus: 27 Tutorial classes by Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A.; and 64 lessons, of an average length of 3 hours each, on Practical Physics, the Laboratory instruction being under the charge of Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A., assisted by Mr. G. Hanlon, B.A., under the supervision of the Professor.

In the *Second year* there were 22 associate and 3 non-associate students. The course of instruction comprised 38 lectures delivered by the Professor on Molecular Physics, Calorimetry, Acoustics, Polarized Light, and Electrical Measurements. These lectures were supplemented by 6 Tutorial classes taken by Mr. W. J. Lyons, and 42 lessons in Practical Physics of an average length of 3 hours each.

There were no teachers in training in the Physics Division in the third year during the past session.

Great inconvenience, and injury to health and efficient instruction, was caused by the overcrowded state of the Physical Laboratory. The second and third years courses of Electro-Technology, under Mr. Brown, B.Sc., are carried on in the Physical Laboratory simultaneously with the courses of instruction in Physics, and not only so, but as there is no separate place allotted for the storage of physical apparatus, the bulky, and, in many cases, costly and delicate instruments required for practical instruction in Physics and Electro-technics, have to be placed in



the Physical Laboratory, and fill up a large part of the inadequate space allotted to the teaching of these subjects. For several years past I have drawn urgent attention to this deplorable state of things, but no relief has yet been obtained.

At the close of the Session the Physical cabinet was enriched by the purchase, under most advantageous terms, of a magnificent spectrometer made by the late Mr. A. Hilger. The circle is divided upon platinum and reads to the tenth of a second of arc, a complete set of quartz lenses, a train of Iceland spar prisms, two Rowland's gratings, one of large size, and numerous other additions to the ordinary equipment of a spectrometer, accompanied the apparatus. The instrument will prove of extreme value when proper space for its erection and use can be provided.

Owing to the use of the whole available space in the physical laboratory by students under instruction, the researches, hitherto conducted by the Professor and Mr. Brown on the physical properties of the new alloys of iron prepared by Mr. Hadfield of Sheffield, had to be suspended, and the grant in aid made by the Royal Society was not applied for. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the work begun and carried on here for some years, has been taken over by some of the staff of the National Physical Laboratory, who have unrivalled appliances for its prosecution.

A Paper was read by Professor Barrett before the Royal Dublin Society on June 20, and will shortly be published, on "Entoptic Vision, a mode of self-examination of Cataract and other obscurities within the Eye-ball."

### ELECTRO-TECHNOLOGY.

W. BROWN, B.Sc., Lecturer.

The following courses of instruction were given during the Session :—

(1). A Course of 61 Lectures to the *Second-year* students in the Faculty of Engineering and Teachers, viz., 58 by the Lecturer and 3 by Mr. Allen; also 122 hours practical instruction in the Laboratory to the same students by the Lecturer and Mr. Allen. Twenty students attended this Course, i.e., 18 Associates and 2 Non-associates. There were two-term examination papers set by the Lecturer for students in the Engineering Faculty and a Sessional examination held in June, when Professor F. G. Baily, M.A., acted as co-examiner. The Sessional examination for the teachers was held at the end of the second term, when Professor Baily also acted as co-examiner.

(2). A Course of 60 lectures were delivered by the lecturer to the *Third-year* students in the Faculty of Engineering; also 78 hours practical electrical testing and 57 hours drawing and dynamo design under the Lecturer and Mr. Allen. An examination was held at the end of each term as well as a Sessional examination in June.

Nine associate students attended this Course. During the Session the lecturer and Mr. Allen took the students of this class to visit the following works :—

- (a). The Central Electrical Power Station for Lighting the City of Dublin, situated at the Pigeon House.
  - (b). The Principal Transformer Station at Fleet-street, Dublin.
  - (c). The Central Electrical Power Station for the Tramways, situated at Ringsend.
  - (d). The Rathmines Electric Power Station.
- (3). *Summer Courses to Teachers.*

There were two Courses in Physics given in the College from July 11th to August 4th under the direction of the lecturer on Electro-Technology.

- (a). A *Fourth-year* Course on Magnetism and Electricity, attended by 44 teachers, and consisted of 20 lectures given by the Lecturer and 20 days' practical work in the laboratory, in which latter Mr. Allen acted as Senior Assistant, with 4 Junior Assistants to help him. A Theoretical Examination and a Practical Examination were held at the end of the Course.
- (b). A *Third-year* Course on Heat, Light, and Sound was attended by 40 teachers, and consisted of 20 lectures given by the Lecturer and 20 days' practical work in the laboratory, in which latter Mr. Macdonald acted as Senior Assistant, with 3 Junior Assistants to help him. A Theoretical Examination and a Practical Examination were held at the end of the Course.

#### DIVISION :—MATHEMATICS.

Professor W. M'F. ORR, M.A.

In the Department of Mathematics the following Lectures were given :—

To First Year Students—In Mathematics, 100 lectures by Professor Orr and 92 by Dr. Johnston ; in Mechanics, 83 lectures by Professor Orr and 80 by Dr. Johnston.

To Second Year Students—In Mathematics, 42 lectures by Professor Orr and 32 by Dr. Johnston ; in Mechanics, 32 lectures by Professor Orr and 27 by Dr. Johnston.

To Third Year Students—In Thermodynamics, 43 lectures by Professor Orr ; in Applied Mechanics, 60 lectures by Professor Orr ; and in Mechanism 21 lectures by Dr. Johnston.

#### DIVISION :—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, F.G.S.

During the Session 1904-5, the work in this division was considerably hampered by the limited space available, and by the

shifting of several cases of minerals into passage-ways and corners, necessitated by the fitting up of the new chemical laboratory in the previous session.

Mr. T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc.I., who had worked so zealously since his appointment in 1901, resigned the Assistantship in January, 1905, in order to enter on a post in the Mineralogical Research Laboratory of the Imperial Institute, London. His place was taken during the remainder of the session by Mr. C. W. Courtney, A.R.S.M.

The work of the Agricultural scholars in Soil Physics was developed more systematically, and the Professor added a short course of lectures on this subject, as an introduction to the experimental work. By the kindness of Mr. R. M. Barrington, J.P., and with the co-operation of Professor Wilson, the farm of Fassaroe, near Bray, where the history of each field has been recorded for some forty years, was made the scene for field-sampling, experiments being afterwards performed upon the material selected.

The combined tour through typical Irish districts, for Agricultural students in their second year, was carried out successfully during eight days in June, the staff being represented by Professor Carpenter, Professor Cole, and Mr. Houston. The experience gained in previous tours made the selection of the areas traversed, extending from Fair Head to Croagh Patrick, and thence to Waterford, unusually comprehensive, while the cost per scholar was even less than in the previous year.

On April 1st, 1905, the Professor, on appointment by the Department, undertook the duties of Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

The Professor was granted leave to extend his vacation into the first days of the following session, in order that he might visit South Africa, as a member of the Official Party of Invited Guests, in connection with the journey organised by the British Association.

The following publication was issued (Royal Irish Academy, Proceedings, vol. xxv., Sect. B, No. 5, May, 1905):—

G. A. J. COLE—"On the growth of Crystals in the Contact-zone of Granite and Amphibolite."

The Professor also contributed a paper to the meeting of the British Association in Johannesburg on "The Marginal Phenomena of Granite-Domes."

#### DIVISION :—AGRICULTURE

Professor JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc.

I have merely to remark that, as in Session 1902-3, the class in Agriculture met in my private room. There was this difference, however, that there were more students in 1903-4 than in 1902-3, and the inconvenience was therefore greater.

## AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY.

DAVID HOUSTON, F.L.S., Lecturer.

**DIVISION I.—Agricultural Bacteriology.**—The agricultural students of the third year met four days a week during the first term, and two days a week during the third term, for practical instruction in the applications of Bacteriology to farming. They all passed the terminal examination test with credit.

**DIVISION II.—Agricultural Botany.**—The agricultural students of the second year received a course of lectures, laboratory instruction, and field work in Agricultural Botany during the second and third term. Their work throughout was most satisfactory. The course suffered somewhat from the want of suitable laboratory accommodation for the students. It is undesirable for two entirely distinct classes to occupy the same laboratory at the same time, especially as all the "lectures" and demonstration lessons are given in the same room, and yet separate Botany and Zoology courses were running concurrently with the Agricultural class throughout the session much to the confusion, I imagine, of both.

**Evening Lectures.**—Two courses of evening lectures were given during the session, one on General Botany, to the members of the Dublin Seedsmen's Employees Association, and the other on Hybridisation of Plants, to the members of the Irish Gardeners' Association. In both cases there was a large and regular attendance.

**Vacation Courses.**—The Christmas vacation course of last year on *Dairy Bacteriology* to Creamery Managers, was repeated this year. The number of applicants, however, was so large that the course was duplicated. In this connection I have to thank my assistant, Mr. Black, and Messrs. Crockett and Adams, agricultural students of the third year, for their generous kindness in giving up most of their Christmas holidays in order to assist me in the laboratory work.

## AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

GEORGE STEPHENSON, Lecturer.

The class consisted of nine students, of whom eight were taking the full Associateship Course. As a class, therefore their average knowledge of general Chemistry was better than formerly, progress was more rapid, and the ground covered more extensive. There were, however, some not unimportant branches of the subject which were, through lack of time, very inadequately treated. Wherever possible, students were encouraged to investigate or modify the methods employed. The substances dealt with were either such as were being supplied to the Albert College Farm or were brought by students themselves; thus living interest was given to the work, and the findings of the laboratory linked to the practice of the farm. During the last two or three weeks of the course, when a fair amount of manipulative

dexterity had been obtained, it was especially easy to encourage the prosecution of research. The class further had the advantage of following the investigations being conducted in the laboratory on behalf of the Albert College, on such subjects as the composition of turnips, the food value of grasses cut at various times, the composition of clover-sick soils and the chemical nature of creamery sewage. It is a pity that when students are attending this course they have such little time for supplementing their laboratory work with private reading and study. It is, however, easier to indicate the defect than to suggest a remedy.

#### DIVISION :—BOTANY.

Professor T. JOHNSON, D.Sc., F.L.S.

The usual courses in Botany were given to eleven agricultural students in their second year, to seven technical scholars in their second, and two in their third year, with one non-associate student. The experience of the session emphasises the necessity of adding a fourth year's course of instruction if the technical scholars are ever to become capable of carrying out a piece of botanical research. The work of the seed-testing and plant-disease station has still further increased, more than 1,500 samples of seeds having been tested during the past season. Amongst other plant-diseases examined was a serious outbreak of leaf-spot in the swede crop in the west and other parts of Ireland. By arrangement with the Department the Professor of Botany now spends part of each day (except Wednesday) in the Museum.

In July the demonstrator of Botany conducted, under the Professor's direction, two courses of instruction, one covering the third year's syllabus of the Department attended by four, and another covering the fourth year by four students.

#### Papers published :—

- T. Johnson.—"Swede leaf-spot" (*Cercospora Blaxanii* B. et. Br.)  
Journal of Department of Agriculture and Technical  
Instruction for Ireland, Vol. 5. 1905.
- J. Adams.—"The effect of very low temperature on moist  
seeds." Sci. Procs. R.D.S. XI. (new series), No. 1  
1905.

#### DIVISION.—ZOOLOGY.

Professor GEORGE H. CARPENTER, B.Sc., M.R.I.A.

*Zoological Teaching.*—The Zoological course for the second-year students in the faculty of Agriculture was carried on during the first and second terms of the session. Eleven students attended this course, receiving fifty-five practical lessons in the laboratory, each of three or four hours' duration, forty-three lectures from the Professor, and twenty-four demonstrations in physiology from Mr. Clarke. In the third term the Professor was able to accompany the students on many of their field days

as well as on the long tour around Ireland, and thus had valuable opportunities of giving instruction on the habits of animals in their natural surroundings. The class worked with great energy, and every member passed a satisfactory examination.

The course for second-year teachers-in-training was held during the third term, and was attended by seven students. These received twenty-eight laboratory lessons illustrated by twelve lectures and several field excursions. Their work was satisfactory.

Three students attended the third year's course for teachers-in-training (Natural Science section). They devoted their whole time to Zoology during the first term, working in the laboratory for fifty-seven days, and receiving forty Zoological lectures from the Professor and twenty-four physiological lessons from Mr. Clarke, in addition to field excursions. The students took much interest in their work, and all passed the final examination with credit. One non-associate advanced student worked in the laboratory during the second and third terms.

*Summer Courses.*—A summer course in Physiology and Hygiene was given by Mr. Clarke, under advice from the Professor, to five elementary and two advanced students during July. Mr. Clarke at the request of the Department also conducted a course of Physiology at Monaghan in August.

*Physiological Teaching.*—The importance of Animal Physiology in the College courses, both for agricultural students and for science teachers, is becoming increasingly evident, and the foundation of a lectureship in this subject at an early date is most desirable if the subject is to be efficiently taught.

*Zoological Collections.*—Repeated representations to the Board of Works were at last effectual in obtaining a partial renovation of the specimen cases on the landing outside the Biological Laboratory. A re-arrangement of the Zoological teaching collections has been taken in hand, and it is hoped that during the present session they will be rendered more easily available and useful for the students.

*Research Work.*—The usual inquiries on animals injurious in farm and garden have been answered by the Professor, and the investigation into the life-history of the Warble-fly, began during the previous session with the help of Mr. J. W. Steen at Collooney, Co. Sligo, has been continued at the Ballyhaise Agricultural Station, Co. Cavan. During the session the following papers by the Professor have been published:—

"Injurious Insects and other Animals observed in Ireland during the year, 1904." *Econ. Proc. R. Dublin Soc.*, vol. i., part 6.

"Springtails as Injurious Insects." *Proc. Assoc. Econ. Biol.* vol. i., part 1.

"Report on the Pantopoda collected by Prof. Herdman at Ceylon in 1902." *Report on Pearl Oyster Fisheries published by the Royal Society*, part ii., 1904.

## DIVISION :—ENGINEERING.

Professor J. LYON, M.A.

During the past session there were 9 third-year Engineering students, to whom 52 lectures were given by the Lecturer in Engineering ; also, they attended the Surveying course.

There were 14 second-year students, to whom 48 lectures were given by the Professor.

The number of Third Year Agricultural students was 9 who attended 10 lectures by the Professor.

The number of first-year students was 40, and the Lecturer in Engineering, assisted by Mr. Leclufy, gave them 70 lessons.

The second-year Agricultural students, numbering 11, attended the course in Surveying.

Great inconvenience was caused in all branches of our work by the destruction of the new premises by fire, in consequence of which we were required to take our courses at Kevin-street Technical Schools, which proved very inadequate to our requirements, and thus placed us in a worse position even than we occupied in the College.

Some important experiments on the volumetric efficiency of petrol engines as affected by jet carburettors were made by the Professor and Lecturer in Kingstown Harbour under great difficulties, which would not have arisen if it had been possible to carry these out in the College. The result of the experiments show that fundamental improvements can be made in the efficiency of such engines.

# REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR THE SESSION 1904-1905, AND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The number of students who attended the College during the Session 1904-05 was 124.

Of these, 23 were non-associate students and 101 associate students undergoing a three years' course.

The entries for the past five Sessions were as follows :—

Session 1899-1900,	22	Associates,	75	Non-Associates.
" 1900-1901,	41	"	76	"
" 1901-1902,	60	"	63	"
" 1902-1903,	80	"	48	"
" 1903-1904,	94	"	22	"

The 101 associate students were divided as follows :—

First year,	40
Second year,	33
Third year,	28

The following third year associate students passed their final examinations and were awarded Diplomas as follows :—

Mr. C. H. Alexander, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. T. C. Drury, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. W. H. S. Elliott, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. R. H. Grant, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. W. W. Jones, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. G. Moore, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. F. W. Warwick, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. F. M. Webb, Diploma in Engineering.  
 Mr. J. Clifford, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.  
 Mr. G. F. Harrison, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.  
 Mr. E. P. Hedley, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.  
 Mr. A. G. G. Leonard, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.  
 Mr. A. Neale, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.  
 Miss E. M. M. White, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.  
 Miss A. G. Frazer, Teacher's Diploma—Natural Science.  
 Mr. I. Swain, Teacher's Diploma—Natural Science.  
 Mr. D. L. Murphy, Teacher's Diploma—Natural Science.  
 Mr. J. M. Adams, Diploma in Agriculture.  
 Mr. R. D. Cole, Diploma in Agriculture.  
 Mr. A. Crockett, Diploma in Agriculture.  
 Mr. R. Hans, Diploma in Agriculture.  
 Mr. J. Kelly, Diploma in Agriculture.  
 Mr. C. O'Donovan, Diploma in Agriculture.  
 Mr. R. Whelan, Diploma in Agriculture.  
 Mr. W. Warnock, Diploma in Agriculture.

Bro. J. Daly took out the second and third years' course and passed the corresponding examinations in the Faculty of Agriculture.

The two Royal Scholarships offered for competition each year to associate students of the first year, who are not Scholars, Teachers-in-Training, or Exhibitioners, were awarded to Mr. C. H. Northing and Mr. H. O'Reilly, these two students having obtained the highest marks at the Sessional Examinations of the first year's course.

The Silver Medal offered for competition to all first-year associate students was awarded to Mr. J. Ingram.



The opening of the College Library from 7-10 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday nights continues to be much appreciated, large numbers of readers availing themselves of the opportunity of thus using the extensive collection of scientific books, periodicals, and reports which the Library contains.

A summer course of lectures and laboratory practice, for teachers engaged in Secondary Schools, was held during the month of July.

Forty teachers attended the course on third-year Physics and forty-four the course on fourth-year Physics, which were given by Mr. W. Brown, B.Sc., assisted by Mr. Richard G. Allen, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Mr. R. M'Donald, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. Wm. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I.; Mr. George Hanlon, B.A.; Mr. Sydney A. Edmonds, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Mr. Charles A. King, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Mr. F. W. Warwick, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I.; Mr. P. E. Belas, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Mr. E. P. Harrison, Ph.D.

Thirty-three teachers attended the course on fourth-year Chemistry given by Mr. A. O'Farrelly, M.A., Ph.D., assisted by Mr. George H. Woollatt, Ph.D., F.I.C.; Mr. H. M. Atkinson, Ph.D., B.Sc.; Mr. A. G. G. Leonard, A.R.C.Sc.I.; and Mr. Douglas Mellon, A.R.C.Sc.I.

Forty-three teachers attended the course on third-year Chemistry given by Mr. J. H. Pollok, B.Sc., assisted by Mr. W. H. Cadman, B.Sc., F.C.S.; Mr. Arthur Neale, A.R.C.Sc.I., Mr. W. J. Wren, A.R.C.Sc.I., F.C.S.; and Mr. A. L. Robinson.

Eleven teachers attended the third and fourth years' courses on Mechanical Science given by Mr. J. Taylor, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I., assisted by Mr. E. M. Le Fluffy, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I.

Eight students attended the third and fourth years' courses on Botany given by Professor Johnson, D.Sc., assisted by Mr. J. Adams, M.A.

Nine students attended the third and fourth years' courses on Physiology and Hygiene given by Professor Carpenter, assisted by Mr. J. Clarke, B.A.

The following is a list of the Medals, Scholarships, and Prizes awarded at the Sessional Examinations held in June, 1905:—

#### FIRST YEAR.

Silver Medal, . . . . .	Mr. J. Ingram.
First Royal Scholarship, . . . . .	Mr. H. C. Northing.
Second Royal Scholarship, . . . . .	Mr. H. O'Reilly.
Mathematics, Up. Division, 1st Prize, . . . . .	Mr. J. Ingram.
" " 2nd Prize, . . . . .	Mr. A. M. Moylan.
" " 1st Prize, . . . . .	Mr. H. C. Northing.
" " 2nd Prize, . . . . .	Mr. K. S. Daly.
Mechanics, . . . . . 1st Prize, . . . . .	Mr. A. M. Moylan.
" " 2nd Prize, . . . . .	Mr. W. Kirkpatrick.
Geometry, . . . . . 1st Prize, . . . . .	Mr. J. Ingram.
" " 2nd Prize, . . . . .	Mr. H. O'Reilly.

## FIRST YEAR—continued.

Physics, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. Feely.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. A. M. Moynihan.
Chemistry, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. M. Moynihan.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. E. Moynihan.
Model and Freshend	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. Feely.
Drawing. {	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Loughrey.

## SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. D. Collinan.
Mechanics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
Machine Construction	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Douglas.
and Drawing. {	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
Physics, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Douglas.
" (Teachers), . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. A. Moloney.
Electro-Technology, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. P. J. Maher.
" " (Teachers), .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. A. Moloney.
Organic Chemistry, .	1st Prize, .	Miss M. C. Madden.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Mangan.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
Mineral Analysis, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. G. A. Watson.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Mangan.
Botany, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
Geology, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Mangan.
Zoology, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
Mineralogy, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. D. Carty.
" . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. G. A. Watson.

## AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS.

Geology, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. W. McKay.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. C. J. McCarthy.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
Botany, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. W. McKay.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
Zoology, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. C. J. McCarthy.
Agricultural Biology,	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. M. Lonsdale.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. F. Prendergast.
Surveying, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. W. McKay.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.

## THIRD YEAR.

Thermodynamics, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. H. Grant.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. A. G. G. Leonard.
Applied Mechanics, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. H. Grant.
" . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
Engineering, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. H. S. Elliott.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
Surveying, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. H. Grant.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
Mechanics, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. G. Moore.
Electro-Technology, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. W. Jones.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. H. S. Elliott.
Analytical Chemistry,	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Neale.
" . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Clifford.
Geology, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. I. Swain.
Botany, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. I. Swain.
Zoology, . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. I. Swain.

## AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS.

Agriculture, . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
" . . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. R. D. Cole.
Bacteriology, . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. D. Cole.
" . . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
Agricultural Chemistry, . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
" . . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. M. Adams.
" . . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. C. O'Donovan.
Rural Economy, . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
" . . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. R. Hans.
Veterinary Sciences, . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Bro. J. Daly.
" . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. Warnock.
Soil Physics, . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. M. Adams.
" . . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. R. D. Cole.
Engineering, . . . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. D. Cole.
" . . . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. M. Adams.

P. A. E. DOWLING, *Registrar.*



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

## OF THE

# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND,

*For the Year ending 31st March, 1906.*

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the work of the Geological Survey of Ireland for the year ending 31st March, 1906.

As stated in the Fifth Annual General Report of the Department, p. 12, the powers and duties hitherto exercised by the English Board of Education in respect of the Geological Survey in Ireland were transferred, as from the 1st April, 1905, to the Department. Mr. S. B. WILKINSON was appointed Senior Geologist, with special charge of the operations of the Survey in the field. The work immediately in hand was the completion of the map of the Limerick district, showing superficial deposits, and of the memoir descriptive of that district, and the commencement of the Survey of the district round the City of Londonderry. No revision of the underlying "Solid" geology had been contemplated when the map of the Limerick district was undertaken; but the observations of the Geologists, while engaged in mapping the superficial deposits, showed that alterations in the boundaries were necessary here and there. Mr. KILNOR visited the outcrops of the igneous rocks, with the result that several masses previously regarded as contemporaneous lavas are assigned to an intrusive origin. Mr. SEYMOUR examined these rocks in the field and in the laboratory, and prepared a number of typical and effective photographic landscapes in illustration of the forthcoming memoir. He also drew up a longitudinal section to accompany the map. Mr. KILNOR, in continuation of the work organised by him for the examination of soils, mechanically treated a number of soils from the Limerick district selected by himself, and has reported on them for the memoir.

The map and memoir are now in the press.

The Board of Education having already selected Londonderry as the centre for the next "drift" map, the main field-work of 1905 was devoted to the examination of this area. But in this case a revision of the "Solid" geology was undertaken at the same time, since the original geological mapping has been carried out directly on the scale of one inch to a mile, instead of on the six-inch maps. The progress of knowledge, moreover, and additional opportunities for observation, are likely to render alterations necessary in the maps of any area when the superficial deposits are under examination; and it is felt that such opportunities for a more exact representation of the structure of the country should not be overlooked. Mr. WILKINSON began work in the Londonderry area in April 1905, where he was soon joined by Messrs. KILNOR and SEYMOUR on the completion of their work near Limerick. Owing to an enquiry made by Mr. R. H. Prior-Wandesford, D.L., Mr. M'HENRY spent nine weeks in the Castlereagh area, and revised the boundaries of the more important coal-seams, with the aid of the information afforded by recent boring operations. The revised edition of the map of the western part of the coal-field has been prepared, and the memoir on the field has been in part re-written. Their publication is, however, delayed for the present, owing to the continued search for

coal in outlying areas, and to further borings in the main field. It is clear, moreover, that a complete revision of the outer margin of the Leinster Coalfield, i.e. of the boundary of what is known as the First Coal is now desirable, in view of enquiries that arise as to the possible occurrence of coal under this or that particular holding. It is proposed ultimately to issue the map and memoir of the Leinster Coalfield simultaneously in a convenient form.

Mr. M'HENRY started work in the Londonderry area in July. Mr. SEYMOUR, as officer in charge of the collections, returned to Dublin in that month, to continue the arrangement in the Museum of Science and Art of the rocks and fossils brought together by the Survey. Taking advantage of a visit to Lambay Island, he prepared a map of the superficial deposits of that island, which forms a valuable addition to the records in the office. Mr. SEYMOUR also made photographic records of the results of the exceptional rainstorm of August 25th, 1905, on the banks of the river below Enniskerry, where, among other features, a new section in contorted boulder-clay was exposed. Early in 1906 he visited Kiltoran with Mr. E. Newell Arber, M.A., of Cambridge, and collected additional plant-remains from the Old Red Sandstone at that point.

The Director, in addition to work near Limerick with Mr. KILROE, visited and reported on the geological features of the caves at Edenvale, near Ennis. These caves have been explored by a Committee of members of the Royal Irish Academy, and the animal and other remains discovered have been deposited in the Museum of Science and Art. The report of the Committee was published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. XXIII., Sect. B., p. 1.

Many economic enquiries were referred to the Economic Geologist of the Department, Mr. E. ST. JOHN LYBURN, A.R.C.Sc.I., or were answered in conjunction with him. Mr. M'HENRY reported, at the request of the Department, on the water supply at Baggottrath, County Dublin, and Mr. KILROE on that for the Ebrington Factory in Londonderry. In addition to the work at Castlecomer, Mr. M'HENRY furnished information as to the coal-seams at Firoda, further west. The geological map of Dublin, showing drift-deposits, was utilised by Doctor Flinn of the Local Government Board, in an enquiry respecting the health of Dublin.

During the field-season, it soon became evident that the grant for travelling expenses was insufficient, and Messrs. M'Henry and Seymour were withdrawn from the field early in the summer, and all the geologists at the close of September. The areas surveyed in this limited season were as follows:—

Mr. WILKINSON, Londonderry district, 25 square miles and 93 linear miles of boundary.

Mr. M'HENRY, Leinster Coal-field, 36 square miles and 37 linear miles of boundary. Londonderry district, 15 square miles and 37 linear miles of boundary.

Mr. KILROE, Londonderry district, 28½ square miles and 109 linear miles of boundary, in addition to his traverses of the Limerick district.

Mr. SEYMOUR, Londonderry district, 7½ square miles and 43 linear miles of boundary, during the limited time that he could be engaged in field-work in that area.

It is satisfactory to note that the fund for travelling expenses has been raised to £350 from 1905-6. A sum of £120 has also been granted for Temporary Professional Assistance, which has allowed of the employment of Mr. T. HALLISSEY, A.R.C.Sc.I., for a period not exceeding forty weeks, to give much needed assistance in the mechanical analysis of soils.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, *Director*.





DUBLIN  
INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

## OF THE

# Dublin Institutions of Science and Art

## FOR THE

# YEAR 1905-6.

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TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *2nd April*, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the twelve months from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906 :—

**ATTENDANCE OF THE PUBLIC.**—The number of visitors to the Museum has been less than in the previous year, and the number of visitors to the Royal Botanic Gardens has been more than in the previous year.

**STAFF.**—In the Natural History Division Mr. Nichols was promoted on the 3rd May to the newly-created post of assistant keeper, and Miss Stephens was on the 13th July promoted from the position of technical assistant to that of assistant. The post of technical assistant was abolished, and in its place a new post of third assistant was created, to which Mr. R. Southern was appointed, taking up duty on the 29th January, 1906. In the Art and Industrial Division Mr. Buckley was on 3rd May promoted to the newly-created post of assistant keeper, and I have just been informed that Mr. Aubrey Toppin has passed the examination for the new post of assistant in the Irish Antiquities Division.

Mr. Longfield has been on sick leave since the 13th March, 1905, and Mr. Coffey was on sick leave between the 1st April and the 7th October, 1905.

**TEMPORARY TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE.**—Miss Knowles worked on the Botanical Collections during the whole of the year. Mr. Dudley Westropp was employed from the 1st April to the 1st July and from the 23rd September till the end of the year, completing the following parts of the General Guide to the Art Collections, viz. : French Porcelain, Spanish Pottery and Porcelain, Arms and Armour, as well as

cataloguing the Medals in the Irish Antiquities Division and labelling the Silver Collection; he also took charge of the Circulation Exhibits, and arranged many additional cases for this Branch. Colonel J. Day, R.E., was employed from 3rd December, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, preparing Guides to various sections of the Ceramic Collections, viz.: Dutch Pottery and Porcelain, Chinese, Austrian, Danish, German, Russian and Swedish Porcelain. He also revised and brought up to date the "Lists of Books useful to Visitors" exhibited in the Museum, and arranged in the large cabinets the remainder of our very large collection of Architectural Photographs.

**TRAVELLING.**—In April I was in Athens attending the Archaeological Congress, and on my return I visited Spalato, Trau, Ragusa, Zara, Udine, Venice, and Vicenza, to look for architectural ornament suitable for reproduction for the Museum, and photographs.

I also went to London in May for the purpose of being present at some important sales, and visited the South Kensington and other Museums, and I obtained several valuable acquisitions for this Museum, and I again went to London on March 9th for ten days when I obtained other specimens, and arranged for the making of reproductions of objects.

In July I went to Kells to make arrangements for the casting of the two fine crosses there.

In October I went to Liège to take part in the Congrès de l'Art Public and to visit the Exhibition, and I took the opportunity of visiting Ghent, Bruges, and Brussels, where I saw the re-arrangement of the Lace Collections in the Cinquantenaire Museum and other things as detailed in my report.

Dr. Scharff visited London in May last for the purpose of attending the Zoological Conference; in July, 1905, and again in February, 1906, he paid visits to the British Museum. On both occasions he obtained much useful information and arranged for the acquisition of many valuable specimens.

Mr. Buckley went to Belfast in April for the purpose of being present at a sale, but unfortunately he was not able to obtain any of the objects we had selected, and he also, accompanied by Mr. Westropp, attended a sale of silver at Navan.

Miss Knowles went in July to Drumshambo to investigate a leaf deposit preserved below a bog, and in March to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool to study the most recent Botanical Collections.

Mr. Alabaster went to Belfast in December to take charge of and transport to Dublin the Mace of the Irish House of Commons lent by Lord Massereene.

Mr. Moore paid a visit to a number of English and Scotch nurseries, and succeeded in obtaining a large number of valuable acquisitions for the Gardens.

Mr. Praeger went to Cambridge for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Library Association.

Other members of the staff made short journeys on Museum business. Mr. De Sales, foreman in charge, and Mr. Orlandi, Formatore, for the casting of the two crosses at Kells, and Mr. Montgomery, the storekeeper, went to Belfast in December to assist in the transport of the Mace of the Irish House of Commons to the Museum.

**BUILDINGS.**—No work of importance has been carried out during the year, and the overcrowding of the collections, as mentioned in previous years, necessarily continues. The workshops and timber store remain as before. Provision of an office and a workroom for the Keeper of Irish Antiquities is still one of our most urgent needs, and a workroom for Zoological students is also much wanted. The latter can be provided for the present in the room from which the Irish Minerals have recently been removed, but until the two old Exhibition sheds of the Royal Dublin Society, which form the Annex, are replaced by a permanent building no really satisfactory arrangement can be made, and I hope that before many more years have elapsed this much-needed extension will be made.

In the building which, it is hoped, will replace the Annex a fine Court can be provided for the casts of Irish Architecture and suitable accommodation for all the Irish Collections, and if the Natural History Museum is also prolonged in the direction of Merrion-square, this will meet the wants of the Zoological Branch, which is becoming every year more important in connexion with study and research work in agricultural science, entomology and fisheries.

The Board of Works are removing the macerating shed and pit, the spirit store, and other outbuildings which are on the south side of the Natural History Building, and are building others between the Natural History Offices and the Annex. It is understood that this is due to requirements of the New College of Science.

Notice has been given that the Refreshment Room is to be closed on July 1st, in order to hand over the room to the National Library, and that the gatekeeper's quarters are also to be appropriated for Library purposes.

Want of light due to insufficiency of window space greatly diminishes the usefulness of several rooms in the Museum; these could be much improved by applying white or a very light colour to the walls and ceilings.

The lighting of Rooms II. and V. of the Botanical Division should be still further improved by more glass in the roof.

**WORKSHOPS.**—The following are the more important works carried out in the shops during the year:—Eleven standards, in addition to those made last year, for the lace frames, and

144 of the frames. Two steel upright cases on drawer cabinets for Fossil Room. Three steel folding cases for Central Court. Three steel cases for the Porcelain Room. Two cases in the inner windows of the Greek and Roman Room. Stand for the newly-acquired hippopotamus. Setting up of several casts from Italy, as well as the casts of the Irish crosses from Kells. Completion of the fitting up of the doorway and arcades from King Cormac's Chapel and the Shrine from Holy Cross Abbey, and two large stands for statuary groups in the Central Court.

In addition to the above the usual preparations were made for the exhibition of the students' works at the Metropolitan School of Art at Christmas, and for the Distribution of Prizes which took place on the 16th February, 1906, and the necessary repairs to school furniture were carried out as in former years.

**PUBLICATIONS.**—The thirty-eighth edition of the Halfpenny Guide to the Museum is almost exhausted.

The following additional chapters of the General Guide have been prepared during the year, and are now on sale:—Part VII., Chapter 4, French Porcelain, and Chapter 5, Spanish Pottery, by Mr. Dudley Westropp; Part XX., Chapter I., Japanese Lacquer, by Mr. Alabaster, and of the Guide to Irish Antiquities; Part IV., The Christian Period, and Part V., Irish Ethnological Collections, by Mr. T. J. Westropp. Of these two latter the first editions of 500 copies have been almost all sold, and new editions are ordered.

The following are in the Press:—Part I., Greek and Roman Antiquities, Chapters 1, 2, and 4, by Mr. Gutch. Part VII., Chapters on Dutch Pottery and Porcelain, Chinese Porcelain and German and Austrian Pottery and Porcelain and Persian Pottery by Colonel Day. Also Part IX., Glass, by Colonel Day, and Part XX., Chapter 1, Defensive Armour, by Mr. Dudley Westropp.

Of the Halfpenny Guide, 14,770 copies were sold during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1906, and 804 separate parts or chapters of the General Guide, as well as 96 Lists of Books in the National Library useful to Visitors, 18 Guides to the Rocks and Fossils, and 43 Lists of Irish Birds.

I have also written a popular Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, which will, I hope, with the plan attached to it, enable visitors to find without difficulty all the more important objects in the Gardens, and to appreciate better the objects for which they are kept up. The price is, like the Short Guide to the Museum, one halfpenny.

**MUSEUM LECTURES.**—The tenth series of these demonstrations, which correspond with what are called "Floor Lectures"

given in some American Museums, has been completed according to the following list, which shows the numbers who attended at each :—

Date.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Numbers attending.
December 5.	Col. Plunkett.	New objects in the Museum.	21
December 12.	Mr. Nichols.	Animals of the Seashore.	38
December 19.	Mr. Broman.	Loose.	69
January 9.	Mr. Halbers.	Insect enemies of Domesticated Animals.	24
January 16.	Mr. Alabaster.	Japanese Bronze.	30
January 23.	Professor Cole.	The growth of a Mineral.	40
January 30.	Mr. Dudley Westropp.	Pewter.	22
February 6.	Professor Johnson.	The Plants in Shakespeare's Plays.	40
February 13.	Mr. Uscher.	Irish Birds of Prey.	38
February 15.	Mr. Dudley Westropp.	Irish Silver.	30
February 20.	Mr. Seymour.	Volcanoes and their Products.	32
February 22.	Colonel J. Day.	Chinese Porcelain.	15
February 27.	Professor Carpenter.	Beasts of Prey.	22
March 1.	Miss Fitzpatrick.	Bookbinding.	48
March 8.	Mr. Dudley Westropp.	Wrought Iron Work.	17

**CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.**—Forty-four cases have been added, making a total of 161 available for circulation six times in the twelve months, and the number of explanatory leaflets has been increased from thirty-four to sixty-four.

Six hundred cases were circulated during the year to thirty-eight schools, classes, or exhibitions.

The care of this Collection and the work of preparing new sets of exhibits require the constant attention of an experienced assistant. During the past year this has been well carried on by Mr. Dudley Westropp during the periods that he has been temporarily employed in the Museum.

## ART COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Buckley has carried on the work of this section during the year under great difficulties, owing to being responsible for far more work than it was possible for him to accomplish, as was above explained in the paragraph on the staff of the Museum.

**IRISH ARCHITECTURE.**—Two more of the Irish crosses have been moulded at Kells, one in the middle of the town, and the other in the churchyard, and these have now been set up in the Annex near the doorway of Cormac's Chapel. I hope in the summer to get moulds taken of the interesting crosses at Ahenny.

**GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.**—A cast of the Shrine, as it is called, from Holycross Abbey, has now been set up, and is a very interesting addition to this part of the collections.

**EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.**—Several objects, principally pottery, have been received from the Egypt Exploration Fund, the Beni Hassan Committee, and from Miss Murray, but there

has been no one available to arrange them. General Lord Grenfell has kindly lent a very fine collection of antiquities which he made while in Egypt; they are shown in two cases under the Gallery near the entrance to the Central Court, and have attracted much attention. An explanation in popular terms of the method by which the Hieroglyphs were deciphered by Champollin and Young has been hung up near the cast of the Rosetta stone.

GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Clement Gutch, who three years ago arranged nearly all this collection, came in December last to complete his work. Casts and details from the Erechtheion and the Parthenon have been obtained, and several casts of Greek statuary have been ordered to complete the series according to Mr. Gutch's Plan, and of these the Hera of Samos and the Etele Hegero have been obtained. Copies of five of the Vaphio Vases which have been obtained demonstrate vividly the very high level of artistic taste and skill among the Greeks in very early times.

INDIAN AND OTHER ORIENTAL ART.—Very slight changes have been made during the year.

MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.—The reproduction of a fine 16th century stone arch has been made at Verona, where the original is in the Museo Civico; it is a good example of refined renaissance work and looks well in the Central Court. Casts of two roundels of enamelled terra cotta, showing the heads of two Roman Emperors, which are in Hampton Court Palace, the work of Giovanni da Majano, have been set up in the Central Court. The cast of a good chimney-piece of sculptured stone in the Verona Museum has also been acquired and set up in Room No. 6.

ROMANESQUE AND BYZANTINE ART.—Several additions have been made, including casts of two fine Capitals in the Church of S. Vitale at Ravenna, a panel of pierced marble from S. Apollinare in Classe, and other examples. A Tau Cross or Pastoral Staff of the Coptic Church is an interesting acquisition.

GEMS AND CAMEOS.—No additions.

COINS AND MEDALS.—This collection has received little attention for some time, but a few specimens have been added, and I propose to obtain at once some examples of the best recent French medallists. A collection of modern French medals has been lent to us from the Victoria and Albert Museum.

JEWELLERY.—Some small examples of peasant jewellery have been added.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—Two Irish harps have been added, and the whole collection is now well shown in two cases, and a very good specimen has been added to the Irish bagpipes, so that these two now make a very good exhibition of Irish musical instruments. There have also been added a pochette or dancing master's fiddle, to carry in the pocket, and a violin, which is a good example of the work of Perry, the well-known Dublin maker.

**FURNITURE.**—Several good examples of English 18th century furniture have been added, including small tables of various patterns and some chairs. The Doll's House, in which each room is furnished as an example of one period or fashion of 18th century furniture, attracts much notice, and seems to be instructive.

**ARMS AND ARMOUR.**—No change of importance.

**POTTERY, PORCELAIN, AND GLASS.**—The new metal cases which have been provided to stand between the large cases already in this room have proved a great success, and seem admirably adapted to their position.

**STAINED GLASS.**—No additions.

**ENAMELS.**—No change.

**BRONZE AND BRASS.**—The most important addition during the year is a small statue of "Fame," which shows all the best characteristics of Italian 16th century work; also a good knocker of the same period, and a Venetian dish finely engraved with a combination of Byzantine interlaced pattern and renaissance mythological scenes, and dated 1550.

**IRON.**—No additions.

**PEWTER.**—A dish with raised ornament by Briot and a rose-water ewer have been added to this collection, which has attracted much attention owing to the revival of the taste for pewter.

**SILVERSMITHS' WORK.**—Sixteen examples of old Dublin work have been added to the collection of Irish silver plate, as well as three of Cork, two of Limerick, and two of Galway; and two Irish pieces of uncertain origin. This collection of Irish plate is now very interesting, and though it would be desirable to increase it by some more pieces, it is sufficient to show how much good work of this kind was done in Ireland in the 18th century, not only in Dublin but in other cities. I should be glad to have a few important examples of Irish silver, but the present very high prices obtained make it difficult for us to purchase any but small pieces.



To the English collection several interesting additions have been made, and a few foreign pieces, especially some to show various forms of spoon, have been obtained. The fine Mace of the Irish House of Commons has been lent to the Museum by Lord Massereene and Ferrard, who possesses it as heir to the last Speaker.

**SHEFFIELD PLATE.**—A good urn, a dish stand, a dish ring of unusual pattern, and several other examples have been added.

**BOOKBINDINGS.**—No additions.

**IVORIES.**—Two miniature portraits in carved ivory of early nineteenth century are an interesting addition.

**MINIATURES.**—No additions.

**PRINTS.**—No additions.

**ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS.**—Many additions have been made during the year, and the entire collection has been arranged and mounted in draw-out slide cabinets in Passage Room I. by Colonel Day. The architectural student can now see here photographs of some of the best examples of each architectural style.

**JAPANESE ART.**—The Thom Bequest, consisting of a large quantity of modern Japanese work in bronze, lacquer, ivory, etc., was received, and several of the best examples are shown, but a great part of the collection has been put into store.

**CHINESE ART.**—A silver tankard.

**BURMESE ART.**—No additions.

**LACE.**—I mentioned in my last report that I had begun to transfer the Lace Collection to the Gallery of the Central Court, and this has now been done. The whole has been re-arranged, and now forms a very instructive series, showing all the principal varieties from the earliest days of lace-making. As the lighting is very good on the Gallery, the lace attracts more attention than formerly.

Some very useful additions have been made during the year, especially one rich 17th century piece of Gros Point de Venise, three good examples of Genoese and Milanese Point, some old pieces of Lacis or Darned Net, and a piece of old black Chantilly.

The chief want now is that of some more important specimens of the finest lace.

**EMBROIDERY.**—A beginning has been made with the arrangement of Room No. 10, which formerly contained both this collection and the lace, and I hope that during the coming year a very large number of fine examples of embroidery, which have hitherto been inaccessible to the public, will be here displayed.

**CARPETS.**—There is now a good collection of copies in water colour and of lithographs of fine Oriental carpets which should be very useful to designers, but there has as yet been no opportunity of arranging them for exhibition.

**TAPESTRY.**—An excellent copy in water colour of the celebrated piece of tapestry owned by Mr. Pierpont Morgan has been obtained.

**COSTUMES.**—No additions have been made to the collections, but a commencement has been made in the provision of cases of larger size in which the collection will be better displayed than at present.

**ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS.**—Further progress has been made with the re-arrangement of these collections on the new system, the Chinese collection having been put in order during the year. In the Japanese, the West African, and the South African, much useful work has been done in labelling these collections.

**INDIAN COLLECTION.**—Nothing has been added, and, as already reported, there is no space available to display the objects which we already have.

**LOAN COLLECTION.**—Lord Grenfell has lent to the Museum a very valuable collection of objects collected by him in Egypt—a wooden statuette of the 6th Dynasty, some of the scarabs, a most remarkable portrait of the Roman period, and many other articles in the collection are of the highest interest.

## IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

Since Mr. Coffey's return to duty last October he has made some progress with the arrangement of the objects of the Bronze Age and of the Early Iron Age, and has also arranged several Finds in the desk cases between the large upright cases.

The flint flakes obtained from the raised beach at Larne, a large collection of objects contributed by the late Dr. G. R. Bulck, and a cinerary urn of unusual size, together with the seal of Trim Abbey, and other objects from the collection of the late Mr. Moran, are interesting additions.

No steps have yet been taken towards providing a keeper's work-room and office, and now that an assistant to Mr. Coffey has been appointed the want is more apparent.

**IRISH ETHNOLOGY.**—Some weavers' candlesticks, iron rush-light holders, piggins, a grisset, and other objects illustrative of the domestic life of times which have passed away more or less recently, have been added to the collections, and I hope that many more will be added before such objects disappear from the country.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Considerable progress has been made during the year. The arrangement of the General Collection of Birds on the Lower Gallery has been completed, but of the General Collection of Invertebrates in the Upper Gallery only a small portion has been arranged. The improved methods of exhibition here adopted to show the life history of various groups add immensely to the value of the collections, and render this division of the Museum far more instructive and interesting.

The very fine Hippopotamus recently set up and the Hartebeest are useful additions to the collection of Mammals.

The Cave Collections from County Clare contributed by the Committee appointed by the Royal Irish Academy have been classified and labelled.

An immense deal remains to be done, especially in dealing with the collections of Invertebrates, both general and Irish, and the Cave remains from County Cork, but the appointments made to the staff during the past year should enable Dr. Scharff to make more progress in future. The most urgent need in this important branch of the Museum is that of a room in which students of Zoology can carry on research work. The transfer of the Collection of Irish Minerals to the Curved Corridor, where they can be exhibited in cases placed in the centre, leaves space available for this purpose.

## BOTANICAL DIVISION.

Several interesting additions to these useful collections have been made during the year, and Miss Knowles, who has been employed as a temporary assistant during the whole period, has incorporated large numbers of specimens in the collections, and done much work in the mounting and arranging of them on the system introduced by Professor Johnson. The catalogue of the Economic Collections has been completed, and in the Index Room the collection to illustrate various kinds of fruit and their modes of dispersal and to show the life history and classification of Ferns has been catalogued. More than 100 teachers and students have consulted the collections during the year, besides many visitors from the general public, who acquire, it is hoped, some useful knowledge and perhaps a taste for botanical study by inspecting the collections.

Four cases for the Circulation Department have been arranged in this division during the year.

Much progress has been made in arranging the very important Fungi Collections, of which nearly 7,000 specimens have been now mounted and incorporated.

A Guide to the Index and Teaching Collections is one of the great needs of this part of the Museum.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

\* The Collection of Irish Minerals is being transferred to the Curved Corridor, where there is ample room for the cases in the centre of the Corridor, as the whole of the Collections of the Geological Survey has been arranged in the wall cases.

By this change the Irish Minerals are brought near to the Irish Survey Collections, and space is provided for the much-needed work-rooms for Natural History students in Annex Room II., from which the Irish Collections are being removed.

## ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Two improvements have been asked for to improve the accommodation of the men employed in the Gardens: improved washing arrangements for the apprentices who live in the building near the entrance, and a dining-room for the men who live outside, but who have to take their meals in the Gardens. Both these are greatly needed.

A break-down of two of the boilers during the past winter, one in the Palm House and the other at the Curvilinear Range, have demonstrated the vital importance of not only providing these boilers for heating purposes in duplicate, but also to provide them of such patterns that they may be regularly inspected, so that it may never happen that both boilers for any one house may become worn out and past repair at the same time.

The front of the central part of the Curvilinear Range has become very dilapidated. It is very important that the maintenance work, such as the painting of the Glass Houses, should receive careful and constant attention. Some old pits which were framed with timber have become dilapidated and useless, and it is very desirable that all pits should be constructed with brick-work, and that the sashes and the timber framing should be very substantial.

The boundary wall around the field which was added to the Gardens a few years ago is in some places not sufficient to keep out trespassers.

The house for Tropical Ferns, which has been asked for several times, would be a great improvement to the Gardens.

The Gardens continue to be used more and more by botanical and agricultural students, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that those parts in which the various orders are illustrated systematically for the benefit of students, and those in which the agricultural and economic classes are displayed should receive a full share of attention.

The glass houses and those parts of the Gardens which are devoted to the growth of ornamental plants and shrubs, and to the cultivation of rare and valuable specimens, are important

for the promotion of the higher branches of horticulture; but perhaps the less showy portion of the Gardens above referred to are of the greater importance to the country.

One of the most important questions in connection with the Gardens is the water supply. In my last report I mentioned that the hydraulic ram to give a second supply of water from the River Tolka and a distributing tank were being provided by the Board of Works. The work was completed in the summer, in time to be of the greatest possible use during the dry weather which prevailed. It is desirable, however, to provide some additional water storage for river and rain water, and also to extend the pipes by which the river water is distributed in the direction of the Rose Garden.

The want of a proper Refreshment Room, and a place where bicycles and children's perambulators can be deposited, is urgent, as has been reported on many occasions.

Mr. Moore went to England and Scotland in September to purchase plants and to arrange exchanges, and he took that opportunity of visiting the Botanic Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh, and also other Gardens, including those of Glasgow, Blair Athol, Cupar, York, Bradford, and St. Alban's. Mr. Moore also visited various places in Ireland in connection with the Department's scheme for the encouragement of fruit cultivation; he visited Navan, Cookstown, Waterford, Dungarvan, Mallow, and Kells, and he also accompanied the horticultural students to see the fruit growing in England at Evesham, Shrewsbury, and Worcester. In October he attended the Fruit Show and Conference in London.

I hope that the Guide to the Botanic Gardens which I have compiled will increase the usefulness of these Gardens in fulfilling their work of spreading a taste for botanical study and a knowledge of horticulture.

#### NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The question of increasing the accommodation for readers has been under consideration, and the advisability of completing the East Wing was put forward by the Board of Trustees. A Committee appointed by the Government made certain recommendations for providing small increases to the accommodation pending the completion of the wing, and among other things suggested the removal of the gatekeeper's quarters and the addition of the rooms occupied by him to the storage room in the basement of the Library, and also the removal of the Refreshment Room. The Trustees of the Library have expressed their concurrence with me that if these proposals are carried out other accommodation on the premises or in the immediate vicinity should be provided both for the gatekeeper and the Refreshment Room.

G. T. PLUNKETT.

## APPENDIX I.

## RETURN SHOWING NUMBERS OF VISITORS.

## SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM.

Months.	Totals, 1904-1905.	Week-days, 1905-1906.		Sundays.	Totals, 1905-1906.
		Mornings.	Evenings.		
April, . . . . .	29,920	29,226	3,078	5,449	37,753
May, . . . . .	33,033	27,314	2,129	4,054	33,497
June, . . . . .	34,290	29,118	2,328	4,062	35,508
July, . . . . .	37,346	30,237	2,085	5,024	37,346
August, . . . . .	43,891	38,650	2,596	5,017	46,263
September, . . . . .	40,368	28,452	1,851	4,393	34,796
October, . . . . .	35,357	26,012	2,028	5,317	33,357
November, . . . . .	28,654	14,316	1,273	2,439	18,033
December, . . . . .	31,249	14,945	831	2,701	18,527
January, . . . . .	32,190	16,466	1,060	2,540	20,066
February, . . . . .	30,909	14,286	1,201	2,376	17,863
March, . . . . .	35,132	18,930	1,103	3,245	23,278
Totals, . . . . .	417,895	283,447	21,723	47,694	352,864

## ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Months.	Totals, 1904-1905.	1905-1906.		Totals, 1905-1906.
		Week-days.	Sundays.	
April, . . . . .	37,237	20,295	22,476	42,771
May, . . . . .	55,583	10,128	33,885	44,014
June, . . . . .	44,712	21,516	29,060	50,576
July, . . . . .	58,721	17,199	40,126	57,265
August, . . . . .	50,329	17,940	32,658	50,598
September, . . . . .	41,351	12,256	30,806	43,062
October, . . . . .	35,696	6,397	31,067	37,464
November, . . . . .	25,029	4,565	18,516	18,081
December, . . . . .	12,296	6,204	12,264	18,458
January, . . . . .	9,508	3,844	6,485	10,229
February, . . . . .	13,727	4,078	8,096	12,174
March, . . . . .	17,719	8,181	10,673	18,859
Totals, . . . . .	401,913	132,533	271,118	403,651

**SUMMARY of Attendance at the various Institutions for 12 Months,  
from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906.**

	Number of Days open.	Total Attendance.	Daily Average.
Museum, . . . . .	363	358,864	965
Botanic Gardens, . . . . .	363	403,651	1,112
National Library, . . . . .	294	193,462	658

The average Sunday Attendance was as follows:—

	1905-1906.
Museum, . . . . .	936
Botanic Gardens, . . . . .	5,213

## APPENDIX II.

### ACQUISITIONS, DONATIONS AND LOANS.

#### IRISH ANTIQUITIES SECTION.

The chief additions to the collections during the past year were deposited by the Royal Irish Academy:—

1. A series of flint flakes from the raised beach at Larne, County Antrim. These were collected at measured depths during the investigation of the beach recently made by Mr. R. L. Praeger and myself, at the expense of the R.I.A. The paper embodying the results of our investigations was published by the Academy, and many of the flakes illustrated.

2. A large collection of objects obtained by the late Dr. G. R. Buick from Moylurg crannog, County Antrim, which he excavated. These number over 250 objects.

3. An unusually large cinerary urn from Dr. Buick's collection.

4. The seal of Trim Abbey, a bronze mould for celts, and a copper celt, from the collection of the late Dr. Moran, I.N.S.

A bronze caldron found at Kikcorkey, County Roscommon.

A collection of flint implements from Fayoom, Egypt. Presented by Mr. H. Seton-Karr.

The Seal of Kállals and Achonry, six bronze celts, two bronze spear heads, and two stone drinking cups.

## ART AND INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS.

## PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS BY PURCHASE FOR THE YEAR 1905-6.

- Greek and Roman Antiquities (Room I., G.F.).  
 Reproductions of five Cups found in a tomb at Vaphio,  
 Laconia, Greek (Mykenæan), 1700-900 B.C.  
 Casts of Details from the Parthenon and the Erechtheion.
- Egyptian Antiquities (Room II., Ground Floor):  
 None.
- Ethnographical Collections (Room III., Ground Floor):  
 None of importance.
- Indian, Persian, and Tibetan (Rooms IV. and V., Ground Floor).  
 Brass Lamp and Pedestal. Nepalese.  
 Suit of Iron Scale Armour. Lhasa.
- Architectural Details in Sculptured Stone, etc. (Room VI., Ground Floor):  
 Plaster Cast of Chimney-piece in the Museum at Verona. 16th century. (See also Room I., Central Court and Main Gallery).
- Musical Instruments (Room VII., Ground Floor):  
 Pochette (Sordino or Kit), Dancing Master's Fiddle. French.  
 Large Irish Harp, with inscriptions in Irish.  
 Small Harp by Egan, Read and Taylor, Aungier-street, Dublin.  
 Set of Irish Bagpipes—ivory drones and chanter.  
 Violin by Perry, Dublin. Early 19th century.  
 Large Harp by Hewson, Dublin. 1840.
- Furniture (Rooms VIII. and IX., Ground Floor):  
 Painted Fourfold Screen. Italian.  
 Arm Chair, Dutch. 17th century.  
 Dressing Table, French.  
 Carved Wood Altar Candlestick, Italian.  
 Mahogany Gate-table, English.  
 Toilet Mirror, English.  
 Mahogany Side-table, English.  
 Kneehole Dressing-table, English.  
 Three Carved Oak Panels, Auvergne. 16th century.  
 Inlaid Mahogany Side-table, English.
- Architectural Details in Sculptured Stone, etc. (Central Court):  
 Plaster Cast of Gateway in Verona Museum. 16th century.  
 Plaster Casts of two Medallions in terra cotta from originals by  
 G. da Majono in Hampton Court.  
 Plaster Cast of Kneeling Angel in terra-cotta by Luca della  
 Robbia.  
 (See also Rooms I. and VI., Ground Floor and Main Gallery).
- Costume (Central Court, under Gallery):  
 Lady's Silk Shawl, early Victorian.  
 Gentleman's Waistcoat, late 18th century.  
 Lady's Silk Dress, early 19th century.  
 Horsehair Bonnet, Swiss.
- Coins, Medals, and Bijouterie (Central Court, under Gallery):  
 Pair of Gold Shoe Buckles, English.  
 Gold Trinket Box, French.  
 Florin and Double Florin.  
 Six Guineas and Half Guineas, Geo. III.  
 Norwegian, Sicilian, and Montenegrin Peasant Jewellery.



## Arms and Armour (Room V., First Floor):

None.

## Carved Ivory, Boxwood, etc. (Room VI., First Floor):

Two miniature Portraits in Carved Ivory, early 19th century.

## Japanese Art (Room VII., First Floor):

None.

## Pottery, Porcelain, and Glass (Room VIII., First Floor):

Cinerary Urn, pottery, Gaulish.

Vase (Seamon on carp) and Pair of Herons in old Japanese Porcelain.

Salad Bowl and Water Jug, Waterford Glass.

## Chinese Art (Room IX., First Floor):

Gilt Bronze Statuette—the Taoist God of Heaven.

Silver Tankard.

## Embroidery (Room X., First Floor):

Quilt, English knotted work, with appliqués of 17th century.

Venetian Point Lace.

Sampler in coloured silks, English, 18th century.

## Silver Plate (Rotunda Gallery):

## Irish:

Pair of Shoe Buckles.	Dublin.
Coffee-pot,	do.
Tankard,	do.
Salver,	do.
Coaster,	do.
Paten on foot,	do.
Tankard,	do.
Sugar-bowl,	do.
Sugar-nippers,	do.
Posset-bowl,	do.
Cream-ewer,	do.
Cocoa-nut Cup,	do.
Candlesticks,	do.
Wine-cruet,	do.
Sauce-boat,	do.
Dish-ring,	Cork.
Sugar-bowl,	do.
Table-spoons (2).	Limerick.
Spoon.	Galway.
Chalice (2) and Patens (2).	Uncertain Irish.

## Scottish:

Spoon. Greenock.

Hashspoon. Edinburgh.

## English:

Cruet-stand ("Warwick").	London.
Cradle-cup,	do.
Sweetmeat Basket,	do.
Spoon,	do.
Taper-stick,	do.
Teapot,	do.
Trencher Salt,	do.

## Foreign:

Spoons (4). Norwegian.

Spoon. Lapland.

Spoon. Scandinavian.

Spoon. French.

Cup and Cover. French.

Cake Basket. Amsterdam.

## Sheffield Plated Ware (Rotunda Gallery).

Flagon.  
Dish-stand.  
Two-handled Cup.  
Salver.  
Coasters (2).  
Dish-ring.  
Candlesticks (2).  
Cake-basket.  
Salt Cellars (2).  
Coffee-pot.  
Hotwater Urn.

## Pewter (Main Gallery):

Rosewater Ewer. English.

## Bronze, Brass, etc. (Main Gallery):

Bronze Knocker. Italian. 16th century.  
Bronze Statuette, "Fame." Italian. 16th century.  
Bronze Terminals. Italian. 16th century.  
Brass Dish. Venetian. 16th century.

## Lace (Main Gallery):

Lecis (five pieces). Italian.  
Genoese Point (two pieces).  
Milanese Point (one piece).  
Venetian Raised Point (one piece).  
Table Cloth End—Russian needle and pillow lace.  
Scarf—South American drawn and embroidered work.

## Wrought Iron Work (Main Gallery):

None.

## Bookbindings (Main Gallery):

None.

## Enamels (Main Gallery):

None.

## Architectural Details in Sculptured Stone, etc. (Main Gallery):

Nine Casts of Details from various Ravenna Churches, Byzantine.  
Cast of Capital from S. Michele in Africisco, Ravenna, Byzantine.  
Cast of Capital from S. Vitale, Ravenna, Byzantine.  
Cast of Transenna from S. Vitale, Ravenna, Byzantine.

## DONATIONS.

## Beni Hasan Excavation Committee:

Collection of XI. and XII. dynasty Pottery.

## Benson, J. W.:

Concert Flute, by Ellard, Dublin.

## Booth, Miss:

Album of Photographs of Indian Stone Monuments.

## Boyce, Miss H. F.:

Collection Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, etc., Table and Chairs (2).  
17th century. Italian style.

## British Museum, Trustees of:

Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum, Part XIV.

## Cooke, Mrs. John:

Piece of Old Chantilly Lace.

- Dean, Staff-Surgeon G. F. (Bequest):  
Arrows from East Africa.
- Duignan, Miss:  
Cup, Cover, and Saucer, egg-shell porcelain.
- Egypt Exploration Fund:  
Collections of Pottery and other objects from excavations in Egypt.
- Fortescue, Miss F. A.:  
Miscellaneous Collection, including Porcelain, Carved Ivory Chessmen, Bijouterie, &c.
- Gardiner, Miss M.:  
Patchwork Quilt, early 19th century.  
Set of Needlework Examples.  
Collection of Coins, Counters, etc.
- Indian Museum, Trustees of:  
Cast of Ancient Soapstone Vase.
- Jellet, Henry, Esq., M.D.:  
Portion of Mantelpiece Frieze, late 18th century.
- Jermyn, Mrs.:  
Horseshair Necklet.
- Johnston, Miss:  
Piece of old Levantine Embroidery.
- Low, Rev. W. P.:  
Collection of Ethno Specimens—Hausa
- London Corporation:  
Bronze Medal—Visit of King and Queen to City of London.
- Marks, Dr.:  
Collection of Ethno Specimens from South Pacific Islands.
- Mount-Cashell, Rt. Hon. the Earl of:  
Waterloo Medal.
- Murray, Miss M. A.:  
Five pieces of Ancient Pottery from Knossos, Crete.
- Ohrly, T. D., Esq.:  
Collection of Casts of Gems, Medals, etc.
- Pollak, J. Holms, Esq., D.Sc.:  
Buddhist Priest's Dress.
- Rolleston, T. W., Esq., M.A.:  
Bronze Medal, by Daniel Dupuis.
- Scott, Mrs. G. A.:  
Lady's Dress Bodice, early 19th century.
- Singleton, Captain H. J.:  
Sculptured Stone Slab from Crete.
- Stronge, Colonel Maxwell D. P.:  
Antique Ecclesiastical Finger Ring.  
Twenty-shilling Piece of James I.  
Illuminated Letters (2), Indian.
- Warburton, J. W., Esq.:  
Three Oil Lamps of primitive form from Normandy and Switzerland.
- Thom, Mrs. Sara (Bequest):  
Collection of Japanese Enamels, Bronzes, Carved Ivories, Pottery, Embroideries, etc.
- Westropp, Mrs. Dudley:  
Piece of Valenciennes Lace.
- Westropp, M. S. D., Esq.:  
Uniform Button, Kiavarra Infantry.

## LOANS.

- Andrews, J. T., Esq., M.L. :  
Pair of Old Chinese Prunus Jars.  
Porcelain Statuette of Kouan-yin.
- Brown, General :  
Silver Bénitier.  
Silver-mounted Horn Snuff Box.
- Brunskill, Captain J. H. :  
Collection of Ethno Objects from South Africa.
- D'Arcy, James F., Esq. :  
Russian Eikon.
- Davidson-Houston, Captain C. E. :  
Three Fragments of Sculptured Stone from N. W. India.
- Davidson-Houston, Major W. B. :  
Collection of Ethno Specimens from West Africa, etc.
- Dawson, F. S. Massey, Esq. :  
Boule Clock.
- Finlay, Rev. T. A., S.J. :  
Old Irish Silver Chalice.
- Fisheries Branch, D.A.T.I. :  
Three Models of Boats.
- Grenfell, General Lord, C.C.M. :  
Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.  
Persian Rosewater Sprinklers.  
Chinese Porcelain Vases.
- Gunning, Lawrence, Esq. :  
Brass Fender, Irish, 18th century.
- Harris, M., Esq. :  
Silver Gravy Spoon, Cork.
- Hicks, James, Esq. :  
Two Ivory Miniatures.
- Le Bass, Samuel, Esq. :  
Silver Wine Funnel, Dublin.
- Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount :  
Silver Mace and the Speaker's Chair from the Irish House of Commons.
- May & Sons, Messrs. :  
Violin, by Perry, Dublin.
- Moore, Colonel :  
Needlework Upholstering of a Settee. Irish. 1723.
- Plunkett, Lt.-Col. G. T., C.S. :  
Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.
- Prendergast, Miss :  
Youghal Pottery Dish and Bowl.  
Waterford Glass Ewer.
- Smith, Dr. Walter :  
Collection of Bronze Medals (36).
- Victoria and Albert Museum :  
Collection of Casts of Carved Wood Panels. French (Auvergne), 16th century.  
Reproduction of Persian Enamelled Stone Panel.  
Collection of Medals by modern French Artists.
- Wine, Louis, Esq. :  
Silver Snuffers and Tray, Dublin.  
Silver Sauce-boat, Galway.

## NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION.

## DONATIONS.

- Alexander, A., J.P.:  
 Moonal Pheasant (*Lophophorus refulgens*), from Kashmir, India.
- Alexander, Major R. G.:  
 Two specimens of Irish Rat (*Mus decumanus hibernicus*), from Wexford.
- Aunusley, Rt. Hon. Earl of:  
 Pheasant, male and female (hybrids between Golden Pheasant, *Thaumalea picta*, and Lady Amherst's Pheasant, *T. amherstiae*), from Co. Down.
- Baring, Hon. Cecil:  
 A large Jelly-Fish (*Pilema octopus*), from Lambay Island.
- Barrington, Miss:  
*Psithyrus campestris*, from Fassaroe, Co. Wicklow.
- Barrington, R. M.:  
 Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), from Tuskar Rock Lighthouse.
- Battersby, T. S. F.:  
 Caterpillar of Moth with fungoid growth from New Zealand.
- Bengough, Captain D.:  
 Skin of Mole Rat (*Georychus sp.*), from the Soudan.
- Beresford, D. R. Pack:  
*Psithyrus campestris* and *P. vestalis*, from Fenagh, Co. Carlow.  
*Trichoniscus roseus*, from Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.
- Bradley, Rev. P., C.F.:  
 Skins of Squacco Heron (*Ardea ralloides*) and of Bald Ibis (*Geronticus calvus*), from the Transvaal.
- Bruce, W. S.:  
*Isotoma Brucei* and *Cryptopygus crassus*, from S. Orkney Island.
- Burns, R. F. A.:  
 A Trap-door Spider and Nest from Jamaica.
- Callinan, P., R.I.C.:  
 Variety of Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), from Inishkea Island, Co. Mayo.
- Campbell, D. C.:  
 Some Microlepidoptera from Rathmullan and Londonderry.
- Champion, G. C.:  
 A small collection of British Coleoptera.
- Christie, Miss:  
 A Dragonfly (*Aeschna juncea*), from Bray.
- Corsellis, Captain M. H.:  
 Two Eggs of Crocodile Bird (*Pluvianus aegyptius*), and a few Butterflies, etc., from W. Africa.
- Crawford, Miss:  
 Small collection of Insects from Rhodesia.
- Dames, Captain T. Longworth:  
 Pheasant (hybrid between *Phasianus colchicus* and *P. versicolor*), bred in King's County.  
 Pheasant (hybrid between *P. colchicus* and *P. mongolicus*), bred in King's County.

- Dillon, Hon. R. E.:  
An abnormal Hen's Egg.
- Dixon, G. F. and R. M.:  
A few Marine Shells from Australia.
- Foster, N. H.:  
Cells of the Leaf-cutting Bee (*Megachile*), from Hillsborough, Co. Down.
- Gabriel, C. J.:  
A collection of Marine Shells from Victoria.  
*Waldheimia flavescens* from Western Port Bay, Victoria.
- Grant, Colonel C. C.:  
A collection of Fossils from Ontario, Canada.
- Greer, Thomas:  
A small collection of Moths from County Tyrone.
- Hadden, Dr.:  
Lesser Weaver Fish (*Trachinus vipera*), from Coast of Wexford.
- Hamilton, W. A.:  
Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*), from County Donegal.
- Hamilton, W. S., F.R.C.S.I.:  
A young Ruff (*Macartes pugnax*), from King's County.
- Hayes, W. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., etc.:  
Skin and Skull of Hartebeest (*Bubalis caama*), and head of Gorn Pan (*Eupodotis kori*), from Cape Colony.
- Hogg, Rt. Hon. Jon.:  
Three Female specimens of Norway Lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), from Dublin Bay.
- Houston, Mrs. Davidson:  
A collection of Butterflies and Moths from Ashanti, W. Africa, and a Snake from British Honduras.
- Joly, H. E.:  
A pied variety of Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), from Rathangan, County Kildare.
- Kelsall, Mrs. H.:  
A collection of Bird Skins from Trinidad, etc., and a Skull of *Babirusa*.
- Longfield, R. E.:  
Gadwall (*Chauliasmus streperus*), from County Cork.
- Low, Rev. W. P.:  
Three cells of Queen Termites and a small collection of Reptiles and Insects from N. Nigeria.
- McCabe & Co.:  
Head of Bottle-nosed Dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*) caught in Salmon nets at the mouth of the Liffey.  
Three specimens of Pollan and a Perch from Lough Neagh.
- Massey, Captain G. W.:  
Eleven Bird Skins from S. Africa.
- Meenan, Barney:  
Minnows from Six-Mile-Water River, County Antrim.
- Morony, H. V.:  
Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*), from Kilmallock, County Limerick.
- Nichols, J. C.:  
A small collection of Moa Bones and a few shells from Moa bone cave, Waikaraiti, near Dunedin, New Zealand.
- O'Callaghan, R. G.:  
Roller (*Coracias garrulus*), from Smyrna.

- Parkinson, Miss D. C. :  
A small collection of Animal Remains from crannogs and sand-hills, County Clare.
- Patten, Prof. C. J. :  
Young Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*), from Galway Bay.
- Peebles, W. E. :  
Two female specimens of Norway Lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), from Dublin Bay.
- Pethybridge, Dr. :  
Dragonfly (*Aeschna mixta*), from Marseilles.
- Powell, F. W. :  
Gouldian Finch (*Poephila gouldiae*) and Green Waxbill (*Stictospiza formosa*).
- Rathborne, H. B. :  
Blue Thrush (*Monticola cyaneus*), from Austria, Regent Bird (*Sericulus melinus*), from Australia, and Weaver Bird (*Pyromelana afra*), from West Africa.
- Royal Society, London :  
Collection of Animal Remains from Doneraile Cave, County Cork.  
Collections of Invertebrates from Galway and Killarney.
- Royal Zoological Society :  
A Viper and a few Birds.
- Ruhmann, M. H. :  
*Lacerta vivipara*, from Killarney.
- Scharff, Dr. R. F. :  
Skull of Mountain Sheep from Clonbur, County Galway.  
Collection of Fishes and Invertebrates from north-west of Lough Corrib.  
A block of Limestone with waterworn perforations from Cong, County Galway.
- Scharff, Dr. R. F. and J. N. Halbert :  
Vertebrates and Invertebrates from Lambay Island.
- Smith, Major F., R.A.M.C. :  
Two specimens of Frog (*Petropedetes nator*), from Sierra Leone.
- Stokes, A. :  
*Scaphander lignarius*, from off Howth.
- Taylor, J. Kidson :  
*Cryptoccephalus querceli* and *Oligota apicata*, from Sberwood Forest.
- Trevelyan, Major H. :  
Nest and Egg of Common Sooter (*Oedemia nigra*), from Lower Lough Erne.
- Twiss, George :  
Fork-tailed Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), from Longhball, County Armagh.
- Ussher, R. J. :  
A collection of Carboniferous Fossils, from Castle Pooke, County Cork.  
A few Fossils from Biskra, Algeria.
- Ward, J. Rowland :  
Pheasant (hybrid between *Phasianus colchicus* and *P. mongolicus*), bred at Swaffham, Norfolk.
- Welch, R. :  
*Trichoniscus roseus*, from Castleconnel, County Limerick.  
Specimens of *Belanus tintinnabulum*.

Westropp, S. D.:

Collection of Insects from S. Africa.

A few Weaver Birds' Nests, Snakes, etc., from South Africa, and some Snakes from Uruguay.

Williams & Son:

Skin of Wild Cat (*Felis ochreata*), from Somaliland.

Williams, Alex.:

Four specimens of *Pholas* from a submerged bog at Ventry, Kerry.

Wright, J.:

A block of Limestone with water-worn perforations from County Donegal.

### Books and Pamphlets.

Academy, Royal Irish:

The Exploration of the Caves of County Clare. Dublin, 1906.

Andersen, Knud:

Three Pamphlets.

Belfast Public Libraries, Art Gallery and Museum:

17th Annual Report. Belfast, 1905.

British Museum, Trustees of:

A Synonymic Catalogue of Orthoptera, Vol. I. By W. F. Kirby. London, 1904.

Guide to the Gallery of Birds in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History). By W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. London, 1906.

Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, Vol. V., and Plates. By Sir George H. Hampson. London, 1906.

Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum, Vol. IV. By E. W. Oates, assisted by Captain Savile G. Reid. London, 1905.

Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum (Natural History), Vol. V. By H. M. Bernard. London, 1905.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences:

Museums Report for 1904. Brooklyn, N.Y., 1905.

Cold Spring Harbour Monographs, IV., V. Brooklyn, N.Y., 1905.

Science Bulletin, Vol 1, No. 7. Brooklyn, N.Y., 1905.

Carpenter, G. H.:

Six Pamphlets.

On two New Irish Species of Collembola. Dublin, 1906.

Cunningham, D. J.:

Pamphlet.

Duerden, J. E.:

Pamphlet.

Eckstein, K.:

Pamphlet.

Farran, G. P.:

Report on the Opisthobranchiate Mollusca collected by Professor Herdman, at Ceylon, in 1902. London, 1906.

Field Columbian Museum:

Annual Report for 1903-4. Chicago, 1904.

The Rodeo Meteorite. By O. C. Farrington. Chicago, 1905.

An annotated list of a collection of Reptiles from Southern California and Northern Lower California. By S. E. Meek. Chicago, 1906.



- Fox, G. E. :  
Two Pamphlets.
- Frass, E. :  
Pamphlet.
- Hedley, C. :  
Pamphlet.
- Holt, E. W. L. and W. M. Tattersall :  
Biscayan Plankton collected during a cruise of H.M.S.  
Research, 1900, Part V. The Schizopoda. London, 1905.
- Howorth, Sir H. H. :  
Pamphlet.
- Hoyle, W. E. :  
The Fauna and Geography of the Maldiva and Laccadive  
Archipelagoes. The Cephalopoda. London, 1905.
- Ihering, H. von.  
Revista do Museu Paulista, Vol. VI. Sao Paulo, 1904.
- Indian Museum, Trustees of.  
An account of the Deep Sea Holothuroidea collected by the  
Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship *Investigator*. By R.  
Köhler and C. Vassey. Calcutta, 1905.  
Catalogue of the Indian Decapod Crustacea in the collection of  
the Indian Museum. Part II. Anomura, Fasc. I. Pagurides.  
By A. Alcock. Calcutta, 1905.
- Irish Naturalist, Editors of.  
Result of the Swedish Zoological Expedition to Egypt and the  
White Nile, 1901, under the direction of L. A. Jägerskiöld,  
Part II. Uppsala, 1905.
- Knight, Rev. G. A. F. :  
Pamphlet.
- Lanchester, W. F.  
Three Pamphlets.
- Liverpool Marine Biological Committee.  
18th Annual Report. Liverpool, 1905.
- Lönnberg, Einar.  
Pamphlet.
- Manchester Museum, Committee of.  
Report for the year 1904-5. Manchester, 1905.  
The Palaeontology of the Lancashire Coal Measures, Part II.  
and III. By H. Bolton. Manchester, 1905.
- M'Intosh, Professor.  
Two pamphlets.
- M'Wenney, E. J.  
Pamphlet.
- Marine Biological Association of the West of Scotland, Committee of.  
Annual Report for 1904. Glasgow, 1905.
- Marie, J.  
Report on the Fisheries and Fishing Industries of the Thames  
Estuary. London, 1903.
- Nichols, A. R.  
Two pamphlets.

Norman, A. M.  
Six Pamphlets.

Nova Scotian Institute of Science.  
Proceedings and Transactions, Vol. XI., Part I. Halifax,  
1905.

Osborn, H. F.  
Pamphlet.

Perkins, R. C. L.  
Six pamphlets.

Scharff, Dr. R. F.  
Twenty Pamphlets.

Schütze, E.  
Pamphlet.

Secretary of State for India.  
The Fauna of British India. Rhynchota, Vol. III. By W.  
L. Distant. London, 1906.

Siebenrock, F.  
Pamphlet.

Smithsonian Institution.  
Report of the United States National Museum for the year  
ending June 30th, 1903. Washington, 1905.  
Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, Vol. XXVIII.  
Washington, 1905.  
Bulletins of the U. S. National Museum, Nos. 54, 55. Wash-  
ington, 1905.  
Catalogue of the type and figured specimens of Fossils,  
Minerals, Rocks and Ores in the Department of Zoology,  
U. S. National Museum, Part I. Fossil Invertebrates. By  
G. P. Merrill. Washington, 1905.

Stebbing, Rev. T. R. R.  
Two Pamphlets.

Steindachner, F.  
Notizen. Jahresbericht für 1903. Wien, 1904.

Stejneger, L.  
Pamphlet

Stephens, Miss J.  
Two Pamphlets.

Studer, Th.  
Four Pamphlets.

Thorneldy, L. R.  
Report on the Polyzoa collected by Professor Herdmann at  
Ceylon, in 1902. London, 1905.

Vejdovsky, F.  
Two Pamphlets.

Welch, R.  
Pamphlet.

Windle, B. C. A.  
Pamphlet.

Wolterstorff, W.  
Two Pamphlets.

## BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

## DONATIONS.

Bennett, Arthur, Croydon.

Four specimens of *Phleum phalaroides* from Cambridgeshire.  
Five sheets of other rare British flowering plants.  
*Rumex rupestris*.

Bruce, W. B., Dublin.

A prize collection of Irish grasses collected by the donor, 1905.  
Presented through the Secretary of the Dublin Seed and  
Nurserymen's Association (Mr. M'Donagh).

Calcutta Botanic Gardens.

61 sheets of Foreign Plants.

Collingwood, Miss.

A large collection of Seaweeds and Mosses from Australia and  
the Cape, collected by the late Mrs. John Burdett, 10 Vesey  
Place, Kingstown, and presented by her niece.

Brunskill, Captain, T. H., 58, Upper Mount-street.

Giant Beans (*Entada Scandens*) from South Africa.

Clogher, the Bishop of, Bishop's Court, Clones.

Three dried specimens of *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

D'Arcy, Miss Eleanor, Bishop's Court, Clones.

Three specimens of *Cladophora flavescens* and one specimen  
of *Hypnum Alpestris*.

Dickson and Son, Dublin (through Mr. Gunn).

Samples of seeds of (1) *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Kidney Bean)  
(2) samples of seeds of Runner Bean, showing variety of colour in  
the seeds of these species.

Haines, Mrs. Flora, 28, Merrion-square.

Specimen of *Anemone hepatica*.

Kew, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens.

- (1) Sixty-three economic specimens, including 11 samples of  
oils (lime and orange) from various parts of the world;  
also 11 objects of Ethnographical interest from Andaman  
Islands made from *Pandanus* leaves.
- (2) Fruit of two species of *Ampheterygium*.
- (3) A series of Himalayan specimens of the Genus *Impatiens*.
- (4) A series of specimens of the genus *Iris* from Kashmir.
- (5) A number of miscellaneous duplicates.

Lamb, R. M., Ranelagh.

Specimens of *Bromus erectus* and *Bromus maximus* from  
Howth.

Linton, Rev. E. F., Salisbury.

A large set of foreign plants, part of the J. T. Boswell  
Herbarium (distributed by Rev. E. F. Linton).

Seven specimens of rare British plants from his own herbarium.

O'Brien, R. D., Parteenalax, Co. Clare.

9 Sheets of Irish fumitories.

2 photographs of *Leucocjum aestivum*.

O'Hara, James, Cope-street, Dublin.

Twenty-three samples of Coffee in various stages.

Park Davis & Co., London.

Thirty-one specimens of *Materia Medica*.

Phillips, James & Co.

Twenty specimens of Sugar Cane, Sugar Honey, Seeds, &c.,  
exhibited at Colonial Exhibition, April, 1906.

Plunkett, Lieutenant-Colonel.

A small collection of dried Swiss Plants.

Powell Wood Process Syndicate, Ltd., London.

Twenty specimens illustrating the Powell Wood Process.

Waterfall, Charles, Hull.

Specimens of *Malaxis paludosa* from Three Rock Mountain.

Specimens of *Mentha longifolia* and *Allium vineale*, Foxrock.

#### Books and Pamphlets.

Agricultural Gazette, New South Wales.

Annals of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, Vol. X., Part II.

The Aconites of India—a monograph by Otto Staff—presented by the Director, Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

Annual Report of the Bot. Club of Canada.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, England, Leaflets, 135 146, 124-134, 145-153, 153-157.

Botany of Captain Cook's First Voyage, Vols. II. and III.

Presented by Trustees, British Museum.

Contributions from U.S. Nat. Herb., Vol. VIII., Part IV.

Contributions from U.S. Nat. Herb., Vol. IX., Useful Plants of Guam, by W. E. Safford.

Critical Revision of the Genus *Eucalyptus*, Part VII., H. Maiden.

Experiments with Sugar Cane in Leeward Islands, 1903-1904.

Imperial Department of Agriculture for West Indies.

Irish Forestry Association. Two prize essays on the Adaptation of Land for Afforestation.

Journal of the Board of Agriculture (English), Vol. XII.

Records of Botanical Survey of India, Vol. IV., No. 2.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station Record, Vol. I., No. 3.

#### ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Amongst the rarer plants purchased were the following:—

- Arachnanthe Lowei.*
- Bauhinia ferruginea.*
- Bulbophyllum Fascinator.*
- Cattleya Lawrenceana.*
- Colchicum speciosum album.*
- Cycas Micholitzii.*
- Cymbidium Huttoni.*
- Cyrtanthus Galpinii.*
- Encosphalarctos Barteri.*
- Erica Stewartii.*
- Gleichenia Bachhouseiana.*
- Livistonia caudata.*
- Livistonia Mariae.*
- Macrosamia Fawcettii.*
- " *flexuosa.*
- " *secunda.*
- Narcissus viridiflorus.*
- Nerine marginata.*
- Odontoglossum platycheilum.*
- Polybotrya osmundacea.*
- Ranunculus Lyallii.*
- Trichomanes sinuosum.*
- Tulipa ingens.*
- Zygopetalum Burtii.*

Valuable donations were received from the following:—

The Director, Royal Gardens, Kew.  
 Lord Ardilaun.  
 The Director, Plant Department, Congo Free State.  
 W. E. Gumbleton, Esq., J.P.  
 Messrs. Charlesworth and Co., Bradford.  
 Messrs. Sander and Co., St. Albans.  
 Messrs. J. Veitch and Sons, Chelsea.  
 Messrs. H. Low and Co., Enfield.  
 The Director, Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.  
 C. L. Searight, Esq.  
 Messrs. Walpole.  
 James O'Brien, Esq., Harrow.

The number of donations to the Garden was 173, coming from 116 donors living in the following countries:—

England,	34
Ireland,	46
Scotland,	5
Germany,	4
Africa,	4
India,	4
Italy,	3
France,	3
America,	2
Belgium,	1
Austria,	1
Australia,	1
Ceylon,	1
Cameron Islands,	1
Jamaica,	1
Portugal,	1
Russia,	1
Spain,	1
Number of plants received,	868
Number of packets of seed,	1,957
Number of donations,	173
Number of Donors,	116

Amongst the rarer plants received by exchange were —

*Cattleya Mossiae Reineckiana.*  
*Ceropegia africana.*  
 " *Thwaitesii.*  
*Costus Englerianus.*  
*Cymbidium insigne.*  
*Cypripedium insigne Luciani.*  
*Fitchia speciosa.*  
*Haemanthus Cabrae.*  
 " *Catherinae.*  
*Helleborus lividus.*  
*Kirengeshoma palmata.*  
*Lonicera tragophylla.*  
*Meconopsis punicea.*  
*Melcanna Zellingieri.*  
*Mystacidium infundibulare.*  
*Nepenthes* Sir W. T. Dyer.  
*Nerine Bowdeni.*

*Primula Reidii.*  
*Ramondia Heldreichii.*  
*Rhododendrons from Bhotan.*  
*Saccolabium gracile.*  
*Scolopendrium Delavayi.*  
*Solandra guttata.*  
*Tricuspidaria dependens.*  
*Vitis Henryana.*

Donations from the Garden:—

No large donations of plants were made from the Garden.

Number of plants distributed, . . .	1,549
Number of packets of seed distributed, . . .	3,774

TWENTY-SIXTH  
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY  
COLLECTION, AND THE ROYAL BOTANIC  
GARDENS, GLASNEVIN,

*For the Year ending 31st March, 1906.*

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TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM.

The Visitors have pleasure in repeating the expression of satisfaction contained in former reports as to the condition in which the Museum of Science and Art and the Royal Botanic Gardens are maintained.

In their Report of the year 1904-5 the Visitors noted a difficulty in which they are placed in preparing their annual report. The present Report deals with the condition and requirements of the Museum and Botanic Gardens up to the 31st of March, 1906. In preparing this Report the Visitors are without the assistance of the Report of the Director of the Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1905, and their Report for the current year will not be in the hands of the public until a date at which, it may be hoped, some of their recommendations shall have been carried into effect. It is, therefore important that these dates should be noted.

In the month of September, 1905, the Visitors received a communication from the Department inviting their attention to certain matters, which on examination were all found to have taken place subsequently to the 31st of March, and which are dealt with in the present Report. The Visitors are of opinion that their work in each year would be more satisfactorily accomplished if arrangements could be made for the timely publication of the Reports for the preceding year.

In their last Report the Visitors went fully into the question of the non-compliance with their request that they should be allowed to see the plans for the proposed College of Science,

in order to safeguard the supply of light to the Museum. They concluded from the letter of the Department dated 27th February, 1905, that the non-compliance with their request was due, not to the Department, but to the Board of Works. They therefore on the 28rd January, 1906, directed that a letter should be addressed to the Chief Secretary, calling attention to this important matter, to which they have not as yet received a reply. (Appendix I.)

The Visitors have been informed that the macerating pit, store rooms, and other small buildings on the south side of the Natural History Museum are to be taken down for some reason connected with the building of the new College of Science; they have not been able to ascertain how near the new building will come to the windows of the Museum, but it is most essential that no structure shall be brought so near to the existing building as to interfere with the light to the ground floor. The lighting of this portion of the collections is already insufficient, and to diminish it, even to a small extent, would render a great part of the ground floor almost useless.

The Visitors regret that no efficient steps have been taken to protect the Museum from the imminent danger caused by its proximity to the workshops used for the purposes of the Museum. They have been furnished with a copy of a letter from the Treasury to the Department dated the 17th of February, 1906, in which it is stated that, having regard to the strong representations which have been made by your Department as to the storing of the timber in its present position, the Board of Works are willing, pending a permanent settlement of the question, to offer space for the storage of the timber at Clontarf. The Visitors recognise that strong representations have been made by the Department on this subject; but the question appears to have been misunderstood by the Board of Works. The removal of the bulk of the timber to Clontarf would undoubtedly diminish the extent of any conflagration which might result from the workshop, but the danger would still remain, and it will be seen from our former reports that the actual risk is the proximity of the workshop, which is known to every one of practical experience in such matters to be a very real peril; (Appendix IV.) This matter is so important that the Visitors would again ask the attention of the Department to their resolution of 1st November, 1905, a copy of which is annexed hereto. (Appendix III.) They can add nothing to what they have already said on this subject, and they must leave the responsibility to rest upon those who have neglected to afford protection against an obvious and imminent peril. In this Appendix are also set forth the Visitors' views as to the serious injury which will be done to the Museum if the suggested reduction is made in the Museum workshop staff.

With regard to the suggested removal of the Refreshment



Room and gatekeeper's apartments, the Visitors have already placed the Department in possession of their views. (Appendix II.)

#### ART COLLECTIONS.

The Visitors are glad to notice that additions have been made to these collections during the year, which are important in most instances as bringing certain series of great beauty and value nearer to completion. It is to be regretted that the sum available for such purchases is too restricted to enable the Director to obtain (except under very occasional circumstances) objects of the highest class, such as should be acquired for these national collections.

The following are some of the additions made to the collections of works of art during the past year :—

**IRISH ARCHITECTURE.**—Two interesting casts from the Kells crosses have been added, but owing to want of space there is no room for them in the Central Hall, where the other crosses are exhibited, and it has been found necessary to place them in the Industrial Annex, instead of with the Monasterboice crosses.

**GREEK AND ROMAN.**—Mr. Gutch has completed his arrangement of the exhibits, and casts of sculpture which he recommended are being procured. Electrotpe copies of the celebrated Gold Vases from Vaphio have been added to the collection.

**EGYPTIAN.**—The principal addition to be noted is Lord Grenfell's interesting Loan Collection, which is shown in the Central Hall.

**ETHNOGRAPHY.**—Progress is being made in rearranging the collection according to the new system mentioned in former reports; but here, as in the Indian collections, the staff is insufficient to deal with the work to be done.

**INDIAN.**—There is a fine collection of bronze articles, one case of which has not been classified owing to want of sufficient assistance.

**RENAISSANCE.**—A cast of a fine arch in the Museum of Verona, casts of terra-cotta medallions in Hampton Court Palace, which have recently attracted much attention; also cast of a chimney-piece obtained from Verona, have been added.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—The very interesting collection of harps is now arranged in two cases, and there is also a very good collection of Irish and Scotch bagpipes.

**FURNITURE.**—This room is very crowded. The Visitors believe that this part of the collection is of great practical value, and that it has done much to develop knowledge of, and taste for, good furniture in Ireland. Additions have been made to the 18th century collection of tables and chairs of patterns not hitherto exhibited.

**BYZANTINE.**—Important capitals of paterus not hitherto shown from S. Vitale, and a Transenna also from Ravenna, have been added to this valuable and interesting collection.

**BRONZE.**—A beautiful figure of Fame of the best Italian period and an uncommon Venetian dish of the 16th century have been added.

**SILVER.**—Some good pieces of Irish silver—one a tankard—have been obtained; these include examples of old silver of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Galway manufacture.

The general Collection of Silver has been judiciously augmented, and, with examples on loan, has been moved from the Central Hall to the Gallery of the Rotunda.

An important addition, and one of great historical interest, has lately been made by Viscount Maeserene and Ferrard, who has kindly lent to the Museum the mace of the Irish House of Commons, and with it the chair of his ancestor, the Speaker of that august assembly.

**PEWTER.**—Several interesting specimens of pewter, including a rare example of the dishes cast by Briot, have been procured.

**JAPANESE COLLECTION.**—From want of space a portion only of the collection of Japanese modern work, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Thom, is exhibited.

**GLASS AND PORCELAIN.**—In this department there is a fine collection, lent by Lord Grenfell, of Persian rosewater sprinklers and China vases.

Several of the steel frame cases, which were made in the workshops of the Department, stand in this Room, and are well suited for showing the contents, while they intercept very little light.

**LACE.**—This collection, now exhibited in the gallery of the Central Hall, where it can be best seen, is arranged historically in order of development as far as possible.

The very useful halfpenny guide to the collections is constantly brought up to date, and the 39th edition is now on sale.

The Visitors are glad also to note that the following additional parts and chapters of the Guide to the Art Collections have been published during the year :—

Part VII. Chapter IV. French Porcelain.

V. Spanish Pottery and Porcelain.

Part "X. Chapter I Japanese Lacquer.

## INDUSTRIAL AND CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.

The inefficient and practically useless state to which the Industrial portion of this collection has been reduced, owing to the want of adequate space, was pointed out by the Board of Visitors in last year's Report, and they regret to find that no steps have been taken to render this part of the collection of practical use to the public; indeed the condition is now even worse than before, as during the last year it has been found necessary to erect two large casts of ancient Irish crosses in this Division, thus still further increasing the congestion.

Under the above circumstances, the Board of Visitors have practically nothing to report upon as regards this portion of the collection, as no changes have been or can be made except to crowd up the cases closer and closer as the congestion increases.

The Board of Visitors observe with satisfaction that the Circulating Collection is rapidly developing, and appears to be highly appreciated as far as can be judged by the increasing number of applications for loans.

## IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

In the last report of the Visitors it was pointed out that the continued absence through illness of Mr. Coffey seriously affected this department. The appointment of an assistant was strongly urged, and the Department informed the Board that this recommendation was attended to, and that an assistant was to be appointed forthwith.

Mr. Coffey was unable to resume his duties until the 8th of October, and in the intervening period the care of the Collection was left in charge of Mr. Buckley, who already had enough to occupy his attention, especially as Mr. Longfield was also absent from illness.

The seriousness of the situation has been recognised, and it is notified that Mr. Aubrey Toppin has passed the examination held to test the qualifications of candidates for the new appointment.

Year after year the Visitors have commented on the necessity of providing a proper office for the Keeper of the Antiquities and for an assistant, but without result. The fine room No. 1 is appropriated for this purpose, for which it is quite unsuitable, and being shut up for use as an office it stops the circulation through this part of the Museum. This room was one of those originally appropriated to the Royal Irish Academy Collections. It is well adapted for exhibition purposes, having good light, and the much-needed office might be located in the upper part of the N. W. Pavilion, and lighted from the roof. The Board of Works has supplied a safe for the keeping of valuable objects before being placed in the cases, and securing the safety of the Registers. Also a bookcase of poor construction.

Room II. being in such a satisfactory state, there was not much need for improvement, and there is no change to invite comment.

The fittings of the long Room No. III. have been rearranged to some extent, and some of the wooden cases are being protected against the invasion of dust. Being of wood, however, they are not likely to be so effective as some recently constructed of steel. The labelling of the objects in this room leaves much to be desired, and some cases have objects in "process of arrangement" which require attention.

A well-known and interesting mediæval seal, that of the Abbey of Trim, described long ago by Dean Butler, has been obtained.

Room IV., containing early Christian Art, is in good order, and little changed. The electric lighting of it is, however, very unsatisfactory.

The important set of photographs of Irish crosses, etc., presented by Mr. H. S. Crawford, B.E., as noticed in previous reports, has been completed, and the cases are being got ready, so that they will soon be properly displayed.

Important additions to the series of Guides published by the Museum authorities are Part IV., The Christian Period, and Part V., embracing what it calls the "Irish Ethnographical Collection." They are the work of a most competent antiquary, Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, and embrace notices of various objects, from Ogham stones, crannogs, etc., to high crosses, inscriptions and seals.

The Register has been brought well up to date, and the laborious work of cataloguing 233 objects, collected by the late Dr. Buick, has been completed.

#### NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

The principal addition to the Zoological Collections during the past year has been a splendid specimen of the African hippopotamus, which was secured in almost perfect condition, and excellently mounted by Rowland Ward.

The arrangement and classification of the foreign birds has been completed, and the collection of foreign invertebrates is now partly arranged, but the Shell Collection has as yet been scarcely touched.

The exploration of the caves at Doneraile is being effected under the supervision of Mr. Ussher, and among the bones found in them are some most interesting remains of animals which formerly lived in this country, including the jaw-bone of a hyena, the first which has been met with in Ireland.

The very large quantity of bones which have been found necessitates much time and labour for their examination and classification, and important as this work is for Museum purposes it has not been possible to do much at it up to the present time.

As has frequently been pointed out before in the Visitors' Reports, the abstraction from the Museum of one assistant to do work in another institution, although this division of the Museum was already very much understaffed, rendered it for some years impossible for even the current work to be carried on satisfactorily. The new assistant in place of Professor Carpenter was only appointed in November, 1904, and the additional assistant, Mr. Southern, was only appointed in January, 1906, consequently there has as yet been no chance of making up for lost time. This is the more regrettable as the very important collection of invertebrates, including the insects, on the Upper Gallery, which should have been arranged years ago, has received yet but little attention; the arrangement of the small portion of it, which has been attended to, is highly satisfactory, and should be of great use to students of the very important science of entomology.

Two new steel cases have been placed in the palæontological section to contain the specimens from the Sligo and Clare caves.

#### MINERAL COLLECTION.

The collection of Irish minerals is being transferred to the centre of the Curved Corridor, which contains in the wall-cases on either side the Rock and fossil collections of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

The Visitors are informed that it is intended to utilise the room which has been hitherto occupied by the Irish minerals for students and others carrying on research work in Zoology with the help of the specimens in the Museum. They consider that such a room is greatly needed.

The Visitors regret to find that little or no attention has been paid to the Mineral Collections during the past year, which are nominally under the care of Professor Cole, who appears to be fully occupied elsewhere, and consequently very seldom comes to the Museum.

#### BOTANIC AND ECONOMIC COLLECTIONS.

As regards this department of the Museum, the Visitors must again renew, with intensified emphasis, the expression of their opinion that the appointment of a trained permanent assistant ought to be made without delay. This point has been brought under notice in each of the last three annual reports, and although the Visitors have been informed that Professor Johnson has recently been able to devote somewhat more of his time to the Museum than he did last year, still the heavy and increasing demands upon his time as a Professor in the Royal College of Science prevent him from giving adequate attention to every detail of this important section of the Museum, and enhance the importance of the appointment of a trained assistant. Indeed the value of this Section from a teaching point of view, and the greater use which is constantly made of it, not only by teachers of primary

schools, as mentioned in the last report of the Visitors, but also by teachers in Secondary schools, would point to the fact that additional junior assistants should also be provided.

The Visitors regret that it had not been found possible to allow for this department during the year a larger portion of the general grant for the purchase of specimens.

During the year circulating cases have been prepared containing samples of wool which have been dyed with colours obtained from native plants, and in each case specimens of such plants are included together with the dyed products. These cases, as well as the other circulating cases connected with this Section, have been largely availed of, and are constantly applied for from different parts of the country. The preparation of these cases occupies a considerable portion of the time of the staff, and affords additional ground for supplying extra assistance.

In the report for last year attention was called to the defective lighting of the Herbarium, and the Visitors regret to find that no steps have yet been taken to remedy this defect; and they must also point out that in their report for the year before last they indicated that the lighting in Room V., which at that time was only a store room, would not be sufficient when the flowerless plants were transferred there, as was then intended. The transfer has since been made, but nothing has been done to improve the lighting which, in the opinion of the Visitors, is quite inadequate.

Since the making of the last report further progress has been made in the arrangement of the foreign collections, but in this department additional cases are urgently required, as many specimens are exposed which ought to be placed in proper cases; but the Visitors have been informed that arrangements have been made for the supply of such cases.

The teaching collection in Room I. continues to be availed of by considerable numbers, and the provision of a proper catalogue would increase its usefulness. The Visitors understand that this work has been to some extent undertaken, but they consider that it ought to be expedited.

As regards the flowerless plants, about 8,000 specimens of fungi have been arranged, and they ought to prove very useful in assisting in the detection of plant diseases. The mosses, liverworts, and to some extent the algæ, are still awaiting arrangement.

In the economic Section there are still many gaps to be filled.

#### ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Visitors inspected the Gardens on the 30th January. They have pleasure in repeating the testimony which they have borne in previous reports to the admirable manner in which the Gardens are managed, and to the satisfactory condition of the plants, to the number of which interesting additions have been made.

They are glad to observe that attention has been paid to several matters noticed in their former report. The most important of these is the erection of a tool and implement house. This has long been required, and the Visitors consider that the want has been satisfactorily supplied.

The suggested addition to the storage tank for water obtained from the river Tolka has also been constructed, and is found to be useful. Additional storage for rain water seems desirable.

The Visitors have been informed that it is intended to give effect to the fourth recommendation in their last report by providing suitable accommodation for the workmen employed in the Gardens, and they hope that this recommendation will be fully carried out, and that the Visitors will be in a position in their next report to note the achievement of this most important object.

The Visitors noted with concern the dilapidated condition of the iron curvilinear range of conservatories. They understand that it has been inspected with a view to repairs. Those repairs should be of a very thorough character, or the structure will certainly collapse. They are of opinion that economy would be effected by a more frequent repainting of all the houses, especially on the exterior.

The Visitors noted a number of pits, constructed on brick foundations, in a manner greatly superior to the old wooden pits, and they think that all the pits might be usefully constructed on this principle.

The Visitors are glad to learn that a Short Guide to the Gardens, similar to that for the Museum, with an index map, has been compiled by Colonel Plunkett, and will shortly be available for the public.

In their last report the Visitors stated in some detail the reasons why they recommended the establishment of a refreshment room, and a place for the reception of bicycles for the use of visitors to the Gardens. Very few matters remain to be dealt with in order to place the Gardens in a thoroughly satisfactory condition in every respect, and it will give the Visitors much pleasure if they are in a position to note their accomplishment in their next report.

24th April, 1906.

D. H. MADDEN,

*President.*

#### APPENDIX I.

COPY OF A LETTER addressed to the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, by the President of the Board of Visitors, on 25th January, 1906, with reference to the non-compliance with the Board's request, that they should be given an opportunity of inspecting the plans of the new COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

SIR,

25th January, 1906.

At a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Dublin Science and Art Museum, held on the 23rd instant, I was directed by the Board to

request that you would be good enough to accord them an interview, in order to bring under your notice a matter vitally affecting the interests of the Museum.

Since then it has come to my knowledge that your stay in Dublin on the present occasion will be short, and I trust that I best discharge my duty to the Board by bringing the matter in question before you in writing.

The site which has been acquired for the new College of Science immediately adjoins the Museum. The supply of light to the Museum is barely sufficient as matters now stand. But if it were in some parts sensibly diminished the value of the Museum would be greatly impaired.

The Visitors are an Advisory Board, charged with the duty of reporting on the condition and requirements of the Museum. It is hardly necessary to point out that an adequate supply of light is the most essential requirement.

The Reports of the Visitors are addressed to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, to which the functions of the Science and Art Department, as regards Ireland, have been transferred. In their Reports, and in communications to the Department, the Visitors have frequently requested that they should be afforded an opportunity of examining the plans which have been prepared for the College of Science, in order that they may have an opportunity of judging whether the buildings would materially diminish the supply of light to the Museum, but without success.

From the correspondence it would appear that the refusal to allow an examination of these plans is attributable to the Board of Works, and not to the Department, and it was, therefore, thought advisable to bring the matter directly before you, as Chief Secretary, before any irrevocable step had been taken.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), D. H. MADDEN, *President*.

## APPENDIX II.

COPY OF LETTER addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction by the President of the Board of Visitors, in reply to an extract from Treasury letter of 5th January, 1906, submitted to the Board by the Department, with reference to the proposed removal of the GATEKEEPER'S QUARTERS and REFRESHMENT ROOM.

SIR,

25th January, 1906.

In reply to the extract from the Treasury letter of 5th January, 1906, referred to the Board of Visitors by the Department, I beg to state (1) that the Visitors are unable to agree with Their Lordships, that if the doorway between the Library and Gatekeeper's quarters were permanently built up there would be any risk of fire to the National Library from the quarters now in occupation of the Gatekeeper.

The Visitors would draw attention to the fact that the Gatekeeper has practically to be on duty from 6 a.m. until after 10 p.m. daily, and on occasions to a much later hour, and it would be impossible that one man could discharge this duty unless he lived on the premises. The Visitors further consider that it is most important that some person acquainted with the premises should be on duty at night, as the police are frequently changed, and cannot, therefore, have the same knowledge as to the steps which should be taken in order to summon the officials and the employees in case of fire or other accident, and the Visitors cannot therefore too strongly urge upon the Department the necessity of either retaining the Gatekeeper's quarters in their present position or having suitable quarters found for him on some other portion of the premises.



(2.) As to the Refreshment Room, the Visitors would point out that the room in question was fitted up in accordance with their recommendation, and they consider that the provision of such a convenience for Students and Visitors, which is to be found in almost all institutions of a similar kind, is a necessity for the accommodation and comfort of those using the institution over which the Visitors preside.

The Refreshment Room is used by Students in the School of Art, Readers in the Library, persons who come to the Royal Dublin Society's Rooms to use the Society's Library and attend the Lectures, and by many others, as well as the numerous members of the staff of these institutions. To all these the Refreshment Room has been a great boon, as they can get lunch or tea, at very moderate prices, without going any distance from their work. When the room was opened there was no similar place near the Museum, and if one has been since established this does not obviate the necessity for that which is situated on the premises, for it is evidently undesirable to give a monopoly to one private establishment, which the Visitors have no reason to suppose would be equal to the requirements or would adequately take the place of the Refreshment Room, which has met the public need in a thoroughly satisfactory manner for nearly seven years.

They feel confident that if the Committee had taken evidence on the subject from those best acquainted with the requirements of the Museum they would have concurred with the view taken by the Visitors, who have had these matters under their observation for years. They, therefore, repeat their opinion, formed after very careful consideration of the question submitted to them—that, if for the benefit of the National Library it is necessary to remove the present Gatekeeper's quarters and the Refreshment Room, some other accommodation for both should be provided in, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, these buildings.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed), D. H. MADDEN, *President*.

### APPENDIX III.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Visitors on the 1st November, 1905, with reference to the Report of the Board of Works, as well as other correspondence submitted to them by the Department, which recommended certain reductions in the Museum workshop staff, and alterations in the existing methods of executing the Museum work.

RESOLVED:—

That the Visitors have had under their consideration the Report of the Board of Works to His Majesty's Treasury, dated 20th June, 1905, which has been referred to them for their observations by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, together with a memorandum on the Museum workshops drawn up by a committee appointed by the Board of Works to consider the question, and also the observations addressed by the Director of the Museum to the Department.

The Visitors desire to remind the Department of the circumstances under which the inquiry by the Board of Works was held. The Visitors had called attention in several of their reports to the dangerous position of the workshops, having regard to the inflammable material which they contain. These representations resulted in a communication from the Department on the 15th November, 1904, to the Director informing him an inquiry would be held by the Board of Works into this matter with some others. The Visitors appreciate the exhaustive nature of the inquiry instituted by the Board of Works, but they must express their regret that the Board did not deal with the urgent question of danger to the Museum which was present to the minds of the Visitors, and which was the origin of the inquiry. The only reference to this matter is the suggestion that a less quantity of material might be kept in stock. This would not diminish the danger in an appreciable manner in the event of a fire breaking out in the workshops.

The Visitors desire to repeat the representation contained in their reports as to the urgent necessity of removing the workshops to a situation in which the occurrence of such an accident would not endanger the safety of the Museum.

The Visitors now beg to offer to the Department the following detailed observations on the report of the Board of Works.

Several of the paragraphs of the Board of Works' report contain only statements of fact, and, so far as they are correct, do not require any remark, and the Visitors will therefore confine themselves to those parts of the report which are open to comment, and to the suggestions the Board make for changes in the workshops staff.

With reference to paragraph 5, the Visitors agree that, as far as possible, a record should be kept of the cost of all important works, such as the erection of large casts and the making of new cases in the workshops, and they understand the Director sees no difficulty in doing this, but it should be borne in mind that such a record will entail on some one a certain amount of clerical labour, which directly or indirectly will be paid for by the Public. The Visitors do not think that it would be either economical or advantageous to keep an account in detail of all the small works executed in the shops, as the cost of keeping such an account would be greater than the advantage to be gained thereby.

The Visitors have had before them a system which is very commonly in use in workshops where the work is of a varied character, and they think that this might possibly be used in the Museum workshops in a modified form as regards work of a more important character.

In this system every job receives a number; lists of the jobs and their numbers being hung in several convenient places in the workshops.

Every man is supplied weekly with a working card, ruled in vertical columns for the days of the week, and with several horizontal lines for the various jobs.

The workman himself fills in in the various spaces the number of hours he has spent on each job.

The totals of the vertical columns gives the daily hours worked, which should accord with the timekeeper's book, and the totals of the horizontal lines gives the proportion of his whole time that is spent on each job during the week. These totals are generally posted into weekly or monthly sheets, and from thence to the workshop ledger.

By this system a minimum of clerical work is required, as the men practically enter all the troublesome part themselves.

Referring to paragraph 6, the Visitors agree as to the advisability of a definite division of work between the Museum and the Board of Works, and the transfer of the supply of school furniture and fittings, and all other work required for the School of Art to the Office of Works. Only work for the Museum should be carried on in the Museum workshops.

As regards paragraphs 11 and 12, and the statement of the Board of Works that considerable economy might be effected by employing fewer artisans in the workshops, the Visitors do not understand how the contention can be sustained that a reduction in the quantity of work to be turned out by the workshops and an increase in the quantity to be obtained from contractors would cause a saving. It seems evident that as the establishment charges, such as the foreman's pay, and the cost of running the machines, would remain the same, it is economical to do in the workshops as much work as possible, and that the rates for the work will be lower in proportion to the quantity executed. The men now in these workshops have received a special training, and could not be easily replaced, and as it is necessary to keep an efficient staff of such men for the fitting up of objects and for alterations to cases and fittings, it is evidently wise and economical to have a considerable amount of case-making always on hand in order to employ the men when not required for special jobs.

The Visitors do not agree that the polishing of cases and covering of stands is work periodic or occasional in character, which could be best done by contract. They have enquired into this matter, and find that

the three French polishers now in the workshops have been and are constantly employed in polishing new work, and the necessary touching-up and repolishing of the old cases, work which in a large Museum like this is practically endless.

They cannot agree with the statement that the manufacturing, polishing, re-modelling, and altering of cases, and setting up of casts, and the moving of large exhibits, could be carried out more economically and efficiently by contract. They regard it as a fact that the work of re-modelling and altering cases is of a tentative character, which could not economically be carried out by contract, and they also see very grave objections to any attempt at fitting up or moving large and expensive casts by contract. They also consider that the method which has been adopted in the Dublin Museum of fitting up large casts in such a way that they can be readily moved if required is highly satisfactory, and they believe it to be much better than the methods usually adopted in other Museums.

As regards paragraph 13, the Visitors cannot see how the Board arrive at their estimate that a saving of from £650 to £700 would accrue from the reduction of the staff which they suggest. As mentioned above, it is an acknowledged fact that when more work is executed in any workshop the rates will be lower, whilst if some of the hands are discharged, and the work which had been entrusted to them given to contractors, the rates for the work remaining in the workshops will be raised. This is a rule of general application to all workshops. But besides this they find that the prices of cases obtained from contractors at different times have generally been rather higher than the cost of similar cases made in the workshops, and the quality generally inferior.

They would further point out that if the amount of casing executed in the workshops is diminished a corresponding addition will have to be made to the work to be executed by contract, and the saving effected in wages will be counterbalanced by an increase in the vote for furniture, fittings, and materials.

The Visitors are surprised to read the statement that there is no officer belonging to the Museum staff who has professional knowledge of workshop practice. It is well known that the Director is an engineer of many years experience, and that for many years before his appointment to the Department of Science and Art in Dublin, he had considerable experience in the superintendence of engineering work in Government workshops in England, Egypt, India, and other countries.

Mr. White, who has superintended the Museum workshops for twenty-three years, was educated as an engineer. He is Master of Engineering in Trinity College, Dublin, and has devoted himself especially to workshop practice, and has made a special study of Museum cases and fittings, and other such work, during the time that he has superintended the Museum workshops. The Visitors also note that on the occasion of the original furnishing of the new Museum the Board of Works placed the drawing of the plans and specifications for almost all of the cases in the hands of Mr. White, who also superintended the work, at their request, and they also supplied him with additional machinery in the workshops. They further supplied a large quantity of timber, some of which is still in stock, and a considerable staff of workmen, who constructed many of the new cases and executed the other work required under his directions.

Having regard to these facts, the Visitors do not understand on what grounds the Board of Works have made the statement that no Museum officer has professional knowledge of workshop practice.

The Visitors are aware that the workshops foreman is one of the best of his class, that he has unusual skill and aptitude, both as a cabinetmaker and as a fitter, and that he has given the highest satisfaction by his superintendence of the workshops during twenty-three years.

Paragraph 38 of the memorandum attached to the report of the Board expresses the opinion, in which the Visitors concur, that the work done in the Museum workshops is of better quality than that supplied

by contract. The Visitors therefore consider that even if the cost be slightly higher it is far better in the public interest to obtain work of the highest quality than to risk the chance of having to take work in any way inferior. As above stated, however, they do not see that the obtaining of more work from contractors would lead to any economy.

It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain by contract in Dublin cases of the type lately introduced with great success into the Porcelain gallery and other parts of the Museum. These cases are made of rolled steel frames on wooden bases. The making of them requires fitter's work as well as cabinetmaker's work in the bases and in the dust-proofing slips, and if the whole is not executed with great accuracy the value of the case would be considerably diminished.

The Visitors are of opinion that owing to the introduction of metal cases the reduction of staff suggested by the Director might be tried at all events for one or two years as an experiment, but they consider that any further reduction than this is undesirable in the public interests, and would be injurious to the Museum.

They would also point out that this reduction should be made gradually as vacancies arise, and not by the dismissal of men who are valuable on account of the special training they have received. The Visitors consider that it would be a very harsh proceeding to dismiss from Government employment without pension efficient and faithful workmen, some of whom have been in the service of the State for many years.

In the opinion of the Visitors it is desirable to retain in the workshops the apprentices from whom specially-trained men are from time to time obtained, and they believe that the retention of these apprentices is very advantageous, and that much good work is obtained from them at very small cost.

The Visitors cannot see the particular advantage of slightly reducing the stock of timber kept on the premises, as, in order to stand the dry and heated atmosphere of the Museum, a very considerable amount of timber must be kept in store for drying purposes, no matter whether the shops are large or small, and the danger to the Museum would be practically the same in either case. The Visitors see no objection to the suggestion that such articles and supplies as can be got from the Board of Works' contractors should be so obtained, with the exception of locks, keys, and case-fasteners, and articles of patterns made specially for the Museum, as well as other supplies which are not of a kind required by the Office of Works.

The Visitors have already noticed the omission from the report of the Board of Works of the important point which they have so often and so strongly represented as to the risk of fire from the proximity of the workshops and stored timber to the Museum. They think it of comparatively little consequence to diminish to some extent the quantity of timber, whereas it is urgently needful to remove these inflammable materials to a greater distance from the Museum building. It appears to the Visitors that there would be little difficulty in doing this, as the ground to the south of the workshops is now Government property, and appears to afford space for the timber store, where it would practically no longer cause any risk to the Museum buildings.

(Signed),

D. H. MADDEN,  
President of Board of Visitors.

## APPENDIX IV.

COPY OF LETTER addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction by the President of the Board of Visitors, in reply to Treasury letter of 17th February, 1906, with reference to proposed reduction of Workshop Staff and removal of Timber Store to Clontarf.

28th February, 1906.

SIR,

The Board of Visitors have had under consideration the Minute by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, dated February 20th, 1906, No. 4365/06, and the Treasury letter No. 21464/05 of 17th February, 1906, and beg to offer the following observations:—

They cannot but regret that the Treasury repeat the recommendation that the staff of workmen should be reduced from thirty-one to thirteen, as they feel sure that with this small number the necessary work of the Museum cannot be carried out as efficiently as hitherto, and they must again demur to the contention that cheaper work—due regard being had to its quality—can be produced by contract than in the Museum workshops. The accurate records of expenditure kept when it was desired to ascertain the cost of certain new types of case have shown that the highest class of work is produced at a lower price in the Museum workshops. The Visitors consider that the staff of workmen should not be reduced below the number of twenty-three, as recommended by the Director, and affirmed in their resolution of 1st November, 1905.

As regards the proposed storage at Clontarf (about three miles from the Museum) of timber for use in the workshops, it seems to the Visitors that their representations have been greatly misunderstood. Their objection is to the retention in close proximity to the Museum of not only the timber store but the workshops, which must always contain a large quantity of highly inflammable material, and therefore the removal of the timber store would only diminish the extent of any accidental conflagration. This very partial remedy would be gained at the expense of great inconvenience, much loss of time, and consequently waste of public money.

The excellence of all work connected with the casing and fitting up of objects in this Museum, which the Visitors believe to be generally acknowledged, is, in their opinion, in great measure due to the well-organized and efficient workshop staff, and they cannot accept any responsibility for the breaking up of a system which, according to their experience, has worked both well and economically.

I am, etc.,

(Signed), D. H. MADDEN,  
President.

The Secretary,  
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,  
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.



## REPORT

032

THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND

For the Years 1905-1906

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

SIR,

As Chairman of the Council of Trustees, I have the honour to submit the following Report for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1906, which included four days of the Easter recess of 1905. During this period the Library was open on 294 days.

The attendances of readers numbered 193,462, a decline on that of 1904-5 (292½ days) of 4,812:—

	Total.
Gentlemen's attendances, morning (10 to 6),	135,424
evening (6 to 10),	48,901
Ladies' attendances, morning & evening (10 to 10),	9,137
	<hr/> 193,462

The daily average of attendances during the year 1905-6 was 658. The daily average of the attendances of the year 1904-5 was 677; of the year 1903-4 was 619; of the year 1902-3, 538.5; of the year 1901, 518.14; of the year 1900, 500.5; of the year 1899, 523.9. Attendances at different periods of the day by the same reader are separately recorded by the turnstile.

During the year ending 31st March, 1906, the number of volumes added to the Library and made accessible to readers has been 5,563; of these 703 are folio, 496 quarto, and 4,364 octavo and smaller sizes. A classification of these books by their general topics is given in the Appendix L, where also will be found the usual statistics as to the binding of the books of the Library, as well as to the borrowing by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Science and Art Institutions; and also lists of donors, and of societies, institutions, and public bodies which made presentations to the Library.

The Trustees have pleasure in noting that valuable additions to the shelving of the book-stores, and valuable improvements to the cabinet-work furniture of the Library have been made during the year. An important subject of former Reports, the electric light of the Library, is under the consideration of the Board of Public Works.

The Librarian's report deals with the binding of the books, the printing of the catalogue, and the arrangement of the collection of Maps. A full list was made out in April, 1905, for the information of the Treasury Committee, of periodical publications received by the Library.

The most noteworthy event of the past year has been the Inquiry and Report of the Treasury Committee upon the accommodation for the Library. The Inquiry was held on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th May, 1905; the Report, dated June 19, 1905, was considered by the Trustees at a special meeting on October 20, 1905. The Trustees append their resolution dated 20th October, 1905, on the Report of the Committee, as well as a second resolution of the Trustees dated February 2nd, 1906, commenting on the Treasury reply to above, Appendix II. These documents being thus fully set out, the Trustees content themselves with a brief statement of the general situation as regards Library accommodation.

The Report of the Treasury Committee confirms in every point the often reiterated statements of the Trustees that additional accommodation is necessary. With a view of saving expense at present, the Report suggests that portions of the Library building now occupied in other ways should be utilised for Library purposes, and that the vacant Gallery in the Reading Room should be used for consultation of current Patents Specifications, thus postponing the building of the much-needed East Wing until a later period. The alterations referred to above necessitate the transfer of the Gatekeeper's quarters to the National Library, the exclusion of the Hall Porter from the room on the right of the Entrance Hall, and the closing of the Refreshment Room.

The Trustees, while still adhering to their original demand for the completing of the East Wing, accepted some of the suggestions of the Committee. They, however, suggested (1) that the Gatekeeper should be lodged in a house in the immediate neighbourhood, part of which might be used for a Refreshment Room; (2) that a suitable staircase should be constructed leading to the Gallery in the Reading Room; (3) that proper means of approach to the Attic Room in the existing portion of the East Wing should be provided. Further, they have pointed out (4) the necessity, for purposes of supervision and increased accommodation, of the removal of the masonry pier between the Ladies' Reading Room and the general Reading Room; (5) the objection to allowing newspaper readers to pass through the book-store; and (6) the unsatisfactory nature of the proposed arrangements



for Map-storage. They urged (7) that unless the East Wing be speedily finished a period is near at which room in the building for the proper storage of ordinary books will be exhausted. Also (8) that no arrangements which might interfere with the ground-space needed for the East Wing should be entertained. In brief, the Trustees considered the proposals of the Committee to be only temporary palliatives of the present difficulties of accommodation and administration.

The First Assistant Librarian, Mr. R. Lloyd Praeger, by the authority of the Trustees, attended the annual meeting of the Library Association held at Cambridge, August 21-25, 1905.

The Trustees submit the Librarian's Annual Report on the affairs of the Library. See Appendix III.

EDWARD DOWDEN,

*Chairman*

*27th April, 1906.*

## APPENDIX I.

## STATISTICS AND LISTS

Subjoined is a brief general statement of the attendances of readers since the Library was founded in 1877 :—

Year	Note	Attendance
1878	The first complete year of the Library, ...	27,452
1889	The latest year of lodgment in Leinster House, ...	61,325
1893	The first reliable record after the transfer, in 1890, to the present building, ...	113,888
1894	...	119,500
1895	...	125,500
1896	...	136,365
1897	...	137,832
1898	...	142,218
1899	...	154,878
1900	...	148,405
Three months, January—March, 1901,	...	40,753
Year, April 1, 1901—March 31, 1902,	...	150,780
Year, April 1, 1902—March 31, 1903,	...	174,786
Year, April 1, 1903—March 31, 1904,	...	181,385
Year, April 1, 1904—March 31, 1905,	...	198,274
Year, April 1, 1905—March 31, 1906,	...	193,462

The volumes added to the Library and made accessible, during the year 1905-6, may be grouped as follows :—

Bibliography, Library Economy, Book Rarities, and Cyclopaedic works,	...	267
Newspapers, General Periodicals,	...	325
Philosophy,	...	74
Religion, Theology, Ecclesiastical History,	...	526
Sociology, Statistics, Political Science,	...	115
Political Economy,	...	135
Law,	...	71
Parliamentary Papers,	...	175
Administration,	...	114
Associations,	...	19
Education,	...	111
Commerce,	...	21
Amusements, Customs, and Manners,	...	47
Philology,	...	129
General Science,	...	141
Mathematics,	...	48
Astronomy,	...	42
Physics, Light, Heat, Electricity,	...	45
Chemistry,	...	70
Geology,	...	101
Palaeontology,	...	5
Biology, Anthropology, &c.,	...	34
Botany,	...	64
Zoology,	...	250
Useful Arts in General,	...	24
Patent Office Publications,	...	166
Medicine,	...	183
Engineering,	...	69
Agriculture,	...	67
Domestic Economy,	...	2
Communication, Commerce, Railway Guides, &c.,	...	60
Chemical Arts, Manufactures, and Trades,	...	25

Fine Arts in General, ... ..	109
Landscape Gardening, ... ..	10
Architecture ... ..	37
Sculpture, ... ..	32
Drawing and Design, ... ..	27
Painting, ... ..	36
Engraving, ... ..	6
Photography, ... ..	5
Music, ... ..	64
Archæology, ... ..	78
General Literature, ... ..	14
English Literature (Essays, Poetry, Periodicals, &c.), ...	410
German, ... ..	87
French, ... ..	103
Italian, ... ..	76
Latin, ... ..	25
Greek, ... ..	20
Other Literatures, ... ..	98
General History, ... ..	36
Geography and Travel, ... ..	263
Biography, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c., ... ..	198
Ancient History, ... ..	30
History of Europe, ... ..	248
"    "    Asia, ... ..	13
"    "    Africa, ... ..	3
"    "    America, ... ..	17
"    "    Oceania and the Polar Regions, ... ..	2
Total, ... ..	5,563

Subjoined is the return as to binding done for the Library during 1905:—

In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1904, ... ..	825 vols.
Sent to the binder during 1905, ... ..	4,500 "
	5,325 "
Returned by the binder during 1905, ... ..	4,770 "
In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1905, ... ..	555 "

Subjoined is the account of books borrowed from the Library during twelve months ending March 31, 1906, by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Institutions of Science and Art:—

In borrowers' hands, March 31st, 1905, ... ..	151
Lent between April 1, 1905, and March 31, 1906, to members of the Royal Dublin Society, ... ..	1,192
Lent to officers of the Institutions of Science and Art, ... ..	317
	1,660
Returned during the twelve months, ... ..	1,493
In borrowers' hands, March 31st, 1906, ... ..	167
With members of the Royal Dublin Society, ... ..	93
With officers of the Institutions of Science and Art, ... ..	74
	167

The number of members of the Royal Dublin Society entitled to borrow, according to the last official list published by the Society, is 431.

The following are some of the more noteworthy special gifts received during the year:—

Mr. E. R. M'C. Dix presented O'Daly's *Bibliotheca Hibernica*, 1876; *Report from Select Committee on Public Libraries*, 1849, Dix, List of Cork printed books, 17-18th cent., pt. 10; Evans's *Almanacks*, etc. published in Ireland from the 16th cent.; upwards of 200 Belfast printed books and pamphlets, including among others; *A Vindication of North of Ireland Non-Subscribers*, 1721; *Cobbett's Residence in U.S.A.*, 1818; *Teeling's Sequel to Irish Rebellion*, 1832; Hancock's *Observations on Quakers*, 1801; Stuart's (of Armagh) *Poems*, 1811; Burns's *Poems in Scottish Dialect*, 1787; *Young Olerk's Vade-mecum*, 1792; Campbell's *Life of Argyle*, 1745; Enfield's *Sermons*, 1775; *Montgomery Manuscripts*, 1830; Garrick's *Letha*, 1759; Lowth's *English Grammar*, 1765; Bossuet's *Universal History*, 1743; Lille's *London Merchant*, 1764; *Maid of the Mill*, 1765; *Address from Town of Enniskillen to Earl of Kildare*, 1754; *Essay upon Authority*, 1731; *Review of the Lion of Old England*, 1794; *Paddy Kelly's Budget*, 1832-4; *Belfast Naturalists' Field Club Reports and Proceedings*, 1871-84; *Weekly Miscellany*, six numbers of year 1734; various "Revival" Pamphlets, 1859; M'Ilwaine's *Life of Bedell*, 1854; Fletcher's *Poems*, 1866; Davis, *Miscellaneous Poems and Songs*, 1847; Hull's *Reverie*, 1833; *Rhymes and Raving by a "Country Lad of Co. Antrim,"* 1859; *Wanderings by the Abbey*, 1836; *Belfast Monthly Magazine*, 1808; Dickson's *Retractions*, 1813; *Ulster Register*, vol. ii., 1817. Mr. Dix also presented *Catalogus impressorum librorum in Bibliotheca Univ. Glasguensis*, 1791; Dix, *List of books*, etc., printed in Monaghan in 18th cent.; Luis Velez de Guevara, *El diablo Conzuelo*, 1785; *Lyrics and Sonnets of Ireland*, by M. Francis Conacienais; O'Dowd's *Lays of South Sligo*; *Irish National Magazine*, 1846.

From an anonymous donor, Crisp's *Visitation of Ireland*, 4 vols.

Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, of Frankfurt, presented his book, *Die irische Agrarfrage*.

Mr. Alfred Webb presented a number of books and pamphlets relating to Irish and Indian politics, also some works on general literature, including Cervante's *Don Quixote*, 6 vols., Madrid, 1797; the *Annual Monitor* for 1813-47, 1849-51, 1857, 1899-90, 1894, 1896-1906, completing the set presented by the Society of Friends; the *Pioretto di S. Francesco*, Torino, 1881, etc.

Dr. Louis Claude Parzer presented Migne's *Patrologiae Cursus Completus*, vols. 19 and 20.

Count Antonio Salazar presented Lorenzo Salazar's *La Chiesa di S. Antonio Abate, and Storia della famiglia Salazar*.

Mr. Robert Needham Cust presented his *Linguistical and Oriental Essays*, 5 vols., *Gospel Message*, etc.

Miss Mary Bateson presented her own book, *Records of the Borough of Leicester*, vol. III.; and also the *Records of the City of Norwich*, vol. I., ed. by Hudson and Tingey.

The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal presented Das's *Tibetan-English Dictionary and Hahn's Kurukh Folk Lore*.

The Library of Congress presented the *Journals of the Continental Congress*, 1775, vols. 2 and 3, and the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection of Engravings.

Sir James Sawyer presented his *Practical Medicine*, 1904, and his *Insomnia*, 1904.

Mr. F. C. Conybeare, of Oxford, presented his *Philo about the Complutative Life*, 1895, and his *Key of Truth*, 1898.

Mr. H. Yates Thompson presented Holmes's *Academy of Armory* (Roxburgh Club, 1905).

The University Library, Aberdeen, presented Littlejohn's *Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, vol. I., and Meldrum's *Avogadro and Dalton*, 1904.

Mr. A. H. Foord presented his *Carboniferous Cephalopoda of Ireland*, parts 4 and 5.

Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge presented his edition of the *Contendings of the Apostles*, text and trans., 2 vols.

Dr. T. K. Abbott presented his *Catalogue of 15th Century Books* from T.C.D. Library and Marsh's Library.

The Society of Friends, London, presented a number of *Epistles and Testimonies*, etc., of Friends, printed in Dublin, including *Christian Experiences of George Bewley*, 1750; *Rutty's Meditations and Soliloquies*, 1781; *Testimony respecting Richard Shackleton*, 1793; *Faithful warning to inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1720; thirteen pamphlets relating to *Distress in Ireland*, 1846-8; also forty-one vols. of the *Annual Monitor*.

Mr. M. J. Ryan presented his edition of *Petronius's Oena Trimalchionis*.

Mr. Bernard Hughes presented the *Reply of Dr. Caulfield, Bishop of Ferns, to charges with reference to Rebellion of 1798*.

Mr. Robert Welch, of Belfast, presented several political pamphlets relating to Ireland.

Mr. F. W. Moore, Royal Botanic Gardens, presented *Pardoe's Beauties of the Bosphorus*, 4 vols., etc.

The family of the late Mr. J. W. Scott, Eunis, presented the *Clare Journal*, 1900-5, completing a former gift from Mr. Scott himself.

Mr. J. Emerson Scott presented *Domenico Mellini's Trattato dell'origine, fatti, costumi, e lodi di Matelda*, etc., Firenze, 1589.

The First Church of Christ Scientist, Dublin, presented the *Christian Science Journal*, vols. 15-22, 1897-1905.

Dr. Dawson, of Finglas, presented upwards of 350 volumes of general literature, including *Nicholson's Journal of Natural Philosophy and the Arts*, 1802-12, 31 vols.; *Philosophical Magazine*, 1798-1816, 48 vols.; *Baddam's Memoirs of Royal Society*, 10 vols.; *Analytical Review*, 24 vols., 1788-96; *Voyages and Travels*, 28 vols.; *Lyell's Principles of Geology*, 4 vols., 1835; *Penny Magazine*, 1835-44, 10 vols.; *MacDonald's Dictionary of Gardening*, 2 vols., 1807; *Annals of Philosophy*, 21 vols.; *Beeston's Memoirs of George III.*, 5 vols.; *Coxe's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, 3 vols., 1800, and *Memoirs of Lord Walpole*, 2 vols., 1808; *Chantreau's Travels in Russia*, 1788-9, 2 vols.; *Economist*, 2 vols., 1825.

A complete list is subjoined of the names of persons from whom gifts have been received between April 1, 1905, and March 31, 1906:—

- Abbott, Rev. T. K., D.D., S.F.T.C.D.  
 Alabaster, E. Percy.  
 Batson, Miss Mary, Cambridge.  
 Belza, Stanislaus, Warsaw.  
 Best, R. I.  
 Bewley, Sir Edmund T.  
 Blake, Martin J., Ballyglass, Co. Mayo.  
 Bonn, Dr. Moritz J., Frankfurt-am-Main.  
 Brooke, Miss, Herbert-street, Dublin.  
 Budge, E. A. Wallis, LL.D.  
 Cameron, Sir Charles A., C.B.  
 Carey, Dr. R. B., J.P., Borris, Carlow.  
 Chintamani, C. Y.  
 Clarke, Dumont, New York.  
 Cole, Professor G. A. J.  
 Coleman, Professor, Toronto.  
 Coleman, Rev. Ambrose, O.P.  
 Condon, John.  
 Conybeare, F. C., Oxford.  
 Cosgrave, E. MacDowel, M.D.  
 Cundall, F., Jamaica.  
 Cust, Robert Needham.  
 Dawson, Dr., Finglas.  
 De Burgh, Alfred.  
 Digby, E. W., Upper Leson street, Dublin.  
 Dix, E. R. M'C.  
 Dowden, Mrs. Edward.

- Dowson, Walter, M.D.  
 Falkiner, C. Litton.  
 Foord, Dr. A. H., Royal Dublin Society.  
 Gaat, F. J., F.R.C.S.  
 Hallock-Greenwalt, Miss, Philadelphia.  
 Haslam, Mrs., 125, Leinster-road, Rathmines.  
 Hoepli, Ulrico, Milan.  
 Hoey, P. J., Dublin.  
 Holt, E. W. L.  
 Hovenden, Frederick, London.  
 Hughes, Bernard, Wexford.  
 Ingraham, Charles A., Cambridge, N.Y.  
 Kelly, Thomas Aliaga.  
 Kenny, Miss Louise.  
 Lawrence, W. J.  
 Lecky, Rev. A. G., D.A.  
 Lima, Archer de, Lisbon.  
 Longman, T. N., London.  
 Lyster, Miss.  
 Lyster, A. E.  
 M'Carthy, Callaghan, F.R.U.I.  
 Macartney-Filigate, Lt.-Col.  
 M'Cready, Rev. C., D.D., Howth.  
 M'Hardy-Flint, Mrs.  
 M'Walter, J. C., M.D.  
 M'Wenney, E. J., M.D.  
 Maguire, J. H.  
 Maunsel, Robert George, Cork.  
 Mccredy, Percy, & Co., Ltd., Dublin.  
 Monaco, S. A. S., Prince Albert of.  
 Moore, F. W., F.L.S.  
 Moore, Sir John William, M.D.  
 Morris, E. A. Montmorency, M.A.  
 O'Brien, J. R.  
 O'Neill, J. J.  
 O'Riordan, E. J., Cork.  
 Paton, J. and J., London.  
 Pethybridge, George H., F.R.D.  
 Plunkett, Lt.-Col. G. T., C.B.  
 Poe, J. W., Dublin.  
 Praeger, R. L., B.A.  
 Purser, Dr. L. C., F.T.C.D.  
 Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.  
 Ryan, Rev. Cornelius, D.D.  
 Ryan, M. J., Dublin.  
 Salazar, Conte Antonio.  
 Sawyer, Sir James, M.D., Birmingham.  
 Scharff, R. F., M.D.  
 Scott, J. Emerson.  
 Scott, J. W., Ennis.  
 Scriven, George, M.D.  
 Sladen, F. W. L., Dover.  
 Smith, General John Corson, 65, Sibley-street, Chicago.  
 Society of Friends, London.  
 Stead, W. T., London.  
 Stoney, Rev. Canon.  
 Swanzy, Rev. H. B., M.A., Newry.  
 Thompson, H. Yates, London.  
 Times Book Club.  
 Timewell, James, London.  
 Ulster King of Arms.  
 Webb, Alfred.  
 Welch, Robert, M.R.I.A., Belfast.  
 Welcker, Adair, San Francisco.

Westropp, T. J., Dublin.  
 White, Miss, LL.D., Lady Principal, Alexandra College.  
 White, Newport J. D., D.D.  
 Wilson, F., Kendal.

Gifts have been received between April 1, 1905, and March 31, 1906, from the following Public Departments, Public Bodies, Public Institutions, and Learned or Literary Societies:—

Municipal Council of the City of Dublin.  
 Belfast Harbour Commissioners.  
 His Majesty's Stationery Office.  
 His Majesty's Commission, St. Louis Exhibition, 1904.  
 Dublin Port and Docks Board.  
 Lords Commissioners, H.M. Treasury.  
 The Education Department.  
 British Museum.  
 Patent Office.  
 Office of the Registrar-General of Scotland.  
 Ordnance Survey of England and Wales.  
 " " " Ireland.  
 Geological Survey of Great Britain.  
 " " " Ireland.  
 " " " Canada.  
 " " " India.  
 " " " United States of America.  
 " " " the Transvaal.  
 Agency General of Tasmania.  
 " " " New South Wales.  
 " " " South Australia.  
 " " " Western Australia.  
 " " " Queensland.  
 India Office, Whitehall.  
 Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.  
 Board of Education, South Kensington.  
 Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.  
 Bengal Government.  
 Department of the Interior, U.S.A.  
 Department of Agriculture, U.S.A.  
 Labour Department, U.S.A.  
 Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, U.S.A.  
 Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S.A.  
 Ministry of Industry and Labour, Belgium.  
 Smithsonian Institution.  
 Corporation of London.  
 Royal Society, London.  
 Royal Geographical Society, London.  
 Cobden Club, London.  
 Liberal League, London.  
 London County Council.  
 London School Board.  
 Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.  
 Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.  
 First Church of Christ Scientist, Dublin.  
 General Medical Council, London.  
 Royal Institute of British Architects, London.  
 Society of Accountants and Auditors, London.  
 Sociological Society.  
 Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.  
 Chemical Society, London.  
 Institute of Chemistry, London.  
 Central Asian Society, London.  
 Society of Arts, London.  
 American Museum of Natural History, New York.  
 Boston Museum of Fine Arts.  
 Council, Indian National Congress.

Royal Dublin Society.  
 Royal Irish Academy.  
 Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.  
 College Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin.  
 Dublin Sanitary Association.  
 Dublin Fire Brigade, per T. P. Purcell.  
 Dublin Chamber of Commerce, per Percy R. Middleton.  
 Institute of Bankers, Ireland.  
 Irish Central Bureau for the Employment of Women.  
 City of Dublin Technical Schools, per L. E. O'Carroll.  
 Gaelic League, Dublin.  
 Irish Forestry Society, Dublin.  
 Royal Zoological Society, Ireland.  
 Fontenoy Committee, Dublin.  
 Cork Literary and Scientific Society.  
 Belfast Municipal Technical Institute.  
 Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.  
 Belfast Public Libraries and Museum.  
 Battersea Public Libraries.  
 Birmingham Free Libraries' Committee.  
 Governors of Marsh's Library.  
 Cambridge University Library.  
 Library of Congress, U.S.A.  
 Cardiff Free Libraries.  
 Chelsea Public Libraries.  
 Harvard University Library.  
 Johannesburg Public Library.  
 Leeds Public Library.  
 Bibliotheca Publica Provincial de La Plata.  
 Lincoln Public Library.  
 Liverpool Public Library.  
 Corporation of London: Library Committee.  
 Manchester Free Libraries.  
 John Rylands Library, Manchester.  
 Milwaukee Public Library, U.S.A.  
 Nottingham Library.  
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 Saint Louis Public Library, St. Louis, U.S.A.  
 Victorian Public Library, Western Australia.  
 Cork Public Library.  
 City of Dublin Public Libraries.  
 Aberdeen University Library.  
 Aberdeen Public Library.  
 Public Library of Bologna.  
 Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro.  
 Bristol Municipal Libraries.  
 Public Library of Victoria.  
 Public Library of Boston, Massachusetts.  
 Royal Holloway College.  
 Newnham College, Cambridge.  
 Girton College, Cambridge.  
 Cambridge University Syndicate for Higher Local Examinations.  
 Trinity College, Dublin: The Board.  
 Royal University of Ireland.  
 Royal College of Physicians, Dublin.  
 Aberdeen University.  
 Queen's College, Belfast.  
 Queen's College, Cork.  
 Queen's College, Galway.  
 Durham University.  
 Edinburgh University.  
 Glasgow University.  
 Harvard University.  
 University of London.  
 University College, London.



College of Preceptors, London.  
 University College, Liverpool.  
 Owens College, Manchester.  
 Melbourne University.  
 St. Andrews University.  
 Sydney University.  
 Johns Hopkins University.  
 Catholic University, Washington.  
 Yale University.  
 University of Illinois.  
 Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.  
 " " College of Science and Engineering.

The following societies present publications annually:—

The Royal Society of Edinburgh: *Transactions and Proceedings*.  
 The Royal Society: *Proceedings*.  
 The Royal Dublin Society: *Proceedings, and Scientific Proceedings and Transactions*.  
 The Royal Irish Academy: *Proceedings and Transactions*.  
 Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland: *Journal*.  
 The County Kildare Archaeological Society: *Journal*.  
 Waterford Archaeological Society: *Journal*.  
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: *Report and Proceedings*.  
 Royal Institute of British Architects: *Journal and Calendar*.  
 Society of Chemical Industry: *Journal*.  
 Sanitary Institute: *Journal*.  
 Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: *Report*.  
 Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland: *Transactions*.  
 Institute of Bankers in Ireland, 3, Kildare-place, Dublin: *Journal*.  
 Limerick Field Club.

The following periodical publications have been presented in the year 1905 to the National Library of Ireland, either by the publishers, or by private donors, or by public bodies:—

*Alliance News*.  
*Author*.  
*Board of Trade Journal*.  
*Board of Agriculture Journal*.  
*British Medical Journal*.  
*Bulletin, Department of Labour, U.S.A.*  
*Buddhism*.  
*Child's Guardian*.  
*Christian Science Journal*.  
*Civil Service Competitor*.  
*Civil Service Weekly*.  
*Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette*.  
*Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, "Journal."*  
*Drapers' Record*.  
*Free Russia*.  
*Gentlewoman*.  
*International Theosophist (formerly The Irish Theosophist)*.  
*Irish Cyclist*.  
*Irish Field*.  
*Irish Homestead*.  
*Kew Bulletin*.  
*Land and Water*.  
*Library Association Record*.  
*New Century Path*.  
*New Church Magazine*.  
*Propriété Industrielle*.  
*Speaker*.  
*T.C.D.*  
*Travel*.  
*Visitor*.

The following Irish newspapers, presented during the year 1905 free of charge, are filed for reference when bound :—

<i>Anglo-Celt</i> (Cavan).	<i>Kilkenny Moderator</i> .
<i>Armagh Guardian</i> .	<i>Leinster Express</i> (Maryborough).
<i>Ballymena Observer</i> .	<i>Leinster Leader</i> (Naas).
<i>Ballymoney Free Press</i> .	<i>Limerick Chronicle</i> .
<i>Banbridge Chronicle</i> .	<i>Limerick Leader</i> .
<i>Belfast News-Letter</i> .	<i>Lisburn Herald</i> .
<i>Bray &amp; South Dublin Herald</i> .	<i>Londonderry Standard</i> .
<i>Carrickfergus Advertiser</i> .	<i>Meath Chronicle</i> (Kells).
<i>Cavan Weekly News</i> .	<i>Mid-Ulster Mail</i> (Cookstown).
<i>Coleraine Chronicle</i> .	<i>Nationalist</i> (Carlow).
<i>Coleraine Constitution</i> .	<i>Nationalist</i> (Clonmel).
<i>Cork Constitution</i> .	<i>New Ross Standard</i> .
<i>Cork Examiner</i> .	<i>Northern Whig</i> (Belfast).
<i>Clare Journal</i> (Ennis).	<i>Rathmines News</i> .
<i>Donegal Independent</i>	<i>Roscommon Messenger</i> .
(Ballyshannon).	<i>People's Advocate</i> (Monaghan).
<i>Donegal Vindicator</i>	<i>Saturday Record</i> (Ennis).
(Ballyshannon).	<i>Shibbereen Eagle</i> .
<i>Dundalk Democrat</i> .	<i>Sligo Champion</i> .
<i>Dungannon News</i> .	<i>Sligo Independent</i> .
<i>Enniscorthy Guardian</i> .	<i>Tuam Herald</i> .
<i>Evening Herald</i> (Dublin).	<i>Tyrone Constitution</i> (Omagh).
<i>Evening Telegraph</i> (Dublin).	<i>United Irishman</i> (Dublin).
<i>Fermanagh News</i> .	<i>Warder</i> (Dublin).
<i>Ireland's Own</i> (Wexford).	<i>Waterford Chronicle</i> .
<i>Irish Daily Independent</i> .	<i>Weekly Freeman</i> .
<i>Irish News</i> (Belfast).	<i>Western News</i> (Ballinasloe).
<i>Irish Weekly Independent</i>	<i>Wexford Independent</i> .
(Dublin).	<i>Wexford People</i> .
<i>Irish Weekly</i> (Belfast).	<i>Wicklow News-Letter</i> .
<i>Kildare Observer</i> (Naas).	<i>Wicklow People</i> .
<i>Kilkenny Journal</i> .	

*The Federalist*, published at Grenada, West Indies, was presented during 1905.

The proprietors of *The Tribune* [London] have kindly promised to present a file of this paper, and have been doing so from the beginning.

The Royal Dublin Society has continued its generous gift of daily and weekly papers as follows :—

<i>Belfast News-Letter</i> .	<i>Illustrated London News</i> .
<i>Cork Constitution</i> .	<i>Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News</i> .
<i>Dublin Daily Express</i> .	<i>Journal des Débats</i> .
<i>Dublin Evening Mail</i> .	<i>Lady's Pictorial</i> .
<i>Dublin Evening Herald</i> .	<i>London Morning Post</i> .
<i>Dublin Evening Telegraph</i> .	<i>New York Tribune</i> .
<i>Daily Graphic</i> .	<i>Leslie's Weekly</i> .
<i>London Daily Mail</i> .	<i>Pall Mall Gazette</i> .
<i>Freeman's Journal</i> .	<i>Queen</i> .
<i>Financial News</i> .	<i>St. James's Gazette</i> .
<i>Globe</i> .	<i>Sketch</i> .
<i>Graphic</i> .	<i>Standard</i> .
<i>Irish Daily Independent</i> .	<i>Times</i> .
<i>Irish Times</i> .	<i>Truth</i> .
<i>London Daily Chronicle</i> .	<i>Westminster Gazette</i> .
<i>London Daily News</i> .	<i>World</i> .
<i>London Daily Telegraph</i> .	
<i>Scotsman</i> (Edinburgh).	

During the year a card index to the newspapers was made, and also a chart, showing in chronological order the newspapers which the Library possesses.

## APPENDIX II.

## ACCOMMODATION FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND.

Resolution adopted by the Council of Trustees of the National Library, on 20th October, 1905, with reference to the report of the Treasury Committee appointed to inquire into and report:—

- (1.) Upon the accommodation necessary for the National Library of Ireland; whether by the exclusion of superfluous matter, re-arrangement of space or of contents, or otherwise, the present buildings can be rendered adequate, and, if not, what additional accommodation should be provided;
- (2.) Upon any other matters which may seem to the Committee to have any bearing upon the main questions referred for their consideration.

## RESOLVED:

The Trustees are pleased to observe that the report of the Committee recognises the correctness of the statements made by the Trustees from time to time as to the need of increased accommodation in the Library building for—

1. Newspapers, Patents, and Maps.
2. Offices.
3. Reading Room.

The Trustees observe with satisfaction that it is implied in the report that the proposals of the Committee are only to be considered as temporary palliatives of the present difficulties of accommodation and administration. There can be no doubt that ultimately the completion of the Eastern Wing will be necessary, and the time may be in the near future. Meanwhile the Trustees are of opinion that no arrangements connected with other institutions which might interfere with the space needed for the Eastern Wing should for a moment be entertained.

Subject to the remarks hereafter made, and to the general criticism that the expedients proposed by the Report are to be regarded only as provisional, the Trustees are not unwilling to make trial of these expedients. They perceive, however, that the proposed arrangements will cause considerable inconvenience and expense, including that of an increase of the Staff.

1. The Trustees approve the proposal with reference to the Gatekeeper's apartments, provided that quarters elsewhere on the premises can be found for the Gatekeeper.

2. The Trustees accept the suggestion with reference to the Restaurant, while they anticipate objection and complaint from the many visitors who have hitherto made use of it. It is very desirable that a Restaurant should be provided in connection with the Institutions, as is customary in similar cases elsewhere.

3. The Trustees approve the suggestion that the present room for lady readers should be used for readers generally, but they hold that if this be done it is essential that the dividing pier should for reasons of supervision be removed.

4. The Trustees approve the suggestion with reference to the space now used for the accommodation of the Hall Porter, provided that suitable accommodation be provided in the Hall.

5. The Trustees do not disapprove of the suggestion with reference to placing the Patent Specifications in the Gallery of the Reading Room. But they consider it essential that stairs from the Reading Room floor to that of the Gallery be erected, to obviate the necessity of traffic through the Book Store. The Trustees must add that this provisional arrangement will inevitably be a cause of inconvenience to readers below.

6. The Trustees highly approve the proposal of the Committee that the Attic chamber in the east wing be fitted up and made accessible. It is essential that adequate means of access be at once provided, as the room will be immediately utilised for the storage of books.

7. With reference to Newspapers, the Trustees, while unable for the present to oppose the suggestion made, reiterate their opinion that the basement can never be a satisfactory Newspaper Store, and also note with regret the proposal that the public shall for years continue to traverse the general Book Store in passage to, and return from, the papers. The Trustees declare earnestly once more, as in 1899, that this causes a real difficulty of administration, and is a menace to the safety of the collection which they superintend, and they think that the deliberate provision of a Newspaper Reading Room in the midst of the Book Store tends to stereotype and confirm that against which they protest.

8. The Committee propose to double the height of the presses in the present Map Room, and thereby free floor space, not only for new presses, but also for "the use of the public." From their employment of this phrase the Trustees fear that the Committee may have overlooked the objection which the Trustees stated in 1899 to the storage of the costly Maps in this inconveniently isolated room.

It should also be noted that the difficulty of taking down for consultation volumes of such weight as the Ordnance Survey, if placed in presses of more than five feet high, implies the presence of an attendant, withdrawn perhaps from numerous and important duties elsewhere.

With reference to the storage of ordinary books, the Trustees are unable to feel any assurance that "the recommendations in this report . . . will obviate the possibility of any dissatisfaction in this respect for many years to come." They anticipate that before many years additional space for ordinary books may be required.

Resolution of the Council of Trustees of the National Library, dated 2nd February, 1906, commenting on Treasury letter, dated 5th January, 1906.

#### RESOLVED

That the Council of Trustees have read the letter of the 11th November, 1905, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and have also read the reply from the Treasury, dated January 5, 1906.

The Trustees have observed with gratification that in dealing with the Report of the Committee upon accommodation, the Department expresses a judgment exactly concurring with that of the Trustees in every matter.

With this confirmation of the soundness of their conclusions, it is inevitable that the Trustees should the more deeply regret that their Lordships have rejected the few modifications stated by the Trustees to be important, though such modifications would involve a very moderate expenditure, for improvements that would be of a permanent nature.

#### 1. The Gatekeeper

On the point as to the Gatekeeper or Custodian, the Trustees remain of opinion that this officer's presence on the premises is most desirable, and that if accommodation cannot be provided in the buildings a house in the immediate neighbourhood must be obtained, and quarters allotted to the Custodian in it.

#### 2. The Refreshment Room

The Trustees add that the suggestion in the preceding clause might solve the difficulty as to the Refreshment Room. The portion of the house not required by the Custodian would probably admit of the establishment of a suitable Refreshment Room.

### 3. *The Reading Room*

The Trustees greatly regret the rejection by the Treasury of the proposal to remove the wall between the Reading Room and the present Ladies' Room. They would point out the fact that the existence of the wall is not only a serious hindrance to supervision, but also considerably diminishes the available space.

### 4. *Staircase from Reading Room to Patents Gallery*

The Trustees see no advantage in postponing the erection of a light staircase from the floor of the Reading Room to the Gallery where the Specifications of Patents are to be placed, which would be an improvement of much practical utility.

### 5. *The Upper Room (Attic) in the East Wing*

The postponement of the erection of a bridge leading to the Upper Room in the Eastern Wing would be a serious loss with reference to storage of books and administration. This apartment is large and well-lighted, and peculiarly adapted for the safe and orderly storage of books.

It is contemplated by the Trustees that together with others the 4,000 volumes of the Thom Bequest will be lodged in this apartment. Unless the Eastern Wing be speedily finished, a period is near in which accommodation in the building for the proper library storage of ordinary books will be exhausted (as it is even at present somewhat cramped and incommoded) by the intrusion of Newspapers, Patents, and Maps. It should be understood that the transformation of the present Refreshment Room will merely provide an unpacking room and temporary lodgment for new consignments of books, often large in number, so relieving the Librarian's office and many parts of the Book Store from congestion and risk of disorder; but the transformed Refreshment Room is not designed by the Trustees for the permanent classified storage of books, placed in position for the use of readers. It is obvious from the purposes to which the room will be exclusively devoted that it must be private to the Librarian and his assistants; and must be locked against intrusion at hours when work is not being carried on in it.

### 6. *The Map Room*

The Trustees regret that their Lordships do not concur with them as to the danger to public property in the storage of costly maps in this room, isolated, opening on the public staircase, and at a distance from the centre of Library administration. They would respectfully suggest that their experience of Library management for years makes it possible that their judgment in this point may be worthy of further consideration by their Lordships.

A letter was received by the Department from the Treasury dated 12th March, 1906, stating in effect that their Lordships cannot at present take action on the recommendations in the Trustees' Resolution of 2nd February, 1906.

## APPENDIX III.

### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, 1905-6.

This is the seventh report of a new series ordered by the Trustees in January, 1900, in each of which it was intended that a general sketch of some details of the internal administration of the Library, and an account of some of its characteristics should be given.

#### *Arrangement of Books*

Every year there is a minute examination of the arrangement of certain sections of the Library, correction or revision and adjustment of

the arrangement is made where necessary, and clearly printed labels are used to mark this adjustment. During the past year the sections thus treated were Chemistry, Physics, Scientific Essays and Collections, Mathematics, Geology, Law, Political Economy, "Bible," Statistics, Painting and Engraving. During the fortnight of August, 1905, when the Library was closed for dusting and arrangement, the section "German Literature" was revised, the books being exactly classified by period and subject, and an index list was written out in exact accordance with the classification of the books. The section "American Literature" was for the first time separated and given a place by itself, in accordance with the decimal classification, a working index being written to the section. The newspaper section, which, chiefly from want of space, has become disarranged, was remodelled, and some temporary relief obtained.

### *Donations*

It will be noted from the Report in Appendix II. that a considerable increase in the number of provincial papers presented to the Library has taken place. From Appendix II. it will be learned also how largely the library benefits by the generosity of donors, and a comparison of the current lists of donors with the lists published a few years ago bears striking witness to the increased power of the Library to attract gifts.

### *Maps*

For some time the Trustees, whenever an opportunity of acquiring Irish maps at moderate prices has offered itself, have judiciously taken advantage of it. Besides, the Library from old Royal Dublin Society days, has inherited a fairly large store of Irish maps. Donors also in recent years have been good to it. The result is a valuable collection of 16th-19th century maps, both of Ireland as a whole, and of counties, districts, and towns. These have lately been listed on cards under subject and author, as mentioned in a recent report, and they now are bound in about 100 large folio volumes, in an arrangement by subject, to which the cards are a guide. Guards in these volumes will allow the insertion of other maps which the Library may acquire. Further, the index on cards to maps of Ireland contained in books and pamphlets in the Library (mentioned in a former report) has been extended and brought nearer completeness.

### *Subject-Index on Cards*

For some years library attendants have been type-writing on cards copies of the subject references written from day to day, since 1899, in cataloguing the additions to the Library. These cards when arranged in the trays in a card cabinet provide an easily-examined Subject Index of lately-acquired books for immediate use. Until the cards had become a considerable collection, it seemed best to retain them within the Library counter for reference by the Library staff only. But in October, 1905, they were at length placed in the Reading Room where students themselves might consult them. The success of this step has been a pleasant surprise, so very useful have the cards proved. Every effort possible is being made to overtake arrears, and the subject slips of 1905 are now being copied. It is hoped that in time the subject references on cards to the books catalogued each day, may usually be ready for consultation on the following day.

### *Subject-Index in Desk-Ledger*

Insertion in folio desk-ledgers of subject references cut from Mr. Archer's annual supplemental catalogues, 1874-1893, has proceeded, but it has happened that other tasks during the past year have called on

the time of the library attendant who has this work in hand. It has also been rendered slower by the fact that considerable care and thought had to be used in arranging and classifying the references to certain subjects not quite adequately sub-divided hitherto in the printed supplements.

#### *Card Index to Irish Philology and Archaeology*

It has been found that the ancient Irish texts printed from manuscripts and scattered throughout many serial and collective publications need a bibliographical index. Accordingly, an index on cards to the *Revue Celtique*, the *Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie*, the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, *Eriu*, and the *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Sprachforschung* has been made, and the index having been extended to include Old Irish Philology, Irish Folk-lore, and Irish Archaeology, all these subjects, so far as treated in the *Journal of the London Philological Society*, and the *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* and other learned journals are gradually being included in this growing Bibliography on cards, which finds its place in the card cabinet above described, where it is of considerable value, though as yet incomplete.

#### *Use of Card Cabinet for Author Catalogue*

The Board of Public Works has provided during the past year an additional large card cabinet, intended for cards copied from the current title slips of the Author Catalogue. The card cabinet is acknowledged as the only agency by which the Catalogue of a Library can be kept up to date every twenty-four hours. It preserves unbroken order and facilitates research. Again, when a search of some difficulty may have procured for a student a book or essay upon any given subject, it is easy to make a note on a card of the source of information, and this card can immediately be dropped into its place in the card cabinet for future use. Thus the result of incidental and unforeseen inquiries is of value not merely for the moment.

#### *Display of Books on Library Counter*

I venture to recall a passage in my Report for 1899-1900:—

"The experiment of displaying on the Library counter a small group of selected books of interest, or of new books, or of a group on a given subject, has been tried during 1899, and we are encouraged to think that it is worth continuing. The books are changed frequently, and an effort is made not only to show what people might look for, but to make known valuable books which might not have been looked for. It is thought that the claims of natural curiosity and general interest should not be slighted, but also that the dignity of a large and important Library and its functions as a guide to study should be steadfastly borne in mind."

This display of interesting works has long since passed the stage of experiment. It is on all sides regarded as one of the most attractive features of the reading Room. We have abundant testimony that students—even of special subjects—are by this means brought into contact with publications of which they were previously unaware, or whose nature they had imperfectly understood. This is especially the case in learned periodical publications and reviews.

#### *Printing of Catalogue*

It is of much importance to hasten the preparation for press and the printing of the great numbers of catalogue slips which have been written during the past ten years. A considerable advance has to be

noted in this Report. The Author and Title Catalogue for 1902-3 is in type, and revised proofs of the whole of it have been received. The slips for 1904 have been carefully read for press, and will be sent to the printer when the Catalogue for 1902-3 is ready. A beginning has been made in the revision of the copy of the Joly Catalogue, but this had to be laid aside for the above-mentioned and other more immediately pressing tasks. A Library attendant has been engaged in arranging in one alphabet the subject references written from day to day in the cataloguing of current additions to the Library from 1894 to 1903. This when finished will be prepared for press, and will furnish in one printed volume a very valuable Subject Index to the additions for ten years.

A large quantity of work is to be done in the near future in the preparation for press of the revised Catalogue, now far advanced, of the older part of the Library. This has been already noted by the Trustees in earlier Reports.

#### *Arrangement in Cabinets of Large Books*

The great volumes which had been collected from various sections of the Library, unfit to stand upright with safety on the shelves, were arranged in order in cabinets provided by the Board of Works in 1904. Labels marking the arrangement were affixed to the various drawers, and corresponding entries were made in the Desk Catalogue. The order of these volumes in the cabinets correspond with that in which they would be were they on the open shelves of the library with other books—it is the order of the decimal classification.

#### *The Cataloguers*

The two cataloguers during the year have dealt with practically all the books added to the Library, and also have re-catalogued many volumes imperfectly or badly done in the past, among these being included a large number of valuable unbound pamphlets. The total number of volumes catalogued by them was 11,100. The Assistant Librarians have thus been enabled to push on the editing and printing of the catalogue, a task impossible otherwise.

#### *The Binding*

The binding of the Library has made valuable progress during the year; besides the ordinary paper-covered and worn books, periodicals and papers of the general Library, many hundreds of books in the Joly Collection have been rebound, and all separate Irish maps of the Library, as elsewhere noted, have, through binding, been made accessible, being so attached in large covers as to be secure from disarrangement, while cognate maps which may be acquired will easily be grouped among them.

#### *Some Special Acquisitions worthy of Note*

Besides the Irish newspapers mentioned in the donation lists, some worth note were acquired by purchase during the year, viz., many numbers of *Saunders's Newsletter* for 1798-1800, which completed an imperfect set already in the Library; the *Evening Freeman*, 1831-1836; the *Irishman* (Dublin), September, 1865—July, 1867; and the *Irish Times*, 1823-1824 (a paper bearing no relation to the modern *Irish Times*, which began in 1866). The missing volumes of the set of Journals of the House of Commons of the nineteenth century have continued to come during the past year. An effort is now being made to obtain the volumes of the *Local and Personal Acts* for the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, the Library having until lately possessed only those issued since 1837. The *Acta Sanctorum*, 65 volumes folio, is the greatest single acquisition of the year. A fine



addition to the maps of the Library was made by the purchase of a fragment of Mercator's Atlas (folio, early seventeenth century), viz., that portion which deals with Ireland, consisting of five coloured maps and accompanying letterpress.

#### *Conclusion*

It is, of course, not really possible in any one of these reports to indicate to the Trustees all the activities of the Library administration during the year. While in the Librarian's reports of various years special note is given to this or that point, but little can be said of the main stream of work, which is always the same—the daily service of the Library, which implies not only the supply of books to readers, the restoring of these books to the shelves, and the aiding of readers in reference, but the checking, listing, cataloguing, stamping, binding, classifying, and shelving of the large numbers of books, pamphlets, maps, patents, serial parts, blue-books, journals of learned bodies, and periodicals, daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, which incessantly enter the building. During the twelve months just gone, the Library, through the discharge of this commonplace round of duties, has grown in usefulness.

THOMAS W. Lyster, *Librarian*.